

and as א"פ accepting treatment of (א?) פ" verbs in Hafe! and Hofal.

3) **W** Quiescence after a vowel as in Hebrew and occasional suppression in spelling (# 6); aphaeresis, TP from TPA

4) א has arisen out of א by dissimilation in אא=Hebrew א (for א = א, see table of transmutations in # 5).

5) א"פ verbs treated (by analogy?) as פ"פ, e.g., אהוהבד cf. אבד.

12. Weakness of א and א.

Original initial א becomes א; e.g., אב from אב.

Initial א lost in imperatives (for treatment in imperfect, etc., see # 9).

א and א unite with preceding homogeneous vowel to form long vowel: $au = \hat{u}$, $ii = \hat{i}$; with preceding a into \hat{o} and \hat{e} ; e.g., אט (אט) for mětaû from mětaû; אבב const. pl. for ai.

But the diphthongal character of the latter combination lasted longer than in Hebrew; e. g., אבב my house, along אבב with אבב const. (Heb. אבב, אבב); אבב thou wast, along with אבב I was. Probably contractions into o and e have been hebraized from au and ai.

Note the diphthong א in plural inflection of א"א verbs; e.g., Pa'al אבב sanniu (cf. Heb. אבב, I killed him).

13. Weakness of Other Consonants.

1) Occasional loss of א of the Hafe! after preformative; e.g., אבבבבב Deut. 2.15, but אבבבבב Deut. 3.22; once א appears as א, אבבבבב Deut. 3.1.

2) Loss of א in אבב, impf. אבב Ex. 5.5, inf. אבב Ex. 7.13, and in אבב, preformed parts, e.g., אבבב Deut. 3.28 (with compensative doubling, see # 9).

3) Loss of א in impvs. Pa'al, אבב Deut. 3.26.

4) Loss of א of fem. ending in the absolute; e.g., beast אבב, Waste אבב (stem ending, -at, -ut).

14. Doubling of Consonants.

Apart from the doubling in intensive stems and the various euphonic uses of Dagheah (see # 7), may be noted the Aramaic peculiarity of enlarging the original