

12. Min of comparison...is the use of inseparable min to show the comparative or superlative degrees of the adjective. The article is used to show the superlative degree, as a rule and the min occurs on the word being compared so that it looks, in a very literal translation, like "a man from the good".

These are three terms that show up syntactically to define aspects of order and meaning in the sentence and to explain changes in expression. We will now go to some letter qualifiers and again, our discussion is in the areas where we have worked...and does not touch on everything.

13. Compensatory Heightening...lengthening the tone of a vowel preceding a word that rejects a dagesh.
14. Implicit Doubling...nothing at all happens...the pointing is the same and due to the letter used no actual doubling occurs but it must be understood as occurring to comprehend the form.
15. Quiescence...is the absorption of a vowel letter into the preceding vowel or consonantal tone. It is common with aleph and is seen with he...The quiescent letter will have no vowel marking for itself and the preceding vowel will often be lengthened.
16. Apocopation...when the tone stress on a Hebrew word is retracted (drawn towards the first syllable) a weak letter at the terminus of the word may simply fall away. It is most often true of he but any vowel letter may be suspected. It does not occur, so far as I am able to tell, to strong consonants.

Getting a grip on these terms helps one understand and describe what happens in the Hebrew text in a superior way.

There are many other definitive terms you should know and some will show up later. Here are a few...if you do not know them... check them out:

- segholate noun
- primitive noun
- derivative noun
- abstract noun
- concrete noun

Knowing these helps one understand the flow of action in a verse and simply increases one's expertise in the field of study.

B. A few common syntactical concepts that need enforcement

1. The uses of the participle ...it is a verbal adjective and as such may be used as 1) a substantive or 2) a modifier. When used as a substantive it has all the properties of a noun...when used as a modifier it will have the properties of an adjective and