

- (2) athnach no longer is the chief disjunctive but is now subservient to...
- (3) ole weyored . Note there are two marks for this accent and it is second only to silluq in force.
- (4) the zaqqephs are virtually gone...importance thus ended
- (5) rebhia, in several forms, replaces the zaqqephs as the short term punctuation mark.

More detailed data: Gesenius para 15:ii.

b. Conjunctives

- (1) Merekha and Munah remain but the former is stronger now.
- (2) Munah superior (above the line) is introduced.
- (3) Tarha will always mark the tone syllable when used.
- (4) Mehuppakh is used as in prose literature.

You will see a lot of others. A few points on the accents prove helpful but if you have to know it all you have a lot to learn.

D. HEBREW NUMBERS

1. The student should learn the Hebrew numbers, in masculine and feminine form, from one to ten.
2. The numbers "one" and "two" are nouns and not adjectives and must be treated as such. They are entities, not explainers.
3. The numbers 3-10 are adjectives. They will not follow the normal adjectival rules but will be in the opposite gender and number from the words they modify. This is due somewhat to a Hebrew concept that is not well understood in English. A number can never be "singular" since "three" for example is always more than one. Consequently the word it modifies will be plural to agree with the character, not the form, of three.
4. Numbers 11-19 are formed by placing the unit with the number ten. No copula is used. Ten-six is sixt een. There are two other words for eleven and twelve that may also be used.
5. The tens are plural forms of the unit numbers with the exception of twenty which is the plural of ten. Compound (33, 44, etc) find the unit number plural with the appropriate singular number and these will be joined with a copula.
6. The larger multiples will follow the same principles of formation bearing in mind that there are separate words for "hundred", "thousand", and the like.