

3. The tri-literal stem

- a. The basic letters
- b. word development from these: affixes of all sorts
- c. identification of many forms is made more possible by the recognition of the basic three letters.

4. A further word on the weak letters:

- a. \aleph is unpronounced..weak/invisible
- b. η the weakness is in aspiration and it may easily be confused as a final or initial sound
- c. \beth the bilabial tends to become something else under set situations.
- d. \daleth tends to coalesce with preceding vowel/consonant arrangements.

And you should just observe these things, master is not the present aim.

5. The use of inflection in word-formation.

As indicated earlier, Hebrew uses affixes to give a word an inflection that tells what its role in the sentence is..to give a line on its syntax, that is.

- a. In nouns these inflections indicate gender, number, and use.
- b. In verbs the inflections indicate person, number, tense, gender.
- c. In adjectives and adverbs, inflectional changes indicate the quality of the word formed and tell something of its character, as well.

And the inflections may be consonantal, vocalic, or a combination of both...and sometimes even a juxtaposition of letters.