

bilateral $\sqrt{u} \sqrt{u}$

^ verbs by doubling the first radical; e.g., קָדַקְדַּק Deut. 6.25, קָדַקְדַּק Deut. 2.40 (Hafel pf. and impf. of קִדַּד ; cf. the Aramaic forms of this class in Hebrew. Compare also replacement of lost first radical in \sqrt{d} verbs by doubling the second radical; e.g., בָּבַב impf. of בָּבַב ; in \sqrt{d} further resolution by nasalization, e.g., בָּבַב (#9).

No. 15. THE VOWELS.

1. The true status of the vowels is obscured by the application of the Hebrew Massoretic system to the distinct Aramaic dialect, and the awkwardness of this combination appears in the variant traditions of the text, as between recognized Ktib and Qre and among the MSS for the same forms. The Hebrew system of vocalization has obviously often, but not consistently, imposed itself upon the Aramaic. The Massoretic annotation stands in the first place for the later pronunciations and accentuations of synagogue use.

Examples.

Certain segholate nouns of Hebrew formation appear; e. g., מַלְאָךְ , מַלְאָךְ , מַלְאָךְ over against מַלְאָךְ , מַלְאָךְ etc. Are they contaminations from the Hebrew?

2. Long a (אָ) remains a, does not become \hat{a} as in Hebrew.

3. The compensative lengthening of vowels before gutturals and ך generally appears; e. g., כָּכַךְ Deut. 2.19.

4. But the Hebrew laws of tonic and pretonic heightening do not agree with the Aramaic genius. Pretonic heightening is found occasionally, e.g., מִקְדָּשׁ Deut 5.21. But the rule is to abbreviate not heighten the short syllable before the tone, e.g., בָּבַב and מַלְאָךְ , pl. מַלְאָכִין (vs. Heb. בָּבַב , עֵינַיִם).

5. Not only a but also i and u remain undeveloped in final tone syllables, e.g., impf. Pe'al בָּבַב and the variant tradition of the Pa'al (Pa'il) stems, e.g. בָּבַב and בָּבַב .

6. Also, long vowels can stand in closed syllables, whether with the tone, e.g., מַלְאָכִין (Pe'il formation), or toneless, e.g., מַלְאָכִין ('allin, ppl. pl.) מַלְאָכִין .