A Morphologic Grammar of the Classical Mandaic Verb

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1. Introduction

1.1. The present analysis comprises a generative definition of the Classical Mandaic verbal word. The analysis is in fact part of a larger treatment of the Classical Mandaic word in general, an envisaged complete morphologic grammar the formal rudiments to which have been for the most part already elaborated. Indeed, the formal rules appertaining to the larger grammar are included in the present analysis (#2), though in the main only those of relevance to verb morphology are discursively discussed and exemplified (#3). Nonverbal rules and examples are, however, intermittently appealed to in the interests of global presentation or for the clearer exemplification of certain points.

Though the primary task of this analysis is the structural characterization of any and all members of that open-ended class which is called the Classical Mandaic verb, several facets of the analysis may be of linguistic-theoretical interest above and beyond their adequacy in serving the primary task.

1.2. Mandaic, along with Syriac and Babylonian Aramaic, comprises the Eastern Aramaic group of North-West Semitic languages, which were once spoken in and around the area of the ancient Assyrian and Babylonian empires (Moscati 1964:12 in the bibliography of #4).
The Mandeans, who apparently emigrated from the Jordan valley under the reign of the Parthian king Artabanos III (80-81 AD), once lived throughout the extent of Mesopotamia, but their communities began diminishing in number and size as of the Moslem invasions in the seventh century, and now they are confined to a few areas in southern Iraq (notably Basra) and southern Iran (notably Khorramshahr, Ahwaz, Shushtar).

Mandaic as a diachronous entity has been divided conveniently albeit not definitively by philologists into three successive languages.

Classical Mandaic, the literary vehicle of a still extant Gnostic sect of extreme interest to students of comparative religion, flourished from perhaps early in the Christian era till the time of the Moslem invasions. This language is documented in its purest form in such religious works as the <kulasta> (Canonical Prayerbook) and the <ginza> (Treasure), also known as the <sidra rba> (Great Book) 1.

As of the Moslem invasions begins Postclassical Mandaic, increasingly influenced by Arabic and Persian. Two main postclassical works are <drašia Diahia> (Teachings of John) and <aspar maluašia> (Book of the Zodiac). Later and later forms of the language, evolving farther and farther towards the modern tongue, are found in magical inscriptions on bowls and scrolls, as well as in scribal colophons inserted by copyists within older texts.
Modern Mandaic, confined perhaps entirely to the few southern Iranian communities mentioned, is a dying language, more and more Mandeans abandoning it for Persian, the tongue of the dominant culture.

It is apposite to mention the existence of yet another Mandaic linguistic phenomenon which, in a sense, spans all three Mandaic languages just mentioned. This is the traditional reading pronunciation of classical and postclassical religious literature by Mandaean priests (for the above paragraphs cf mainly Macuch 1965:xliiiiff).

The present analysis has for its formal object solely Classical Mandaic, albeit the phonetics especially of traditional pronunciation but also of the modern language were employed in conjunction with graphological studies as tools for inferring the phonology of the classical tongue (cf esp ##9.1,2).

The principal authorities providing the data upon which the present analysis has been reared are (i) Nöldeke 1964, (ii) Drower and Macuch 1963, and (iii) Macuch 1965.

Nöldeke 1964 is a reprint of the original 1875 edition and, albeit a work nearly a century old and hence of necessity composed in the old-guard philological tradition of mixed diachrony and synchrony, is a thorough masterpiece. Macuch 1965: xliii does not exaggerate when he says of Nöldeke 1964 that "owing to the author's genius, whose merits inexpressibly
surpassed his shortcomings, his work remains as a model of a maximum of a systematic knowledge of a language which can be gathered from literature". Indeed, prior to Nöldeke's work there had been no grammar or handbook of the Mandaic language, and Mandaic texts remained for the most part bizarrely undecipherable.

Drower and Macuch 1963, appearing nearly a century after Nöldeke's masterpiece, is itself an excellent work, though not one devoid of faults esp from the linguistic point of view. The authors, the first mentioned of whom well-nigh single-handedly resuscitated Mandeology as a result of her field trips to southern Iraq and Iran commencing in the 1930's and the second mentioned of whom discovered the fact as late as 1953 that Mandaic had survived as a living language, have wrought their dictionary on the basis of an enormous number of Mandaic texts painstakingly gleaned for their lexicological value. Furthermore, entries in the dictionary are where possible not only accompanied by one or more textual citations but, more importantly, are adduced within one or more nonhypothetical contextual sentences.

Macuch 1965 is to date the definitive work on Mandaic grammar and the only work, as far as the present author knows, describing the phonetics and grammar of Modern Mandaic. Indeed, Macuch seems to be the only non-native who has had any direct contact with the modern language. In view of this uniqueness it is unfortunate that Macuch 1965 leaves so much
to be desired both from the linguistic and editorial points of view (cf esp #9.1).

1.3. The analysis proper consists in the diversificatory transduction of the morphological primitive Word to an indefinite number of phonemic strings, or rather to the subset of such strings, itself indefinite, which may be called "verbs". The transduction is implemented successively by five components, those of morphology, lexology, restructuring, symbolization, and phonology resp (M-, L-, R-, S-, and P-components resp).

The M-component (#2.2, #3.2), whose rules are comparable to the branching rules of the base component of a transformational grammar (Chomsky 1965:112), generates the basic grammatical structures upon which all other components subsequently operate.

The L-component (#2.3, #3.3; cf the lexicon and lexical rule of a transformational grammar, Chomsky 1965:84,164ff), whose operation is interpolated within that of the M-component (#3.3.1), not only introduces within the grammatical framework built by the M-component morphemes of a lexical nature but likewise morphemes whose grammar tends in one way or the other to be idiosyncratic.

The R-component (#2.4, #3.4) revamps selected structures generated by the M-component. Cf the transformational component of Chomsky's 1965:128ff and the semological mutation...
rules of Chafe 1967:par35.

The comparisons so far adduced are all faulty in one respect, however. The present analysis contains no deep structure in the transformational sense (Chomsky 1965:64ff; of also the "deep # semology" of Chafe 1967:par 35). This is so in that the morphological investigation of which the present analysis is the formal result was not accompanied by syntactic studies. Put differently, the primitive Word discussed at the beginning of this section is not formally hypostatized as a label for a class of surface crystallizations of deep-structural relations. Rather, Word is fictitiously taken as a homogeneous primitive whose subsequent transductions in all their structural diversity are formalized independently of any syntactic functions or roles that a deep-level analysis might have revealed as # decisive vis-à-vis subsequent morphologization to surface-level "words". This issue is discussed more thoroughly in #3.1"M1". In sum here, it might be said that the M-component of the present analysis is comparable to a hypothetical Chomskian base component generating halfway-house structures somewhere between deep and surface levels, and that the R-component of the present analysis operates upon these to produce full-fledged surface-structural morphologizations.

The S-component (#2.5,#3.5) effects that most fundamental of all transductions which has been variously called content to expression (Hjelmslev 1963:47ff),plerematic to cenematic (Hockett 1963:574ff), semology to phonology
(Chafe 1967:par6). One formal characteristic of this transduction involves a change in topology of the Word-derived structures which are the formal objects of the analysis. As input to S-rules these latter are trees, while as outputs from S-rules they are strings (see §3.2.1(ii)). The fundamental nature of this change is recognized by enclosingplerematic structures (viz M- and R-elements) in { } but nonphonemic cenematic structures (viz S- and all but phonemic P-elements) within // //. See the symbological appendix in §5.4.

The P-component (#2.6,#3.6) comprises several orders of morphophonemic rules successively operating on S-terminal strings to convert them into P-terminal, or phonemic strings (#3.6.24). Cf the phonological mutation rules of Chafe 1967:par25,

The general input-output relation, which has so far been referred to as "transduction", will be called that of representate-representation, whereby a given input as representate corresponds to its output as representation. Such an output will be said to represent its corresponding input. Moreover, the representational relation is transitive, such that if X is represented by Y and Y in turn by Z, then X is likewise represented by Z. Finally, each component has its special subtype of the representational relation with a corresponding special name (cf##3.2.1,3.3.1,3.4.1, 3.5.1,3.6.1).

If X is representate to Y as representation then X and Y and any intermediate trees or strings comprise a derivation,
but it may also be said that \( Y \) is a derivation of \( X \).

Furthermore, this term may be used with reference to a given component, in which case \( N\text{-derivation}, R\text{-derivation}, \) etc will be spoken of.

One way of referring to a given derivation is by reference to the succession of rules which formed it. Such a succession will be called a \textit{rule chain}, and if e.g. \( X, Y, \) and \( Z \) comprise a derivation in that \( X \) is represented by \( Y \) via rule \( A \) and \( Y \) is represented by \( Z \) via rule \( B \), then the corresponding rule chain is \( A,B \). \(^3\)

If \( X \) is represented by \( Y \) and if both (i) \( X \) = either \textit{Word} or some representation of \textit{Word} not itself included within another representation of \textit{Word} at the same level as \( X \), and (ii) \( Y \) is a terminal tree (resp string) of some component \( Z \), then \( X \) and \( Y \) and any intermediate trees or strings comprise a \textit{full derivation}. If in addition \( X \) and \( Y \) and all intermediate trees or strings are all of them \( \not\in \) members of component \( Z \), the derivation in question may be called a \textit{full \( Z \)-derivation}. Comparable reference may be made to \textit{full rule chains}, \textit{full trees}, \textit{full strings}, etc.

It will be convenient at several points throughout the analysis to abbreviate derivations, trees, etc. Let \( WXYZ \) be a derivation with initial string (resp tree) \( W \) and terminal string (resp tree) \( Z \). Then an \textit{abbreviated} derivation on \( WXYZ \) may be \( WXZ, WYZ, \) or \( WZ \). Similarly, a tree may be abbreviated by omitting one or more labeled nodes between
two given points along the dominate-domination axis. Cf \#3.2(ii) and for exx of abbreviated trees see any of the linearized models under the section headings of \#12.

Finally, two general properties of derivation, or of rule application, should be noted. (a) Derivation may be context-sensitive (cf Bach 1964:160). (b) All derivation within any component X proceeds in such an order that relatively left-programmed entities are fully specified by the X-rules before relatively right-programmed entities. E.g. given the corpus of X-rules where X-terminal symbols are underlined and \(\rightarrow\) reads "is represented by",

1) \(A \rightarrow BC\)
2) \(B \rightarrow DE\)
3) \(C \rightarrow FG\)
4) \(D \rightarrow H\)
5) \(E \rightarrow I\)
6) \(F \rightarrow J\)
7) \(G \rightarrow K\)

the only possible full rule chain is 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 6, 7. This order of rule application will be called Yngvean (after Yngve 1960:445f, where it is proposed for similar purposes).

1.4. It was speculated in \#1.1 that "several facets of the analysis may be of linguistic-theoretical interest above and beyond their adequacy in servings the primary task" of structurally characterizing the Classical Mandaic verb. To be sure, the kind and quantity of such interest always
depends upon the individual reader, but it may be apposite to
make cursory mention of a few select aspects of the present
analysis which in one or another way have some claim to
novelty.

(i) The implementation of complex context-sensitive
derivation by means of special derivation-monitors called
"indices". See esp §3.2(iv).

(ii) The structure of the L-component (#3.3), and especially
the lexemic subsections $M'$, $S'$, $P'$ on the one hand (#3.3.3)
and $M''$, $S''$, $P''$ (#3.3.4) on the other for governing the idio-
syncratic aspects of a lexical item's grammar. The approach
formalized in this analysis might be compared in general and
particular with the proposals of Chomsky 1965. E.g. with
reference to the points listed there on p87, the proposals
of Chomsky's (a) and (b) are answered in the present analysis
by the formalization of $P'$ and $M'$ resp (or perhaps in certain
cases $P''$ and $M''$ resp). $S'$ answers to the D of the lexical
rule's (D,C), op cit p84. $S''$, with $P'$ and $P''$, probably
answers to his point (a).

(iii) The possible symbolization not only of morphemes,
but of morpheme-dominating categories as well (#3.5.8.2(ii)).

(iv) The stem-building function of the TS-rules, which
formalizes the intersection of a root with a vocalization
(of #3.5.8.1, but also #3.3.3 (for root structure), 3.5.8"TS39")
The analytic apparatus especially tailored here for Classical
Mandaic ought to be equally appropriate for the description within a generative framework of the stem-building root-vocalization intersections of any Semitic language (for such idiosyncratically Semitic stems in general, cf Bergsträsser 1963:6f; for an analysis of the Classical Arabic verb in this vein, cf Schramm 1962).

(v) Related to (iv) but not tailored to a peculiarly Semitic phenomenon, the generation of position-tagged morphemes by the IS-subcomponent (cf esp §§3.5.9.1, 3.5.9"IS28"). The apparatus formalized here programs and then synthesizes the morphemic person-gender-number particles composing inflective affixes. The synthesis in question, effected by IS28, is cognate to the linearization of Chafe 1966a:136ff, but differs from the latter in taking for input S-elements rather than M-elements (equivalent to Chafe's semological elements).

(vi) The context-sensitive implementation of many P-rules by dint of nonphonological, i.e. morphological, conditions. E.g. cond (a) of P2.3, cond (a) of P2.5, most conditions of P3.1, etc. While the analysis might be revamped so as to demorphologize some of these rules, in others it seems to the author that such an attempt would be entirely futile or, equivalently, successful only at the price of sacrificing all insightfulness and economy of formulation. Two such cases are the u-colored epenthesis in the Impa via P7e (line [2] cond (B)[3]) and the a-excrescence within certain 2nd person suffixes effected by P10.4. Cf §§3.6.17"P7e",

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3.6.20"P10.4": also note 59).

(vii) Arrangement of the P- (= morphophonemic) rules into ordered sets the member rules of any set of which are unordered amongst themselves. Cf #3.6.1.

(viii) The difference of P-rule order 7 from all other P-orders in that its member rules comprise an intra-order recursive set and alternately apply and reapply to a string until their conditions are no longer met. Cf #3.6.17.1. The aspects of the analysis covered by points (vii) and (viii) might be compared with Chafe 1966b.

1.5. It might not be amiss to say something about the format of this analysis beyond what is covered in the Table of Contents above. The body of the work is in the main symmetrically bipartite, inasmuch as at least the formal verb-morphological sections of #2 are answered by corresponding (and equivalently numbered) informal sections in #3. However, #3 contains several sections having no counterpart in #2, most of such #3 sections being discursive introductions to the relevant components (spec ##3.2.1-3, 3.3.1-6, 3.4.1, 3.5.1-5, 3.5.6.1, 3.5.7.1, 3.5.8.1-2, 3.5.9.1, 3.6.1-5). #3 furthermore contains discursive discussion, without formal counterpart, in ##3.6.11, 3.6.14.1, 3.6.17.1, 3.6.19.1, 3.6.24.1-3. Thereafter ##4-12 are appendices to the main work of ##2-3.

Since the present work is not meant to be didactic and is in fact tersely formal even at several places outside #2,
a valid question arises as to the best order to follow in reading the pages that follow. Each reader may feel out his best way in this respect, but it is tentatively suggested that first the symbological appendices #5 and 6 be at least cursorily leafed through, and that then at least the introductory sections of #3 mentioned in the preceding paragraph be read, followed by paired #2-#3 sections on individual rules. Or alternatively paired #2-#3 sections may follow their corresponding introductory sections in #3. Finally, the appendices of #7-12 may be consulted at will. The bibliography of #4 will be cross-referenced from the main body of the analysis much in the same way as the notes.

1.6. This Introduction would not be complete without acknowledgement of at least a few of the many debts of gratitude, personal and professional, that the author feels towards so many.

For years-long linguistic influence of untold and untellable benefice, thanks to my mentor and chairman of my doctoral committee, Wallace L. Chafe. Thanks to the members of my committee, Madison S. Beeler and Joseph H. Greenberg, for their continued support and advice with reference to the present work. Thanks to Gene N. Schramm for my introduction to Semitic linguistics and many stimulating ideas in both Semitic and general linguistics.
2. The formal analysis

2.1. Introductory

§2 comprises the formal rules not only of the verb-morphological study constituting the present work, but those of the complete morphology mentioned in §1.1 as well. With few exceptions (e.g. P6.1, P7s) all rules are set forth in a terse symbolic format reading instructions to which are to be found in appendix §6. All verb-morphological sections and rules have discursive informal counterparts in §3. A few sections (e.g. §2.3, §2.6.24) are themselves empty and merely provide cross-reference to relevant §3 sections.

The terse format of §2 has been thus elaborated not so much as an exercise in symbolic virtuosity as to render the purport of a given rule perfectly explicit.

2.2. The M-component (morphology)

M1) \#Word\# → \# ± nPcl + Core ± Ecl \#

M2) Core → Adv/Conj/Dem/Epi/Ger/Infi/Lim/Nom/Ord/Par/

 Ques/Rel/Vbal
M3) Pol $\rightarrow$ Conj[A]/Lim[B]/Ques[C]/Rel[D]

cond (A) = Ctheme only[Clex]
(B) = L'base{5} -Vinf1
(C) = Qtheme only[Qlex] & -Qinf1
(D) = Rtheme only[Rlex[R"base]]

M4) Eol $\rightarrow$ Dem[A]/Rel[B]

cond (A) = {Ubase3} & -Fe -F1
(B) = Rtheme only[Rlex[R"base]]

M5) Adv $\rightarrow$ Athenme

M6) Conj $\rightarrow$ Ctheme

M7) Dem $\rightarrow$ Dtheme + Dinfl

M8) Epi $\rightarrow$ Etheme $\pm$ Efinfl

M9) Ger $\rightarrow$ "Gtheme" $\pm$ Ninfl

M10) Infi $\rightarrow$ "Itheme" $\pm$ (Ninfl/Vinf1)

M11) Lim $\rightarrow$ "Ltheme" $\pm$ Vinfl

M12) Nom $\rightarrow$ Ntheme $\pm$ Ninfl

M13) Ord $\rightarrow$ Otheme $\pm$ Qinf1

M14) Par $\rightarrow$ "Ptheme" $\pm$ (Einf1/Vinf1)

M15) Ques $\rightarrow$ Qtheme $\pm$ Qinf1

M16) Rel $\rightarrow$ "Rtheme" + Rinf1

M17) Vbal $\rightarrow$ Vtheme + Vinfl
M18) Atheme --> [1/1] + Pcl[A] + Dbase[m] + Alex
[1/2] + Pcl[B] + (Etheme/Ntheme) + Asuf

cond (A) = Rel(R"base(a)1/2), (a) \notin Dbase
(B) = Rel(R"base1)

M19) Gtheme --> + Clex + (Clex/R"base[A]) + Clex

cond (A) = {R"base1}

M20) Dtheme --> Dlex

M21) Etheme --> [1/1] + Pre + Type + Strong + Elex
[1/2] (Atheme[A]/Etheme[B]/Gtheme/Ntheme[B]/
Otheme[C]/Ptheme/Rtheme[D]) + Esuf

cond (A) = only Alex
(B) = -Esuf
(C) = only(0lex + \notin 0lex)
(D) = only Rlex{R'base2/6/13}

M22) "Gtheme" --> + Asp + Root (a)[1]+[2]+ Fe

cond (a) \notin Asp

M23) "Itheme" --> x Mea[Y] + Root[A]

cond (A) = marked in \(N\) for "Vbal: x Mea[Y]"

M24) "Itheme" --> Llex (a)+ Llex

cond (a) \notin (Pcl[?]/Vinfl)

M25) Ntheme --> [1/1] + Pre + Type + Strong + Fe + Nlex
[1/2] (Etheme[A]/Gtheme/Itheme/Ntheme[A]/
Ptheme) + Nsuf + Fe

cond \(\notin A\) (A) = -Nsuf
M26) Otheme --> (a)[1/1] Olex ± (Olex/0suf)
       [1/2] Olex (-a)[1]+[2]±
       ((a)(Olex/0suf)/((a)± Osuf + Bsur))

     cond (a) ≠ 0infl

M27) "Ptheme" --> x Mea[Y] ± Pas + Root[A]

     cond (A) = marked in M' for "Vbal: x Mea[Y]"

M28) Otheme --> [1/1] ± "Rlex"[A] + "Qlex" (a)± "Qlex"
       (a)[1/2] "Qlex" + "Rlex"[B] + "Qlex"
       (a)[1/3] "Qlex" + "Qlex" + "Qlex"

     cond (a) ≠ Qinfl

     (A) = {R'base1/R"base2}

     (B) = {R'base1}

M29) "Rtheme" --> ± Pol[A] + "Rlex"

     cond (A) = Rel

M30) Vtheme --> Ten ± Mea + Root[m]

M31) Alex --> Abase[m]

M32) Olex --> Cbase[m]

M33) Dlex --> Dbase

M34) Elex --> (a)[1] Ebase
       [2] Root[m]

     cond (a) ≠ Etheme only [___]
M35) Llex --> (a) L'base[A] / (b) (L'base/Root[B])
    \textit{cond} (a) \notin Vinf1
    (b) \notin Llex
    (A) \notin Llex + Llex / = m
    (B) = \{?yt\}

M36) Nlex --> (a)[1] Nbase
    [2] Root[m]
    \textit{cond} (a) \notin Ntheme only[+ Fe__]

M37) Olex --> Obase[m]

M38) "Qlex" --> Obase[m]

M39) "Rlex" --> (a)[1] (b)Cbase[A]/Obase[B]/R'base[C]/Root[D]
    \textit{cond} (a) \notin same Rtheme[R"base & ___]
    (b) \notin same Rtheme[R"base1 & ___]
    (A) = \{9\}
    (B) = \{1\}
    (C) = (b)[1][13][2]\{6/8/16\}
    (D) = (b)[1][1wy][2]\{?hr/?np/byt/gnb/ db\}/kdm\}
    (E) = \{?hr/gnb/1wy/kb1/kdm\}

M40) Pre --> Pre1/Pre2

M41) Type --> (a&b)Heavy/(a)Light/\textit{Qcon}
    \textit{cond} (a) \notin Strong
    (b) \notin Pre
M42) Light --> L/IA/LU

M43) Qcon --> Q/QA/QU

M44) Strong --> S/SA/SU

M45) Ten --> Impa/Impf/Pf

M46) Mea --> ± Voi ± Asp

M47) Voi --> Refl (a)+ Pas
    cond (a) ≠ (Infi/Pas)

M48) Asp --> Cau/Fac

M49) Asuf

M50) Bsuf

M51) Esuf --> (a)Esuf1/Esuf2/(m)Esuf3
    cond (a) ≠ Otheme & (≠ Atheme / (a) = (m))

M52) Nsuf --> (a/m)Nsuf1/(-a/m)Nsuf2
    cond (a) ≠ __Fe

M53) Osuf --> Osuf1/Osuf2

M54) Dinfl --> ((m) DM[m] + Pers ± Fe ± P1) /(m)Ecl[A]
    cond (A) = Dem[x Fe]

M55) Einfl --> (a&m)²INM[m] ± Fe ± P1 ± (Con ± Det)
    cond (a) ≠ Epi immmed[__]
M56) Ninfl \( \rightarrow (a \& m)^2 \text{INM}[m] \ (b)[1]+(c)[2]+ \text{Pl} + (\text{Con} + \text{Det}) \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \notin \text{Nom} \ \text{immed}[\_] \]

\[ (b) \notin \text{Infi}[\text{Mea}] \ & \ \text{immed}[\_] \]

\[ (c) \notin \text{Infi} \ \text{immed}[\_] \]

M57) Oinf1 \( \rightarrow \text{Pers} \pm \text{Fe} + \text{Pl} \)

M58) Qinf1 \( \rightarrow \text{Ec1}[m] \)

M59) Rinf1 \( \rightarrow (m) \text{Fe} \ (m) \text{Pl} + (\text{Con} (a)[1]+[2](m)\text{Det}) \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \notin (\text{Word}[\text{single Lex}[\text{R"base}]])/(\text{Ec1}[\_]) \]

M60) Vinfl \( \rightarrow (a)[1]+(b)[2]+ \text{Sub} \pm \text{Comp} \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \notin \text{Verb} \]

\[ (b) \notin \text{Infi/Lim} \]

M61) DM \( \rightarrow \text{DM1/DM2/DM3/DM4} \)

M62) NM \( \rightarrow \text{NMA/NML/NUM/NUM}/\text{NM}/\text{NM}^1/\text{NM}^1/\text{NMH}^1/\text{NMH}/\text{NMH}^1/\text{NM}^1/\text{NM}^1 \)

M63) Pers \( \rightarrow (a \& b)1st/(a)2nd/(b)3rd \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \notin \text{Dem} \ / \ (a) = (m) \]

\[ (b) \notin \text{Impa} \ & \ \text{Sub}[\_] \]

M64) Comp \( \rightarrow \text{Ec1}[A]/(a)\text{Obj} \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \notin \text{L"base} \]

\[ (A) = \text{Rs1}[\text{R"base}(b)1/2], \ (b) \notin \text{Lim} \]

M65) Det \( \rightarrow (a)\text{Emp/Gen} \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \notin \text{Rinf1} \]

M66) Gen \( \rightarrow \text{GM} + \text{Pers} \pm \text{Fe} + \text{Pl} \)
M67) \text{Obj} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{On} + \text{Pers} \pm \text{Fe} \pm \text{Pl}

M68) \text{Sub} \quad \rightarrow \quad (a)\text{SM} + \text{Pers} \pm \text{Fe} \pm \text{Pl}

\text{cond} \quad (a) \in \text{Par}

2.3. The L-component (lexology)

See §3.3.

2.4. The R-component (restructuring)

R1.1) \text{Otheme only[Obase{} x Osuf]} \quad \rightarrow \quad (a)\{1\} + (2) \pm (\text{Otheme only[Obase{} x Osuf]})

\text{cond} \quad (a) \quad x = -

R1.2) \text{Vtheme[Impf]} + \text{Vinf1[Sub[Pers[W] x Fe y Pl] z Comp]} \quad \rightarrow \quad (a)\{1\} \text{Vinf1'[Sub'[Pers[W] x Fe y Pl]]} + \text{Vtheme[Impf]}

\quad \quad \text{z Vinf1''[Comp]}

\quad \quad (2) \text{Vinf1'[Sub'[Pers[W]]} + \text{Vtheme[Impf]}

\quad \quad \quad + \text{Vinf1''[Sub''[x Fe y Pl] z Comp]}

\text{cond} \quad (a)\{1\} \quad W = 1st \quad (2) \quad W = 3rd \quad & \quad x = + \quad & \quad y = -

R1.3) \text{Pcl[X & R"base[Y]]} + \text{Dbase + Alex} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{(+) (Dbase + R"base[Y] + Alex)}

R1.4) x \text{ Fe} \quad \rightarrow \quad (a \& m) \begin{cases} (b)\{1\} - x \text{ Fe} \\
(c/d)\{2\} y \text{ Fe} \end{cases}

\text{cond} \quad (a) \in X \_Y

\quad (b) \quad Y = \text{Nlex}

\quad (c) \in \text{Dinf1[\_]} \quad & \quad X = \text{Pers}

\quad (d) \in \text{Einf1 immed[\_]} \quad & \quad Y = \text{Pl}...

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R1.5) Sub[SM + Pers[W] x Fe y Pl] -->
   (a) (Sub'[Ninfl[x Fe y Pl (b&c&+)(Con + Det[Emp])]]
   + Sub"[SM + Pers[W]])
   cond (a) [1] W = 3rd [2] W = 1st & y = -
   (b) x & y = -
   (c) R3 = [+gr,-fl,-co]

R1.6) GM --> (a&b)[1]
   (b&+)[2]
   cond (a) € (Suf/NM) / (Ecl & -Lim)
   (b) € Gen[Pl]

R1.7) OM --> (a) ϕ
   cond (a) € Par[Sub[1st/2nd]] & ...Pl

R1.8) SM --> (a/(b&c))[1]
   (c&+)[2]
   cond (a) € Sub[3rd]
   (b) € Obj[Pl]/Ecl
   (c) € Sub[1st...Pl]

R2.1) G/Ntheme immed[W & Fe] x Ninfl[Y + Z] -->
   (a) (G/Ntheme[W] + Ninfl[Y + Fe + Z])
   cond (a) € another Theme & Y = ϕ / ...NM &
   Z = Pl... / Con... / ϕ

R2.2) 1st --> (a&m)[1]
   (a&b&+)[2]
   cond (a) € Nom[Gen[...Pl]]
   (b) € Ninfl immed[Pl]
R2.3) 2nd --> (a) φ

cond (a) ∈ Impa & Sub[___]

R2.4) 3rd --> (a)[1] { (b∈(π)[2] \ (b∈(π+)[2])}
cond (a)[1] ∈ Dinf\[P1\]
    \{b∈[2] ∈ Sub[___] & φ Impf
    \[3] ∈ Obj[___] & -OM
    (b) ∈ Gen[-GM___...P1] & φ Comp

R3.1) Fe --> (a)[1] { (b∈(π)[2])}
cond (a)[1] ∈ (GM/1st)___
    \[2] ∈ x Impf & ∈ Sub[___ & 2nd & x P1]
    \[3] ∈ Dinf\[2nd___]
    \[4] ∈ Ntheme[___]
    (b)[1] ∈ Ninf only[___] & Sub"[1st]
    \[2] ∈ 2nd___ / Sub[2nd] & \[___
    \[3] ∈ (Impa & Sub[___]) / (-Par[Sub[___P1]])
    \[4] ∈ ((Gen/Obj)[___P1])

R3.2) P1 --> (a) φ
cond (a) ∈ E/Ninf\[Gen\] & immed[-Fe___]
2.5. The S-component (symbolization)

2.5.6. The JS-subcomponent

JS1) $\# \rightarrow \#$

JS2) $+ \rightarrow (a/(b\&\&))[1] **$

(c)[2] *

(d)[3] :$

cond (a) $\in$ Pcl$/\notin$ 0base$_{(0base100)}$

(b) $\notin$ Qbase$_{R^Ibase}$

(c) $\notin$ Ec1

(d) $\notin$ Infl/ $\notin$ (Gen/Obj)

2.5.7. The LS-subcomponent

LS1) $yI$ $\rightarrow (a)^w$

[-gr,-f1,-br] [+gr,+f1,...]

cond (a) $\in$ Cau

LS2) $?I$ $\rightarrow (a\&m)^y/w$

[+gr,-f1,-br] [xgr,xf1,...]

cond (a) $\in$ Cau

LS3) 2 $\rightarrow (a\&b\&m)[1]$

[+gr,-f1,-br]

(a)[2] y

[-gr,-f1,-br]

cond (a) = 3 $\&\in$ Par[-Mea]

(b) $\in$ Pas
LS4) \((?/y)2\) \[xgr,-fl,-br\] \((b)[2]\ K(A)\)

\(\text{cond} (a) \in \text{Par[-Mea + Pas]}\)
\(\text{cond} (b) \in \text{(Vbal/Infi)[-(Pf/Mea)]} \& 3 = C\)
\(A = 3\)

LS5) \(\emptyset 3\) \[xgr,yf1,zbr,-co\] \((a\&+)[1]\) \[+gr,-fl,-br,...\]
\((b)[2]\)

\(\text{cond} (a) \in \text{Infi} \& \notin \text{(Mea/Comp)}\)
\(\text{cond} (b) \in \text{Vbal[-(Sub[Pers/Fe]/Mea/Obj)]} \& (\neq y \& \notin \text{Impa} \& \notin \text{Sub[P1]})\)

LS6) This rule implements the transduction into symbolization terms of the specifications in a lexeme's S'.
See \#3.5.7"LS6".

2.5.8. The TS-subcomponent

TS1)(portmanteau) \text{Osuf1} + \text{Bsuf} \rightarrow \text{V?n}\)

TS2)(portmanteau) \{D\text{base3}\} + 3rd + \text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{hi}\)

TS3)(portmanteau) \{D\text{base3}\} + 3rd \rightarrow \text{hu}\)

TS4) "Gtheme" \rightarrow a:3
TS5) "Itheme" $\rightarrow$ (a)[1.1] mV
(a)[1.2](b/(c&d))[1] i3
[2] a3
[2.1](±) m
[2.2] u3
(-d)[2.3] V:3

cond (a) $\not\in$ Mea
(b) 3 = y
(c) 3 $\neq$ C
(d) $\in$ _OM

TS6) "Itheme" $\rightarrow$ a2

TS7) "Ftheme" $\rightarrow$ (a)[1.1] a:2
(a&b&m)[1.2] u3
[2] m

cond (a) $\not\in$ Mea/Pas
(b) 2/3 = [+f1]

TS8) "Rtheme" $\rightarrow$ a2

TS9) "Qlex" $\rightarrow$ (m) a/V

TS10) "Rlex" $\rightarrow$ (±) a
TS11) $\text{Pre1} \rightarrow [1.1] m$

\[
(a)[1.2](b)[1] \begin{cases} (i/u)I2 \\ (c\&t)[2] \end{cases} [\text{gr},f1<,+vo] \\
[3] aI2 [\text{+gr},-f1,+vo]
\]

$\text{cond}$ (a) $\notin$ Type

(b) $I = y$

\[
[-\text{gr},-f1,-co]
\]

(c) $I = w$

\[
[\text{+gr},+f1,-co]
\]

TS12) $\text{Pre2} \rightarrow [1.1] t$

$\text{cond}$ (a)[1.2] as in TS11

TS13) $\text{Heavy} \rightarrow [1.1] a:2$

(a)[1.2] u3

$\text{cond}$ (a) $\notin$ Epi

TS14) $L \rightarrow V2$

TS15) $LA \rightarrow a2$

TS16) $LU \rightarrow u2$

TS17) $Q \rightarrow V2^{12}$

TS18) $QA \rightarrow a2^{12}$

TS19) $QU \rightarrow u2^{12}$

TS20) $S \rightarrow V:3$

TS21) $SA \rightarrow a:3$
TS22) \[ \text{SU} \rightarrow u:3 \]

TS23) \[ \text{Impa} \rightarrow (a/(b \text{ thru } d)/d\&(e/m))[1] \ a3 \]
\[ ((c\&f)/m)[2] \ i3 \]
\[ (d) \]
\[ (g)[3] \ u3 \]
\[ [4] (a/i)3 \ [-f1,+vo] \]

\textbf{cond} (a) \ \checkmark \ \text{Sub}[^{Fe} -P1]

(b) \ 3 = \ ?/h \\
\ [+gr,-f1,-co] 

(c) \ \checkmark \ (\text{Sub}[P1]/\text{Obj}) 

(d) \ \checkmark \ \text{Mea} 

(e) \ 3 = r 

(f) \ 3 = y 

(g) \ 3 = C 

TS24) \[ \text{Impf} \rightarrow [1.1] \ v \]
\[ (a)[1.2]((b\&c)/d/m)[1] \ a3 \]
\[ ((c\&e)/m)[2] \ i3 \]
\[ (f)[3] \ u3 \]
\[ [4] (a/i)3 \ [-f1,+vo] \]

\textbf{cond} (a) \ \checkmark \ \text{Mea} 

(b) \ 3 = \ ?/h \\
\ [+gr,-f1,-co] 

(c) \ \checkmark \ (\text{Obj}/\text{Sub}') 

(d) \ 3 = r 

(e) \ 3 = y 

(f) \ 3 = C
TS25) \( Pf \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
(b \& m)[1] \ u3 \\
(m)[2] \ i3 \\
(a) \\
(b/(c\&d))[3] \ a3 \\
[4] \ (a/i)3 \\
[-fl,+vo]
\end{array} \right. \\
\text{cond} \ (a) \neq \text{Mea} \\
(b) \ 3 = c \\
(c) \ 3 = ? \\
(d) \neq (\text{Sub}[\text{Pers}]/\text{Fe}] / \text{Obj})

TS26) \( \text{Ref1} \rightarrow \ Vt \)

TS27) \( \text{Pas} \rightarrow \ (a\&b)[1] \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
V:3 \\
(c\&m)[2] \\
(-c\&(b/d))[3] \ a3
\end{array} \right. \\
\text{cond} \ (a) \neq \text{Mea} \\
(b) \neq \text{Ref1} \\
(c) \neq \text{Asp} \\
(d) \ 3 \neq y

TS28) \( \text{Cau} \rightarrow [1.1](m)[1] \ s/\#/h \\
\left[2\right] ? \\
\left[1.2\right] \overline{a1}2 \ \#/\#/

TS29) \( \text{Fac} \rightarrow \overline{a2}12 \)

TS30) \( \text{Asuf} \rightarrow \text{a:yi:t} / (m) \ i:t \)

TS31) \( \text{Bsuf} \rightarrow \text{ti?n} / (a)\text{ti?} \\
\text{cond} \ (a) \neq \text{ounfl} \)

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TS32) \textbf{Esuf1} \rightarrow (m)[1](i:/u:)n / ta:n
\hspace{1cm} [2] a:n

TS33) \textbf{Esuf2} \rightarrow (a&m)[1] a:h / ia:y
\hspace{1cm} [2] a:y
\hspace{1cm} \textit{cond} (a) \notin 0\text{theme}

TS34) \textbf{Esuf3} \rightarrow u:s

TS35) \textbf{Nsuf1} \rightarrow (a)[1] a:w
\hspace{1cm} [2] uw
\hspace{1cm} \textit{cond} (a) \notin \text{Inf1 immed[P1]}

TS36) \textbf{Nsuf2} \rightarrow (m)[1] (i:/u:)n
\hspace{1cm} [2] a:n

TS37) \textbf{Osuf1} \rightarrow a?n

TS38) \textbf{Osuf2} \rightarrow iyn/(m)i/(m)a?n

TS39) This rule amalgamates the outputs of all other TS-rules. See \#3.5.8"TS39".

2.5.9. The IS-subcomponent

For complex symbolizes \{Dbase3\} + \#\# 3rd + Fe, see \#\#2.5.8"TS2,3".
IS1) (portmanteau) \texttt{1st} + \texttt{Pl} \rightarrow <iii> (a\&+) [1] h
(b) [2] n

<iv> (c) [1] a^n
(d/ (e\&+)) [2] iyn

\textbf{cond} (a) \notin (\text{Dem}/\text{Obj})[\_\_]
(b) \notin (\text{Dem}/\text{Gen})[\_\_]
(c) \notin (\text{Gen}/\text{Obj}/\text{Ord})[\_\_] \lor \notin ((\text{Par}/\text{Pf})[\text{Sub}[\_\_]] & \text{IEL})
(d) \notin \text{Impf}/(\text{Pf} \lor \text{Obj})
(e) \notin \text{Pf} \lor y3 \land \notin \text{Obj}

IS2) (portmanteau) \texttt{3rd} + \texttt{Fe} \rightarrow <ii>(a\&-b) V^p

<iii> (b) t

\textbf{cond} (a) \notin __\text{Pf}
(b) \notin \text{Sub}[\_\_]

IS3) (portmanteau) \texttt{Fe} + \texttt{Pl} \rightarrow <i>(a\&b) y

<ii>(a)[1] \}
\begin{array}{l}
 (c\&m)[2] \\
 a: ?^n
\end{array}

\textbf{cond} (a) \notin \text{Sub}[-\text{Pers[\_\_]}]
(b) \notin \text{Pf}
(c) \notin \text{Dem}

IS4) \texttt{DM1} \rightarrow <i>(a)[1] 1

[2] d/z
[-gr, -ph]

\textbf{cond} (a) \notin \text{Pf}

IS5) \texttt{DM2} \rightarrow <i>(-e) k

\begin{array}{l}
 <vi>(a) \\
 \end{array}

\textbf{cond} (a) \notin \{\text{DBasel}\}
IS6) \[ \text{DM3} \rightarrow <i> \text{ na:t} / (a) \text{ t} \]
\[ \text{cond} (a) \in \text{Fe} + \text{Pl} \]

IS7) \[ \text{DM4} \rightarrow <i> \text{ at} \]

IS8) \[ \text{NMA} \rightarrow <i> \text{ a:} \]

IS9) \[ \text{NMI} \rightarrow <i> \text{ i:} \]

IS10) \[ \text{NMU} \rightarrow <i> \text{ u:} \]

IS11) \[ \text{NM}^2 \rightarrow <i> \text{ a}^? \]

IS12) \[ \text{NMH}^1 \rightarrow <i>(a)[1] \text{ h} \]
\[ [2] \text{ ah} \]
\[ \text{cond} (a) \in \text{NMI} \]

IS13) \[ \text{NMY}^1 \rightarrow <i> \text{ iy} \]

IS14) \[ \text{NMV}^1 \rightarrow <i> \text{ uw} \]

IS15) \[ \text{NMH}^2 \rightarrow <i> \text{ a:h} \]

IS16) \[ \text{NMY}^2 \rightarrow <i> \text{ a:y} \]

IS17) \[ \text{NMV}^2 \rightarrow <i> \text{ a:w} \]

IS18) \[ \text{GM} \rightarrow <i> (a\&b)[1] \text{ in} \]
\[ (a)[2] \text{ ay:} \]
\[ <ii> (-a) \text{ V} \]
\[ \text{cond} (a) \in \_...\text{Pl} \]
\[ (b) \in \text{L"base} \& \text{3rd} \]

\text{tshi}
IS19) \( OM \rightarrow <i> \ (a) \ n \)

\( <i> \ (-a) \ V \)

\textit{cond} \ (a) \in \_ \ldots \textit{Pl}

IS20) \( SM \rightarrow <iii> \ C; \)

IS21) \( lst \rightarrow <ii> \ (a\&t)[1] \)

\( \{ (b)[2] \}

\( (c)[3] \ V \)

\( <iii> \ (d)[1] \ n \)

\( (e)[2] \ t \)

\( (f)[3] \ ? \)

\( (g)[4] \ y \)

\( <iv> \ (h)[1] \ v? \)

\( (j\&t)[2] \ i \)

\textit{cond} \ (a) \in \ (\textit{Impa} \ & \ \textit{Obj}[\_]) / \in \ R'\textit{base}[m] \)

\( (b) \in ((Pf \ & \ (k)) / \in \textit{Ecl}[\_]) \ & \in \ (\ ?3 \ & \ \textit{Obj}) \)

\( (c) \in \textit{Par} \ & \ (k) \ & \in \textit{Comp} \)

\( (d) \in (\textit{Par} \ & \ (k)) / \in \textit{Obj}[\_] \)

\( (e) \in Pf \ & \ (k) \)

\( (f) \in Imprf \ & \ (k) \)

\( (g) \in Gen[\_] \)

\( (h) \in (\textit{Par} \ & \ (k) \ & \textit{-Obj}) / \in \textit{Dem} \)

\( (j) \in Pf \ & \ (y3/m) \ & \ (k) \ & \textit{Ecl} \)

\( (k) \in \textit{Sub}[\_] \)
IS22) 2nd  -->  <ii> (a&b)[1] V
              (a)[2] i
              <iii> (c)[1] k
              [2] t
              <iv> (d&+i)  i

cond (a) ∈ Par[Sub[—P1]]
(b) ∈ Comp
$\phi$ (c) ∈ (Gen/Obj)[—]
(d) ∈ Pf & y3 & Vinf1[Sub[,—P1] & Ecl]

IS23) 3rd  -->  <ii> -(a/b))  i
              <iii> (a)[1] n/1
              (b)[2] h
              [3] ?/(c&m)n

cond (a) ∈ Sub[—]
(b) ∈ —..P1
(c) ∈ Dem
IS24) $\text{Fe} \rightarrow <i> (a \& \& 1) \{a$

\(b\)[2] \\
\(c\)[3] \ i$

\(<iii> (d\)[1] \ ?$

\(e\)[2] \ y$

\(f\)[3] \ t$

\(<iv> (g\)[1] \ i$

\(h\&\&)[2] \ V$

\text{cond} (a) \in E/N/Rinf1 \ immed[\text{---P1}] \& \ (w/y/\?)3 \\
\[-co,-br]\n
\(b\) \in (j)/(k)$

\(c\) \notin (Sub[\_]/\_P1)$

\(d\) \in (j) \& \notin (P1/Con)$

\(e\) \in (Impf/Impa) \& (k)$

\(f\) \in Pf \& (k)$

\(g\) \in \_P1 \& \notin (j)$

\(h\) \in Pf \& y3 \& (k) \& B & Ecol$

\(j\) \in E/N/Rinf1 \ immed[\_]

\(k\) \in Sub[\_\_P1]
IS25) $P_1$  \[\rightarrow\] <i> (a&+)[1] \ y

\[(b)[2] \ n\]

\[<ii> \ (c) \ \forall:\]

\[<iv> \ (d)[1] \ i
\]

\[\neg (c)[2] \ \forall\]

\[<v> \ (e&+)[1] \ ?
\]

\[f)[2]\]

\[<vi> \ (g&+)[1] \ n\]

\[\neg (h&m)[2]\]

\[<j>[3]\]

**cond** (a) \ $\in$ (k) \ & \ $\notin$ Comp

(b) \ $\in$ Dinfl[\_] \ & \ $\notin$ <i>

(c) \ $\in$ (n) \ & \ $\notin$ Fe_

(d) \ $\in$ (n) \ & \ $\notin$ Fe_

(e) \ $\in$ ((Pf/Impa) \ & \ (k) \ & \ <i>) \ / \ $\in$ ____OM

(f) \ $\notin$ Fe___Con

(g) \ $\in$ ((Pf/Impa) \ & \ (k) \ & \ <v>) \ & \ $\notin$ (Obj/<i>)

\ / \ $\in$ ((n) \ & \ -(Con/<iv>))

(h) \ $\in$ Dem

\[j\] (j) \ $\in$ <v> \ & \ $\notin$ (<v>/Emp)

(k) \ $\in$ Sub[-Pers\_] \ & \ $\notin$ Par

(n) \ $\in$ E/N/Rinf1 immed[\_]

IS26) $Con$  \[\rightarrow\] <iii> (a)'t

**cond** (a) \ $\notin$ Fe..._

IS27) $Emp$  \[\rightarrow\] <iv> (a&b&m)[1] i?

\[(a)[2] \ a?\]

**cond** (a) \ $\in$ Inf1 immed[Fe/-P1]

(b) \ $\in$ Inf1 immed[Fe &-P1]
2.6. The F-component (phonology)

2.6.11. Stage A', order 1

P1) This rule builds allologs. See §3.6.11"P1".

2.6.12. Stage A, order 2

P2.1) $i \rightarrow \emptyset$

p2.2) $\tilde{u} \rightarrow (a) \ [1] \ \emptyset$
      \hspace{1cm} (b\tilde{a}) \ [2]
      \hspace{1cm} \text{cond} \ (a) \ \varepsilon \ _{\#}^{}$
      \hspace{1cm} (b) \ \varepsilon \ _{*}^{}$

P2.3) $I_2 \rightarrow (a) \ \overline{I_2}$

      \hspace{1cm} \text{cond} \ (a) \ \varepsilon \ \text{Impf} \ & \ \emptyset \ \text{Mea} \ & \ \varepsilon \ C \ <= \ (R''base/OM)$
P2.4) $2^x \times y \rightarrow (a \text{ thru } d)[1] \ V^x 23$
(((a/e) & f) [2] 23
  (f & m) [3] 23
cond (a) 2 = 3/(?/w/y)
  [-co, -br]
(b) 3 = c
(c) 2 $\neq$ w
(d) é (#/**)K__
(e) 3 = ?
(f) é (#/**)K¥__

P2.5) $n_K \rightarrow (a)$ φ
    
    cond (a) é Sub[_____] & é V_--*

P2.6) $x S^x \rightarrow (a) \ S^x D^x$

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
-gr  \\
+su | xsu \\
-sp | +sp \\
yph
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-gr  \\
xsu \\
yph \\
+sp | -sp
\end{bmatrix}
\]

cond (a) é V__

P2.7) $K^x ; ? \rightarrow (a \& b)[1] ;$

(a)[2] $K^x$
cond {ä} $K^x \leq \{\text{obasey}\} \& ? \leq \{\text{obase10}\}$
(b) $K^x = n th \ K \leq \{\text{obasey}\}$, where n $\geq$ 3

P2.8) ? $\rightarrow (a)$ y
cond (a) = radical & á :
2.6.13. Stage B, order 3

P3.1) \( \exists^\phi \) [+vo, \( \rho \)] 

\[ \rightarrow \]

(a)[1] :
(b/c/d/e)[2] a
(f/g/h)[3] u
[4] i

\textit{cond} (a) \( \notin V \)

\( (b) = \Psi \& \Phi_{(r/?)3} \)
\( (c) \in \text{Inf1[__} \& -(Dtheme)] \& \not= \text{P1} \)
\( (d) = \Psi \& \Phi_{\text{Par/Mea} \& \Phi} (\_y3\{i(A)/\Psi(B)/\_h3\} \)
\( (e) \in E/Ntheme[\_3(C)] \& \not= \text{immed}[Fe] \)
\( (f) \in \text{Inf1f[__} \& -Dtheme] \)
\( (g) \in \_w3 \)
\( (h) \in LU/QU \)
\( (A) = \text{nucleus} \& \Phi_{\text{Sub[__]}} \)
\( (B) = \text{nucleus} \& \Phi_{\text{Sub[P1[__]]}} \)
\( (C) \not= \_w/y \)

P3.2) \( \exists^x \) [xgr,xfl,+vo] 

\[ \rightarrow \]

(a) \( \exists^y \) [gr,<,f1<,...]

\textit{cond} (a) \( \notin ^y \)

[gr,xgr,yf1,-co]

P3.3) \( \overline{I2} \) 

\[ \rightarrow \]

(a) I2

\textit{cond} (a) 2=3 \& \not= \text{Nom}

P3.4) \( \not= ? \) 

\[ \rightarrow \]

(a\&b) \( \rho \)

\textit{cond} (a) \( \notin V \& (= I/ (\text{Cau/R'base/1st}) \Rightarrow X\_Y) \)

(b) \( X = \rho \)
2.6.14. Stage C, order 4

For discussion of this order see #3.6.14.1.

P4.1) $\tilde{\nu} \rightarrow (a) \ [1] \ i$
(b) \ [2] \ 
(c\&\tau)[3] \ 
\textbf{cond} (a) \ \delta_y \ (A) \ & \ \delta (\text{Par/Impf})
(b) \ \leq \ \{\text{Rlex x} \} \ & \ \delta \ _y \ V
(c) \ \leq \ \text{Impf} \ & \ \delta \ _y \ V
(A) \ \delta \ _a \ (B)
(B) \ \delta \ \text{Sub}[__]

P4.2) n\nu \rightarrow (a\&m) \ K^x$
\textbf{cond} (a) \ \delta \ _{K^x} \ \& \ (\delta \ \text{Mea} / \ \delta \ Pf)

2.6.15. Stage D, order 5

P5.1) $\tilde{\nu}^x \rightarrow (a) \ nu^x$\ y$
\textbf{cond} (a) \ \delta \ _{\ast y}$

P5.2) $[1] \ 9 \ \tilde{\nu} \rightarrow (a\&b) \ a$
$[2] \ \tilde{\nu} \ \rightarrow (a\&c) \ nu^x$
\ [xgr,xf1,-br] \ [+vo,...]$
\textbf{cond} (a) \ \neq \ \text{linked}$
(b) \ \delta \ a_3$
(c) \ \delta \ V_K$

P5.3) $\tilde{\nu} / \tilde{\nu}$ \rightarrow (a) \ \\$
\ [-f1,-br]$
\textbf{cond} (a) \ = \ 3 \ & \ \delta \ V-i \ \_V$
\ [+gr,+vo]$

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\( P5.4 \)  
\([-gr,+su,-so]\)  
\[\text{t} \quad \rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (b) [1] \quad D^x \\ (c&+)[2] \quad K^x \\ (d)[3] \quad \psi \\ (e&+)[4] \quad \psi \end{array} \right\} \]

**cond**  
(a) \( \leq \text{Refl} \ \& \ \psi \ \text{I} \)_\_  
(b) \( \in D^x \text{V} \)  
(c) \( \in K^x \text{V} \)  
(d) \( \in [-gr,-sp] \)  
(e) \( \in (C/n) \)  

---

2.6.16. Stage E, order 6  

\( P6.1 \)  
\( \nu^x \quad \rightarrow \quad (a\&b) \quad \psi \)  

**cond**  
(a) = noninitial nucleus of initial open syllable \( (A) \)  
(b) \( \in \text{Epi/Nom/Ord} \)  
(A) = only \( \nu \)-nucleic open syllable in word.  

---

2.6.17. Stage F, order 7  

For discussion of this order, see #3.6.17.1.  

\( P7S \)  
\( \nu \quad \rightarrow \quad (a) \quad \psi \)  

**cond**  
(a) = noninitial nucleus of open syllable \( (A) \)  
(A) = latest such syllable in word, but \( \neq \) initial unless also penultimate.
P7e) [1] $\text{?/y} \quad \rightarrow \quad (a \& b) \ \emptyset$

\begin{array}{c}
[2] \quad K^Y \\
\quad \rightarrow \quad (a \& c) \ \wedge (B)^{K^Y}
\end{array}

\text{cond} \quad \begin{array}{l}
(a) \ \delta \ (\frac{\pm}{\pm})K^x K^z (A) \ & \neq K^x \\
(b) \ K^x \neq J \\
(c) \ K^x \ \neq \ \text{linked to} \ K^x \\
(d) \ K^x = \ ?/y \\
(e) \ \delta \ \text{Impa} \ & \ K^x \ \delta \ J \\
(A) \ \emptyset \ \_K \\
(B) \ [1] = (d \& e) \ u/i \\
\quad \quad [2] = \ (d) \ a/i \\
\quad \quad [3] = \ (e) \ u \\
\quad \quad [4] = \ i
\end{array}

2.6.18. Stage G, order 8

P8.1) $\bar{K}^xh \quad \rightarrow \quad (a \& b) \ \bar{h}K^x$

\text{cond} \quad \begin{array}{l}
(a) \ \neq \ \bar{h}h \\
(b) \ h = 3
\end{array}

P8.2) = P2.6

2.6.19. Stage H, order 9

For discussion of this order see #3.6.19.1.

P9.1) radical tags \quad \rightarrow \quad \emptyset
P9.2)  C  -->  (a thru d)  $K^x$

\textit{cond} (a) = 2

(b) 2 = 3

(c) $\varepsilon \text{ VK}^x$  $\text{V}_3$

(d) $\varepsilon \text{ Asp} / \phi$ \text{ Refl}

P9.3)  $\gamma / (\pm) \mathbf{x}^{(a)} (A)$  -->  (a thru d)[1]  $K^x$

(a&b) [2] $\phi$

\textit{cond} (a) $\phi$ \text{ J}_-

(b) $\not\in K^x$

(c) $K^x$ = linked / $\not\in K$ besides the realizate

(d) $\varepsilon$ immed prec but not J-separated nucleus(B)

(A) $\not\in I/2$

(B) $\not\in V$: 

P9.4)  (i/u):

\begin{align*}
[xgr, xf1, +vo]  & \quad \rightarrow \quad (a) (iy/uw) \\
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\left[ xgr \right] \\
\left[ xf1 \right] \\
\left[ +vo \right] \\
\left[ -co \right]
\end{align*}

\textit{cond} (a) $\varepsilon$ $\text{V}$ \[[-xgr/-xf1]

2.6.20. Stage I, order 10

P10.1)  $K^x$  -->  ((a thru c) & $\pm$)  $K^x\phi$

\textit{cond} (a) $\varepsilon$ (K$^y$ K$^z$)$^y_1$ \[A\]

(b) $\not\in$ linked to $K^y$

(c) $\not\in K^w / = (K^w \& K^y) / \not\in$ linked to $K^m$

(A) $\not\in K$
P10.2) \( W^X \quad \rightarrow \quad (a \& (b/m))[1] \ W^X \quad V^X \]
\([xgr,yf1,-br] \quad [xgr,yf1,+vo] \)
\((a)[2] W^X \quad V^X \]
\([xgr,yf1,+vo] \)

cond (a) \( \delta \_\_K \)

(b) \( W^X = ? \quad \& \quad \delta \_\_K_i : \)

P10.3) \( ?/(\pm)n \quad \rightarrow \quad (a\&b)[1] V^X \]
\((b/c)[2] \quad \phi \)

cond (a) \( \delta \_V^X \quad \& \quad V^X \quad \& \quad V^Y \)

(b) \( \delta \_J \)

(c) \( =? \quad \& \quad \delta \_\_V \)

P10.4) \( K^Xk \quad \rightarrow \quad (a\&\pm) K^Xak \)

cond (a) \( k \leq 2nd \)

2.6.21, Stage J, order 11

P11.1) \( \dd \quad \rightarrow \quad (a)[1] V^Y \]
\((b)[2] \quad \phi \)

cond (a) \( \delta \_V^Y \quad \& \quad (K)^\dd \)

(b) \( \delta \_(VX)(A) \)

(A) = tautosyllabic

P11.2) \( W^X \quad \rightarrow \quad (a/b) \quad \phi \]
\([xgr,yf1,-br] \quad [xgr,yf1,+vo] \)

cond (a) \( \delta \_J \quad V^X \[
\([xgr,yf1,+vo] \)

(b) \( =? \)
P11.3) \( n \rightarrow (a) \emptyset \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \in * \_
\]

2.6.22. Stage K, order 12

P12.1) \( \overline{\_} */ \rightarrow \emptyset \)

P12.2) \( \text{ii/iy} \rightarrow (a) \_i \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \in \_y \]

P12.3) \( \begin{array}{l}
\overline{\_} \\
\overline{\_} \_i
\end{array} \rightarrow (a) \_ i y^{n-2} i \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) = \text{nucleus of syllable} (\_A) \]

\[ (\_A) \in \_\# \]

P12.4) \( \ddot{a} \rightarrow (a^{\_+}) \_ i \)

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \in \text{Vtheme}[\_] \& \in \_i \]

P12.5) \[ n_{n}^{x} \]

\[ [+na] \rightarrow (a^{\& b}) [1] \]

\[ n_{n}^{y} \]

\[ (a^{\& c^{\_+}})[2] \]

\[ [f1<,+na] \]

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \in \_k^{y} \]

(b) \( N^{x} = N^{\emptyset} \)

\[ [=na,\emptyset] \]

(c) \( \in \_v \& k^{y} = \_B \)

\[ [\_f1,-sp] \]

2.6.23. Stage L, order 13

P13.1) \[ n_{2}^{v^{x}} \rightarrow (a)[1] \_v^{x} \]

\[ [2] \_v^{x} \]

\[ \text{cond} \ (a) \in \_k: \]
P13.2) \( \frac{\mathrm{K}^x}{\mathrm{K}^x} \rightarrow (a)[1] \frac{x}{x} \)
[2] \( \mathrm{K}:^x \)

\textbf{cond} (a) \& J/\mathrm{K}/\varnothing

By the special convention discussed in \#3.6.23"P13.2", deletions effected by this rule proceed from right to left.

P13.3) \( \frac{\mathrm{K}^x}{[\mathrm{xgr},\mathrm{yf1},-\mathrm{br}]} \rightarrow (a) \frac{x^y}{[\mathrm{xgr},\mathrm{yf1},+\mathrm{vo}]} \)

\textbf{cond} (a) \& J/\mathrm{K} \& \varnothing

2.6.24. Stage M (phonemics)

See \#3.6.24.
3. Informal discussion

3.1. Introductory

The sections of §3 include not only counterparts of at least the formal verb-morphological sections of §2, but also independent sections, notably those introducing the various components. The sections correlating to §2 in the main provide informal paraphrases of the relevant rules of §2 and are well larded with examples usually drawn from the illustrative appendix in §12. The independent sections adduce general characteristics of the components and sub-components, discursively introduce formal portions of the analysis not covered in §2 (e.g. the L-component is treated solely and completely in §3.3), and in general provide discussion meant to elucidate and tie together the analysis as a whole.

3.2. The M-component (morphology)

Introductory

3.2.1. The M-component consists in a corpus of sixty-eight for the most part context-sensitive phrase-structure rewrite rules, a full rule chain of which defines the morphological structure underlying some class of Mandaic words. The M-componential representate-representation relation is that of dominate-domination, such that a dominate is said to dominate its domination. Expansion is sometimes used in lieu
of "domination", and expand to in lieu of the verb "dominate".

The M-component differs from the other components formalized in this grammar in several respects.

(i) The M-rules generate the structures upon which all other components directly or indirectly operate. On the other hand the M-component so to speak contains its own input in initial rule M1 whose dominate does not specify entities # generated elsewhere in the grammar but rather introduces {#} and {Word} as primitives. Note on this vein that M1 is the only M-rule containing more than one symbol in its dominate 4, and that two of these symbols, the pair of {#}'s, are so to speak carried over into M1's immed domination. This is just one among several possible devices for indicating the boundaries of {Word}-expansions themselves possess linguistic significance. Cf "M1" below, where other peculiarities of this grammar-initial rule are discussed.

(ii) M-rules, like R-rules but unlike S- and P-rules, generate trees rather than strings, i.e. two-dimensional rather than one-dimensional constructions. This comes about in the R-rules because these latter take M-generated trees for input. \#\# It comes about in the M-component in that a nonterminal M-rule's immed domination (= output) always includes at least one symbol which then serves as the dominate of (= input to) a succeeding M-rule, and consequently as the end product of an M-derivation one has a construction with a vertical dominate-domination dimension originating at {Word}
and terminating in a horizontal array of terminal symbols called morphemes, including both functor morphemes directly generated by M-rules and lexical morphemes introduced by the interpolated action of the L-component (cf. #3.3.1). All nonterminal symbols, including {Word} itself, are called categories. By convention, (a) once the immediate expansion of an M-rule has been chosen, all +'s or ±'s conjoining any two of said expansion's symbols except {#} are retained as + into said expansion's rewrite, (b) elements standing to one another in an immediate dominate-domination relation are conjoined by a line, (c) at the end of an M-derivation all terminal symbols, including the +'s carried over by (a), are brought into a horizontal line with the lowest such terminal symbol. These points may be illustrated by generating the M-structure underlying Vla.1 /gtal/ 'he killed'. The full rule chain in question is M1, 2, 17, 30, 45, {Pf}, {gtal}, 60, 68, 63, {3rd} where { } encloses terminal morphemes (for {gtal} as an exponent of Root cf. #3.3.1). If the results of this rule chain are displayed as a tree pursuant to the points listed above, we have Fig 1.
(iii) S- and P-rules, it has been noted, do not generate trees but strings. This comes about in the P-rules in that they take as input strings generated by the S-component. It comes about in the S-component inasmuch as S-rules take as input linearizations of R-componential or M-componential trees and generate therefrom bona fide strings not susceptible of tree-conversion. Linearization of a tree is a reversible process, perhaps essentially notational, which reduces the two-dimensional tree array to an equivalent one-dimensional string. To linearize a tree proceed from a model modified by the omission of tree-building convention (c) above, and proceed in an Yngvean order to rewrite on one line each immediate dominate-domination pair X as X[Y until Y = a morpheme, viz

\[
X \downarrow Y
\]

until X for functors or X for lexemes (#3.3.1), which are

\[
\begin{align*}
X & \downarrow Y \\
Y & \{Y\}
\end{align*}
\]

rewritten as X[Y] and X(Y) resp. Then write one ] for each unpaired [ already written either until the tree is exhausted or until the ] just written corresponds to a [ written for
a dominate $X$ on the same line as a following $+$.

Write any $+$ encountered and proceed on again rewriting $X$ as $X[Y]$. Thus

linearizing the tree of Fig 1 in (ii) above, we obtain

Inasmuch as linearizations are perfectly equivalent to their corresponding trees, either model may be used at any point in the grammar pursuant to convenience. Indeed, linear models are used almost exclusively throughout the present work, if only for obvious typographical reasons. For example, the conditions of the M- and R-components are presented in linearized notation (cf #6.6). Conversely, however, a tree model proves more convenient in the S-component for the implementation of JS2. Cf #3.5.6"JS2".

A generic term to be used for strings, trees, and linearizations of trees is array.

(iv) Though all components contain context-sensitive rules, the M-component is unique in containing rules wherein such context-sensitivity is partially implemented by indices. An index differs from a standard representational condition in that whilst the latter guides prohibits, or fills out the choice of an immed representation, the former in no way tampers with such a choice but is rather programmed along with an immed representation to guide and limit subsequent representations of this latter in its capacity as representate.

In illustration consider $M_4$. E1 may context-freely expand
either to Dem or to Rel, but either expansion must be accompanied by an index. If Rel is chosen, the index is \([B]\), the sense of which is that Rel's subsequent expansion must be to Rtheme having as sole domination an Rl ex itself expanding to an R"base. The implementation of index [B]'s provisions may be graphically visualized as follows. As a result of N4 we have

\[
\text{Ecl} \quad \text{that is,} \quad \text{Ecl} \\
\text{Rel}[B] \quad \text{Rel}[\text{Rtheme only}\ [\text{Rl ex}\[\text{R"base}\]}
\]

Next M16 makes for the expansion

\[
\text{Ecl} \\
\text{Rel}[\text{Rtheme only}\ [\text{Rl ex}\[\text{R"base}\]}
\]

Rtheme + Rinf1

But when next M29 comes to apply, otherwise optional Pcl is not a licit expansion since index [B] specifies that Rtheme expand only to Rl ex. Finally when next M39 comes to apply, all the complex conditions of domination choice are neatly cut through by index [B]'s specification that Rl ex expand to R"base. Hence, dropping the index, whose work has now been done, we obtain the subtree of Fig 2, a structure which underlies any Rel dominated by Ecl.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ecl} \\
\text{Rel} \\
\text{Rtheme} + \text{Rinf1} \\
\text{Rl ex} \\
\text{R"base}
\end{align*}
\]

\textbf{Fig 2}
Further illustration of index functions is supplied at several points throughout §3.2. The motivation for formalizing a device such as the index was the need felt to state in a unitary manner coherent complexes of context-sensitivity implementable at more than one depth, viz as conditions on more than one M-rule of a rule chain, in a given derivation. A rule chain whose expansion is guided by an index is, however, interconvertible with an identical rule chain laden with standard expansional conditions. Hence the fundamental phrase-structural nature of the M-component is not violated.

3.2.2. Though all sixty-eight rules are presented formally in §2.2, only those of interest to verb morphology (M1,2,4,16, 17,29,30,39,45-48,59,60,63-68) and M3 are discursively treated in §3.2. Any full M-rule chain must begin with M1,2, the sense of which is that any Word (M1) is assignable to a Word class (M2). M3 and M4 define classes of Pcl1's (cf "proclitic") and Ecl1's (cf "enclitic") resp.9 M5-M17 cleave the Word classes into those whose members are obligatorily inflected (+Inf1), viz demonstratives, relators, and verbs (M7,16,17); those optionally inflected (+Inf1), viz epithets, gerunds, infinitives, limnatives, nouns, ordinatives, participles, and quesitives (M8-15); and noninflectible (-Inf1) classes, viz adverbs and conjunctions (M5,6). On the other hand, all Word classes expand to Theme, whose own dominations among other functions define the Word lexically and semantically.
In this vein it will be noted that whereas Theme assignments are biunique (Adv --> Atheme, Conj --> Gtheme, etc), there are several one-to-many Infl assignments (viz Einfl by M8,14; Ninfl by M9,10,12; Vinfl by M10,11,14,17).

This formal convergence may be interpreted as ℓ defining certain similarities amongst the Word classes in question. For example, with reference to M9,10, it would be quite feasible under a slightly different formalization to define gerunds as a subclass of nouns. The sense of M10 e.g. is that infinitives are syntactically hybrid, having either nominal (Ninfl) or verbal (Vinfl) functions. M18-30 expand Theme. These rules as a group contain the most complex domination-selecting machinery in the M-component, a fact largely answering to the diversity of morphological structures defining the Word classes. The programming of various Themes as dominations on line [1/2] of M21 and M25 introduce certain recursive machinery into the generation of epithets and nouns, i.e. subclasses of derived epithets and nouns are described. E.g. M21 Etheme --> Ntheme + Esuf defines the subclass of denominal epithets. Indices prevent this derivational process from senseless infinite regress, but some depth of structure is legitimately generable.

E.g. /rabbaa/ 'great' is a simple epithet, /rabbuutaa/ 'magnificence' is a de-epithetical noun from the preceding, and /rabbuutaanaa/ 'magnificent' is a denominal epithet from the preceding. M31-39 expand Lex, itself the favorite expansion of Theme via M18-30, to Base or Root. At this point the ℓ expansive action of the M-component is
interrupted while the L-component assigns a lexical exponent to Base or Root (#3.3). M40-53 introduce thematic structures whose general role might be characterized as semantically and grammatically supportative of the Base- and Root-dominated lexical specifications.10 M54-60 expand Inf1, and M61-68 complete this expansion. It will be noted that inflection consists primarily in person-gender-number specifications whose orientation is often partially implemented by a system of markers (cf "M66" below), viz M54,61 DM's (cf # "demonstrative marker"); M55,56,62 NM's (cf "nominal marker"); M66 a GM (cf "genitive marker"); M67 an OM (cf "object marker"); M68 an SM (cf "subject marker"). Note also that in two cases (M54,65) Ecl's serve as structures (partially) carrying the person-gender-number complexes in their inflective functions.

3.2.3. Finally it will be noted that Gtheme, Itheme, Ltheme, Ptheme, Rtheme, Qlex, and Rlex (cf M22,23,24,27,29, 38,39) are enclosed in quotation marks, and that all Bases (cf M31-39), Root (cf M22,23,27,30,34,36), as well as the majority of immed dominations of M40-53, 61-68 among others are underlined. The quotation marks enclose symbolizable categories (cf #3.2.1(ii)), and underlining marks M-componential terminal symbols, be they instructions for L-component exponenty via root and base lexemes (cf #3.3.1) or M-terminal functor morphemes ( = all other underlined symbols). These special markings are devoid of morphological meaning and are merely introduced as metasyMBOLS to
facilitate the reading of derivations, particularly in preparation for the eclectic action of the S-component (cf #3.5.1(a)). Much the same may be said of the braces, \{ \}, which serve to mark off lexical morphemes, viz actual Base- and Root-exponents selected by the L-component, from their M-componential environs. This use of braces will never entail confusion with their use as markers of M- and R-elements (cf #5.4) since the context will always make clear which function is meant and e.g. a string \{X\{Y\}Z\} will always read "lexical morpheme Y occurring medially in grammatical structure XZ". Of all these classificatory symbols only \{ \} in its use as a lexemic marker is consistently employed. In particular " " and ___ are only used consistently in the representates and representations of #2 and in the section heading linearizations of #12. Cf note 60 and in general #5.4.

The rules

M1) \{#\} and \{Word\} are introduced as morphological primitives, the former never itself expanding but rather serving throughout the M- and R-components to delimit a given expansion of \{Word\}, i.e. of the morphologic word. Likewise //#///, #'s symbolizational successor by JSL, remains without subsequent realization throughout the P-component where it serves as delimiter of the phonologic word (cf #3.5.6 "JS1").

Words expanding only to \{Core\} may be called kernel words.
Only kernel words are of interest in the present analysis, and most non-kernel words cited by the authorities have been stripped of their \{Pcl\} and \{Ecl\} symbolizations for presentation in \#12. For a few exceptions of \#8.2.4(iii).

Though most of the rules of the present analysis in general and of the M-component in particular are generative, M1 is merely taxonomic. I.e. \{\# ± \#Pcl + Core ± Ecl \#\} is less a rewrite-instruction than a schematic label of the Mandaic word in general, specifically stating that such an entity is composed of \{Core\} optionally preceded by an unspecified number of \{Pcl\}'s and optionally followed by one \{Ecl\}. The right side \# of M1 is deficient in generative power in two ways: (i) the specification that any number of \{Pcl\}'s may be rewritten, and (ii) the lack of context-sensitivity for the expansion of any one constituent (viz \{Pcl\}, \{Core\}, \{Ecl\}) in the environment of any of its immed coconstituents (again \{Pcl\}, \{Ecl\}, \{Core\}). If M1 is employed as a generative rule despite these deficiencies, such ungrammatical strings as the following may result.

*/ad**hal/ 'until hail!' as exemplification of \{Pcl + Core\},
*/d**uu*ahiktuu/ 'which and thou didst laugh! it is' as exemplification of \{Pcl + Pcl + Core + Ecl\},
*/maa**yaa**mii**b**b**ilaanii/ 'not o whether in in trees' as exemplification of \{Pcl + Pcl + Pcl + Pcl + Pcl + Core\}.

This departure from purely generative exposition may be explained as follows. The attempt to analyze the structure
of the Mandaic word in purely internal terms, viz without
formal reference to environing words and word relations
within the same sentence, has not in the experience of the
author been perfectly practicable. To word the same point
differently, the attempt to describe Mandaic morphology
independently of Mandaic syntax has not been entirely success-
ful, and the causes of this difficulty seem to the author
rather to stem from the nature of the Mandaic language
(or more likely from that of human language in general)
than to be ascribable to the analytic procedures employed.
In quite sketchy and tentative terms, the main reason for
the analytic problems in question is that the internal
structure of words is often most facilely statable as a
function of deep-level syntactic factors. This means that
the postulation of \{Word\} as the absolute derivational origin
for certain morphological constructions is insufficient in
principle, and that in such cases what is rather needed
is transformational derivation from certain deep-level
structures. More poignant examples of this state of affairs
can be adduced from other areas of morphology than the verb.
For example, a good deal of the complexity of M26 \textsuperscript{13} stems
from the systematic unavailability of syntactic information
in stating the structure of \{Otheme\}, i.e. the Theme of
ordinatives, viz cardinal numerals. Thus while any multiple
of 100 by any digit < 1 but \# 2 is expressed morphologically
with an \{Otheme\} expanding to a special case of
\{Olex + Olex\}, viz one informally characterizable as
\$\text{\textsym{\&}} (3,4,\ldots,9)+100\$, the ordinative glossed '200' is
expressed with an\{0theme\} expanding to a special case of \{Olex + Bsuf\}, viz one informally characterizable as 100 + dual suffix. But this state of affairs should ideally be statable via transformational rules as a differential morphologization of equivalent deep-level structures, and not as a differentiation departing merely from a homogeneous primitive \{Word\}.

To return to the specific question of the immed expansion of M1, the interrelations of \{Pcl\}, \{Core\}, and \{Ecl\} are well-nigh impossible of meaningful statement in terms other than syntactic. This is so primarily because \{Pcl\} and \{Ecl\} are so often morphological crystallizations of sentential and other syntactic functions. E.g., with reference to M3, Pcl[Conj] expands to some of the most basic Mandaic conjunctions (cf "M3" below) and Pcl[Rel] to two of the most basic relators (cf "prepositions"), and construction of these entities with one another and with \{Core\} is best viewed as a function of underlying syntactic relations mediated by one or more transformations. For example consider /uu**1**d/ 'and to that/him which/who/of' and */1**uu**d/ 'to and that/him which/who/of' as potential representations of \{Pcl + Pcl + Pcl\}, itself a special case of M1's domination \{Pcl\}. The fact that the former representation may grammatically construe with most expansion types of an immed fol \{Core\} whereas the latter \# representation is probably absolutely ungrammatical, is most clearly and insightfully explicated in terms of differential
hierarchization of similar transformations from a similar deep-level tree complex. Conversely, the investment of M1 with sufficient context-sensitivity to pass the same judgment of grammaticality on the two strings adduced would require an enormous and forbiddingly complex adjunct of stochastic machinery which, nominally successful or not, could only obfuscate the deep-level grammatical relations involved.

The gist of the foregoing examples and discussion is that (i) a pure-state morphological grammar, viz one whose descriptive machinery is essentially comprised in differential derivation from a homogeneous primitive \{Word\}, is at best un insightful and uselessly complex; and that rather (ii) morphology should at least in part be stated as a function of deep-level syntax. An acceptance of these conclusions should not, however, lead to the corollary that in default of prior thorough syntactic analysis any morphological statement is worthless. For one thing, it is not being claimed that morphology is entirely determined by syntax, and for another the partial autonomy of a morphological system is enhanced by the very transformational transduction from deep syntax which must be elaborated to explain the nonautonomously part of morphology. The sense of this latter point is that the raison d'être of the transformational machinery bridging syntax and morphology is just the difference in kind between the two levels. There are indeed bona fide entities which may be called
and there are criteria for recognizing them independently of whether be formalized as a homogeneous primitive or as a family of diverse entities with varying transformational histories. The full morphological analysis, of which the present study is a part, takes its cue from these considerations and, in default of a foregoing rigorous syntactic analysis, attempts a generative definition of the Mandaic wherein the homogeneous primitive status of this latter entity is tempered by at least (i) the nongenerative nature of M1, explained above; (ii) the intermittent employment of other than strictly morphological criteria in defining word classes; and (iii) the establishment of an R-component to partially offset, viz morphologize, the effects of (ii). An example of (ii) was seen above in the generation by the same rule, M26, of the morphologically diverse structures underlying on the one hand and of smaller but for the most part unique M-rules. Another example of (ii) may be seen in rule chain
M1,2,17,30,45,60,68 whereby all verbs are y invested
with equivalent structure despite differences in their Ten
and Sub, whereas surface-structurally verbs fall into
several partially intersecting morphological classes pur-
suant to differences in their Ten and Sub. The introduction
of this surface-structural disparity by e.g. R1.2,2.3,2.4,
3.1 provides an illustration of (iii); it has been judged
simpler and more insightful first to program all verb
structures in a unitary fashion in the M-component by rule
chain M1,2,17,30,45,60,68 and then to complete differential
morphologization in the R-component by R1.2,2.3,etc., than
to have generated all the requisite morphological diversity
at one fell swoop in the M-component alone. Further examples
of points (ii) and (iii) are adduced throughout #3.2.

In sum, the present study comprises an essentially
morphological analysis tempered by implicit recourse to a
number of informal syntactic considerations and deep-level
hunches. It may be objected that such a work is neither
fish nor fowl, and that wanting an associated analysis
of Mandaic syntax all these pages are of questionable
linguistic value. The results of the analysis are the
best referral to such an objection.

M2) The immed expansions of {Core} define the word classes
of Mandaic. Words whose Core expands resp to Adv/Conj/Dem/
Epi/Ger/Infli/Lim/Nom/Ord/Par/Ques/Rel/Vbal may be resp
classified as adverbs, conjunctions, demonstratives, epithets,
gerunds, infinitives, limnatives, nouns, ordinatives, participles, quesitives, relators, and verbs. Adverbs, conjunctions, etc which by M1 expand to \{Core\} alone may be called kernel adverbs, kernel conjunctions, etc.

The descriptive labels "adverb", "conjunction", etc connote entities which most linguists would by common convention agree in so calling, but a few comments are in order. Demonstratives would commonly be called "pronouns"; epithets would commonly be called "adjectives"; limnatives (coined on "limn") define a class of quasi-verbal affective particles glossing 'lo!', 'hail!', 'o!', 'woe (to)!', etc; ordinatives would commonly be called cardinal numerals; quesitives include all types of question words (cf interrogative pronouns, adverbs, etc); relators would commonly be called "prepositions".15

The present verb-morphological analysis deals solely with the word class of kernel verbs. Certain expansions of \{Re1\} are also treated, as dominations of Comp[Ec1] (cf"M4" below and \#10) and not as Core expansions of independent relator words.

M3) The \#1 class of Pcl's (cf "proclitic") is defined. It will be noted that the four such classes are defined by a subset of the same immed expansions as define Word via M1,2. Moreover membership in the Pcl class is further restricted by the indices accompanying M3's expansions,
and a common effect of all these indices is to limit Pc1 membership to single bases, i.e. monomorphemic exponents.

Index [A] on Conj specifies that Ctheme expand immed only to Clex (M19) which then expands to any Cbase marked positively for Pc1 domination (M32). Index [B] on Lim specifies that only \{L'base5\} is licit as a terminal expansion of Pc1[Lim] (M35). Note that in this case, unlike those of the other expansions of M3, it is not necessary to constrain the expansion of Ltheme since all intermediary expansion is uniquely determined by M11,24 with the exception of the option for Vinfl at M11, which index [B] disallows. Index [C] on Ques specifies against expansion to Qinfl by M15 and constrains the expansion of Qtheme by M28 to Qlex alone, whereafter expansion by M38 is limited to any Qbase positively marked for Pc1 domination. Index [D] on Rel specifies that Rtheme expand only to Rlex by M29, and that Rlex expand only to R"base by M39. Note that index [D] of M3 is identical with index [B] of M4. The sense of this identity is that Pc1 and Ecl classes have common membership, i.e. R"bases, a lexical class containing two members.

Pc1's are of no immediate relevance to verb morphology, but as a matter of interest it might be noted that in non-kernel verbs (cf "M2" above) a sole \{Pc1\} generated by M1 may expand to the Conj-exponents /ad/ 'until', /d/ 'who, which', /uu/ 'and', /laa/ 'not', or to the Ques-exponent /mii/ 'whether?'.

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M4) Two classes of Ecl's (cf "enclitic") are defined. Note that they comprise a subset of the immed expansions defining Word by M1,2 and that further Rel[B] = Rel[D] of M3, implying identity of these two Cl classes.

Index [A] on Dem limits the choice of Dbase by L-rule to {Dbase3} at the end of rule chain M7,20,33. The sense of "-Fe -P1" is that neither {Fe} nor {P1} are licit expansions in Ecl[Rel]. In effect this subcondition constrains the immed expansion of M54 to {Pers} alone, since neither {DM} nor {Ecl} may be expanded to in default of positive marking in the M" of a priorly programmed Dbase (cf #3.3.3) and {Dbase3} lacks such marking. Index [B] on Rel specifies that Rtheme expand only to Rlex by M29, and that Rlex expand only to R"base by M39.

Ecl[Dem] is of no relevance to verb morphology, but Ecl[Rel] is of importance as an expansion of Comp by M64 following rule chain M1,2,17,60. Cf esp #10. Note, however, that this {Ecl} is not an immed expansion of M1. Non-kernel verbs always involve one or more M1-generated {Pcl}{s, never such an \(\#^{2} E^{1}\) {Ecl}. Cf "M3" above.

M16) \{Rel\}, in verb morphology an expansion of M4 after rule chain M1,2,17,60,64, expands obligatorily to \{Rtheme\} followed by \{Rinf1\}. Note that though the former category is marked by " " as symbolizable (#3.2.3,#3.5.1(b)) by TS8, it is in fact never symbolized in verb morphology for the reasons discussed in #3.5.8"TS8". Since in verb morphology
there are no Core-dominated {Rel}'s, viz independent relator words, but rather only Ec1-dominations whose internal structure is rigidly controlled by index [B] of M4, the import of the dichotomous expansion dictated by M16 cannot be fully appreciated as a special case of Theme vs Infl (of #3.2.2) with verb-morphological examples. In general, however, {Rtheme}'s dominations include {Rlex} whose expansions then carry the semantic purport of the relational construction, while {Rinfl}'s dominations inflectively orient said construction towards some reference point. E.g. varying only {Rtheme} dominations, /kaambii/ 'he stood in it' vs /kaamlii/ 'he stood by it'; varying only {Rinfl} dominations, /kaambii/ 'he stood in it' vs /kaambun/ 'he stood in them'.

M17) {Vbal} obligatorily expands to {Vtheme} followed by {Vinfl} after rule chain M1,2. As a special case of Theme vs Infl (#3.2.2), {Vtheme}'s dominations include Root and Mea whose expansions in turn govern a verb's semanticity, while {Vinfl} dominates the person-gender-number complexes which orient the verb to the rest of the sentence. It will be noticed, however, that {Vtheme} also dominates {Ten} (M30,45) whose function is more inflective than thematic. Indeed, in a full syntactic-morphological analysis of the type envisaged in "M1" above, {Ten} would be transformationally permuted from the Vinfl to the Vtheme as part of the syntactic-to-morphologic transduction. In either, case, however,
{Ten} must come to be programmed under {Vtheme} in preparation for the stem-building function of the TS-rules. Cf #3.5.8.1, "TS23-25".

M29) In verb morphology after rule chain M1,2,17,60,64,4,16, {Rtheme} immed expands only to {Rlex}, additional expansion to {Pol} being disallowed by index [B] of M4. Note that {Rlex}, though marked by " " as symbolizable (#3.2.3) by TS10, is never so symbolized in verb morphology for the reasons discussed in #3.5.8 "TS10".

M30) After rule chain M1,2,17 {Vtheme} expands obligatorily to (1) {Ten} (cf "tense") and (2) {Root} and optionally to (3) {Mea} (cf "measure", as used e.g. by Cowan 1966:700), the order of the resulting construction being (1 3 2). Verbal paradigms not expanding to {Mea} are called gal (cf "M48" below and note 22). Note that the expansion {Root} is indexed as "marked". This is necessary in that (i) not all Mandaic roots underlie verbs (for example no verbs are built on biradical roots, which only underlie epithets e.g. {br} in /braa/ 'son', /brattaa/ 'daughter') or nouns (e.g. {dm} in /damaa/ 'blood') 16); and in that (ii) most verb-underlying roots are restricted from certain cooccurrences involving {Mea} (for example {hbk} 'embrace' never cooccurs with {Mea}; {hlp} 'pass' never cooccurs with {Mea[Voi]}; {tr§} 'deafen' always cooccurs with {Mea[Asp]}). In view of the Yngvean order of M-component expansion (#1.3(b)), {Mea} will be completely specified by
M30,46,47,48 before Root-specification by L-rule. This means that the V-theme of a verbal array will be completely specified by the context-free action of M30,45,46,47,48 and only then matched up by L-rule with an appropriately marked root.

E.g. under Vla.1 the array underlying /gīl/ 'he killed' is first Yngve-analytically expanded by M1,2,17,30 to Fig 3, and only then is {gīl} selected as Root-exponent.

```
  Word  /
    #   /
   /  \/
Core  \\/
   Vbal /
      \/
     Vtheme  +  Vinf1
          \/
            Ten  +  Root

#  ff
```

Fig 3

{gīl} may be so selected in that its M' (#3.3.3) contains the entry "Vbal: # Voi", i.e. programmable under {Vbal}, but not cooccurrently with {Voi}*, and indeed the array at this point in its derivation does contain a Root-dominate {Vbal} but not also a {Voi}.

M39) In verb morphology after rule chain M1,2,17,60,64,4,16,29, the selectional complexities of generating an immed expansion of {Rlex} via M39 are avoided in advance by index [B] of M4, which requires that M39 immed expand only to {R^nbase} (second alternative of line [2]) 17.
M45) {Ten} expands context-freely to {Impa}, {Impf}, or {Pf} (cf "imperative", "imperfective", and "perfective" resp). With the exception of {Impa}, the Mandaic tenses, like those of most other classical Semitic languages, are primarily aspectual. For functional and syntactic details, cf N367ff and Ma429ff. For the sake of homogeneity of exposition, glosses of {Impa}, {Impf}, and {Pf} forms in #12 are respectively standardized as follows (on the example of 'sing' with second person singular subject). 'sing!', 'thou wilt sing', 'thou didst sing'. While the expression of future and preterite is not necessarily the unmarked function of {Impf} and {Pf} resp, these functions are rather representative. A few departures from this standardized glossing will be found throughout #12; e.g. under V61b.3 the Impf /nihwiilak/ is glossed jussively 'may thou have'.

M46) This rule specifies the expansion of {Mea} to {Voi} (cf "voice"), {Asp} (cf "aspect"), or {Voi + Asp}. For an informal sketch of the semanticity of these expansions, see "M47" and "M48" below.

M47) {Voi} expands to {Ref1 + Pas} (cf "reflexive" and "passive") unconditionally in verb morphology though in certain other paradigms, viz in infinitives or in passive participles (the sense of cond (a); cf M27 for the prior introduction of the {Pas} of said condition), expansion is to {Ref1} alone.

It will be noticed that in verb morphology, and indeed
in all noninfinite and nonparticipial systems, \{Ref1\} and \{Pas\} are mutually implicatory. In rough terms, the overall situation is as follows. (i) Expansion of \{Voi\} to \{Ref1 + Pas\} vs to \{Ref1\} alone does not answer to a corresponding semantic-syntactic differentiation of function but is rather a device introduced in the M-component to facilitate certain symbolizational statements, spec that the constituent \{Pas\} is never symbolized in infinitives functionally corresponding to \{Ref1 + Pas\} forms in related (viz participial, verbal, etc) paradigms, and that participial trees wherein \{Pas\} has already been programmed by M27 need not have this category reintroduced by M47. (ii) Study of the conditions of TS27 (cf esp "TS27" below), the S-rule transducing \{Pas\}, will show that this category remains unsymbolized in certain paradigmatic intersections in addition to those discussed in (i). Theoretically these instances of nonsymbolization could likewise be controlled by conditions of M47, but it was deemed simpler to partition the labor between M47 and TS27. In this vein note that while the paradigms excluded by M47 are defined by single categories (\{Infi\} and \{Pas\}), those excluded by TS27 consist in rather specialized intersections (e.g. that of \{Ref1\} and \{Pas\} and \{Asp\} and \{y y3\}). (iii) While the symbolization of \{Voi\} most simply proceeds independently for the immed dominations \{Ref1\} and \{Pas\} (cf TS26 and TS27 resp), the participial system is the only one wherein there is motivation above and beyond points (i) and (ii) for independently formalizing the immed dominations of \{Voi\}. In participles there is a potential three-way
opposition of forms containing \{Pas\} alone via M27 (e.g. /mkabba$x/ 'subdued') vs forms containing \{Voi\}, i.e. \{Ref1 + Pas\}, equivalently via M27,47 or via M47 alone (e.g. /mitkab$b)i/ '(they are) crushed') vs forms expanding neither to \{Pas\} nor to \{Voi\} (e.g. /mkabbi$x/ 'subduing'). The upshot of this three-way distinctivity is the independence of \{Pas\} \#i$\# \# vis-à-vis \{Ref1\} but not conversely.\(^{21}\)

In verb morphology the \# general semantic import of the category \{Voi\} is mediopassive. E.g. -Voi /g$\#l/ 'he killed' (Vla.1) vs +Voi /igt$\#/ 'he was killed' (V3la.1); -Voi /mlak/ 'he counseled' vs +Voi /itimlik/ 'he took counsel with himself' (V3la.1).

M48) \{Asp\} expands either to \{Cau\} or to \{Fac\}, cf "causative" and "factitive" resp. The traditional labels for these categories in Semitic philology are rather "causative" and "intensive" resp, but whereas the first label well names the Mandaic \{Cau\} (e.g. -Cau /lwaan/ 'he accompanied me' vs +Cau /alwyuun/ 'they furnished me with companions'; -Cau /imun/ 'they swore' vs +Cau /aumunnun/ 'they adjured them' (V16c.13)), very few \# +Fac verbs seem to merit the label "intensive", i.e. to be analyzable as connoting an intensification of the action denoted by the corresponding -Fac verb; e.g. perhaps -Fac /nightlaa/ 'they(we) will be killed' (V97a.1) vs +Fac /nitgat$\#/ 'they'll be massacred'. A great number of +Fac doublets seem in fact to be semantically quite analogous to +Cau doublets; e.g. -Fac /hbaa/ 'it was convulsed' vs +Fac
/ñambil/ 'he destroyed' (V21a.1), -Fac /al/ 'he entered' (V1a.13) vs +Fac /aiyl/ 'he brought in' (V21a.2), and in view of this similarity in semantic orientation the label "factive", hence {Fac}, seems well chosen. It should be noted, however, that the semanticity of +Fac verbs in general is rather diffuse, while which is not the case with +Cau verbs. There are e.g. apparently synonymous +Fac doublets (-Fac /ñal/, +Fac /ñaiyl/ (V21a.2) 'he asked'); apparently synonymous +Fac/+Cau doublets (+Fac /hauwii/ (V21a.3), +Cau /ahwii/ (V1a.9) 'he showed'); and finally, corresponding to perhaps 50% of +Fac forms, asemantic usages whereby a root is simply assigned +Fac in its M1 (cf #3.3.3; thus {šwy} is assigned +Fac whereas {šbd} is assigned -Fac for nearly synonymous usages; /ñändi/ /ñauyui/ V26c.1.3 and /ibdui/, both 'they made him').

For the analysis of certain verbs as +Fac vs their interpretation as +Cau by Nöldeke and Macuch, cf #3.5.8"TS29".

Finally a few definitions on the basis of M46,47,48 are in order. It was mentioned under "M30" above that verbal paradigms not expanding to {Mea} would be called gal. Paradigms with a {Mea} expanding to {Voi} alone are called ethpeel; those expanding to {Asp[Cau]} alone are called afel; those expanding to {Asp[Fac]} alone are called pael; those expanding to {Voi+Asp[Cau]} are called ettafal; those expanding to {Voi+Asp[Fac]} are called ethpael. 22
M59) \{Rinfl\} expands to \{Con + Det\} (cf "construct", a
traditional term of Semitic linguistics, and "determiner")
after rule chain M1,2,17,60,64,4,16. \{Con\} is the only
unconditionally obligatory expansion of \{Rinfl\}; \{Det\} is
programmed by dint of the second alternative of cond (a);
neither \{Fe\} nor \{P1\} are programmed in default of the re-
quisite marking in the M* (§3.3.4) of \{R"base1\} and \{R"base2\},
the terminal expansions of \{Rinfl\}'s immed constituent
\{Rtheme\} (cf "M29,39" above).

\{Con\}, which is not symbolized in the present circum-
stances (§3.5.9"IS26"), is a morpheme devoid of worthwhile
informal comment in verb morphology. For \{Det\} of "M65" below.

M60) In verb morphology \{Vinf\} expands obligatorily to
\{Sub\} (by dint of line [1] cond (a); cf "subject") and op-
tionally to \{Comp\} (cf "complement") after rule chain M1,2,17.
Informally this means that a verb in Mandaic must contain a
subject but may or may not contain a complement (be it direct
or indirect object, locative or agental reference, etc. Cf
§§10.7,11.7). This M-componential state of affairs is,
however, tempered by R-rules 2.3, 2.4, 3.1 which under
certain circumstances delete or combine to delete the formal
\{Sub\} from the verbal array.

M63) \{Pers\} (cf "person"), in verb morphology introduced
by M66, 67, or 68, has for expansions the morphemes \{1st\},
\{2nd\}, or \{3rd\}, except that only \{2nd\} is programmable as
Sub in an Impa verb (cond (b)).
M64) After rule chain M1,2,17,60 {Comp} expands freely in verb morphology either to {Ecl} or to {Obj} (cf "object"). Index [A] on the former category guides to the second alternative expansion of M64, and supplements index [B] of that rule in a way of no consequence for verb morphology, viz by specifying that {Ecl} may only expand to {R"base2} in limnatives (cf rule chain M1,2,11).

For exposition in detail of both {Comp} systems, cf #10,11.

M65) In verb morphology {Det} always expands to {Gen} after rule chain M1,2,17,60,64,4,16,6959. The label {Gen} (cf "genitive") derives its nomenclatural appropriateness from the role played by this category in the nominal system, among others, where the semantic relation between the dominations of {Gen} on the one hand and the cooccurrent Theme on the other is one which by common convention would be called "genitive" or "possessive". Indeed, there are very striking formal similarities between the Mandaic noun and relator, the latter category being in question here as the vehicle of the Ecl Comp.

M66) After rule chain M1,2,17,60,64,4,16,59,65 {Gen} expands obligatorily to {GM} (cf "genitive marker") and {Pers}, and optionally to {Fe} (cf "feminine") and/or {Pl} (cf "plural"). These latter two morphemes construe semantically with the domination of {Pers} to define the designatum of the Ecl-dominated complement in terms of person, gender, and number.
{GM} is a marker in Hockett's sense \(^{23}\), its symbolization serving merely to mark its containing construction as genitival. A comparison with M67 will show that minimal subconstructions may result from the differential substitution of \{GM\} or \{OM\} \& \_Pers+Fe+Pl. Indeed, though M-componental arrays underlying whole words are too differentiated in other respects to comprise minimal pairs on \{GM\} vs \{OM\}, such pairs may be seen, though rarely, on the phonemic level; e.g. on root [hnn] /hannahi/hun/ 'their bosom' but /hanninhun/ 'he embraced them', a noun and a verb resp where /ai/ and /in/ symbolize \{GM\} and \{OM\} resp.

For further details on the expansion of \{Gen\}, cf esp #10.

M67) After rule chain M1,2,17,60,64 \{Obj\} expands obligatorily to \{OM\} (cf "object marker") and \{Pers\}, and optionally to \{Fe\} and/or \{Pl\}. These latter two morphemes construe semantically with the domination of \{Pers\} to define the designatum of the Obj-dominated complement in terms of person, gender, and number. Like \{GM\}, \{OM\} is a marker in Hockett's sense; cf "M66" immed above. For further details on the expansion of \{Obj\}, cf esp #11.

M68) After rule chain M1,2,17,60 \{Sub\} expands obligatorily to \{SM\} (cf "subject marker") in participles, to \{Pers\} in all paradigms, and then optionally to \{Fe\} and/or \{Pl\}. These latter two morphemes construe semantically with the domination of \{Pers\} to define the designatum of the subject. Like \{GM\} and \{OM\}, \{SM\} is a marker in Hockett's sense (cf "M66" above),
but is only programmed in the participial system. In view of this fact the morpheme in question might just as reasonably be labeled *(PM)*, viz "participial marker", or, to be fully accurate, *(PSM)*, viz "participial subject marker".

For the possible effects of R-rules on immed expansions of *(Sub)*, of "M60" above.

3.3. The L-component (lexology)

3.3.1. The L-component is peculiar in that it is the only component not having a fixed position within the processal hierarchy of components defined by the relative order of their application to an array. Application of the L-component is dictated by the progression of the M-rules in that once these latter have generated an M-terminal Root *(M22,23,27,30, 34-36,39)* or Base *(M18,19,31-39)*, the L-rule operates to assign to this category a **lexeme**, viz **lexical morpheme**, as an **exponent** from the lexicon. **Exponency** is the L-componential representational relation.

Immediately following this assignment, and unless application of the L-rule has incidentally completed expansion of the array, this latter passes back to the M-component for continuing expansion. Each L-rule application fully integrates within the array all information associated by the lexicon with the lexeme in question.
3.3.2. The lexicon is a dictionary comprising a list of roots and eleven lists of bases.\(^{24}\) Formal criteria for the root-base dichotomy will be discussed in \#3.3.5(iv).

The list of roots should be viewed as open-ended, with a fluctuating membership of perhaps two thousand. The open-endedness of this section of the lexicon is a function of the ongoing creation of new roots and the obsolescence of old ones. Creation may be implemented among other means by borrowing (e.g. \{?Ndz\} 'measure' from Persian) or by metanalysis\(^ {25}\) (e.g. perhaps \{tnh\} 'sigh' from an original *\{?nh\} and immed prec //t// <=\{Ref1\} via TS26 on reinterpretation of// cases like /itannaa/ 'I'll sigh' from an original \#\#\#\#\#\#\# ethpaal Impf *A//?\#Vt\{?\}a{n:}a{h}/ by P2.1,3.1,3.4, 10.3,12.1 (cf V115a) to a new pael Impf A//?\#V\{t\}a{n:}a{h}/ by the same rule chain (cf V85a).\(^ {26}\)

Two of the eleven base lists, those of Ebases and Nbases, are open-ended in the same sense as is the root list. These lists respectively contain what might be viewed as monomorphemic epithetical and nominal stems, viz epithet- and noun-underlying stems not susceptible of root-vocalization analysis (\#\#3.3.5(iv),3.5.8.1). Membership in either list largely consists of stems\(^ {27}\) borrowed from other languages (e.g. the Ebase \{ašgand\}, underlying /ašgandaa/ 'assistant', orig from Sumerian; the Nbase \{patkVr\}, underlying /patikraa/ 'idol', orig from Pehlevi), or of inherited Aramaic stems which for any reason are no longer synchronically analyzable into root and vocalization (e.g. the Nbase \{ašrVp\}, underlying
/atirpa// 'leaf', orig probably on the root *{t̠rp} 'tear off' invested with nominalizing {LA} => //a2// (M1,2,12, 25,41,42,36; T515); cf Syriac *t̠r̠p̠a*).

The remaining nine base lists comprise closed classes. There are 17 Abases, 12 Dbases, 6 L'bases, 8 L"bases, 12 Obases, 15 Qbasesκ, 16 R'bases, and 2 R"bases.

In verb morphology only roots and R"bases are of interest, the former generated via rule chain M1,2,17,30 and the latter via rule chain M1,2,17,60,64,4,16,29,39.

3.3.3. At least two criteria conjoin in motivating the establishment of a lexicon for the special treatment of lexemes, i.e. roots and bases as a group. For one thing roots, Ebases, and Nbases differ from all other grammatical entities in the language in possessing an open-ended and fluctuating membership. This may be contrasted with the case of functor morphemes, i.e. those programmed as such by the M-rules as constituents of the last line of the M-terminal tree. Several of these morphemes comprise classes of one member (e.g. {Asuf} by M18, {Pas} by M27 or M47), and the largest functor class is that of NM's, containing ten members (M62). Openendedness obviously does not per se suffice to distinguish lexemes from functors, since nine bases classes are themselves closed. Indeed, four of them have smaller membership than the functor class NM just discussed. The crucial difference is that a lexeme, but not a functor, tends to require any or all aspects of its programming
(i.e. its introduction into an M-tree, then symbolization and phonological realization) to be subject to a complex of conditions not statable in terms of the relevant morphome class but only idiosyncratically in terms of the individual morpheme. Thus the root \{lg\} 'take' may underlie a qal, ethpeel, afel, or pael verb but not an ettafal or ethpaal verb, and may underlie only one Etheme, Gtheme, and Ntheme each. The root \{kd\} 'precede' may underlie only a qal or pael verb, two Ethemes, one Gtheme, three Nthemes (sharing none of these latter six paradigms with \{lg\}), and an Rtheme. \{?yt\} 'power, existence' underlies no verb, one Etheme, one Ltheme, and two Nthemes. \{hsk\} 'diminish' may only underlie a qal verb. The foregoing types of cooccurrence restriction are listed in the M' section of a lexeme's dictionary entry, viz the section guiding the introduction of a lexeme into an M-tree. The M' of a base works analogously but, particularly in the case of closed-corpus base classes, tends on the whole to be a bit simpler; e.g. \{R"base\}'s M' merely specifies programmability & Rel, Adv, or Vbal, the rest of the programming being guided by the M-rules themselves (cf resp rule chains M1,2,16,29,39; M1,2,5,18,3,16,29,39; and M1,2,17,60,64,4,16,29,39).

The S' section guides the idiosyncratic aspects of a lexeme's symbolization, viz the plerematic-to-cenematic transduction of the morpheme in question (cf #1.3), and it is in this particular that roots and bases part company. A base S' contains at least one linear display of segments (and
corresponding feature-columns; cf \#3.5.2), the construction of which displays is only storable in the loosest of phonotactic terms. E.g. a base display may consist of as few as one segment ({\textsc{R}"basel}'s $S'$ contains b as its unmarked display) to as many as eight ({\textsc{Abase7}}'s $S'$ contains akand\textsc{v}:t).

Root displays are constructed quite differently. A root $S'$ contains at least one $n$-tuple of nonvocalic segments (and corresponding feature-columns lacking the specification +vo; cf \#3.5.2) each uniquely associated with a numerical radical tag, whose number is $2 \leq n \leq 5$. The radical tags are drawn from the corpus ($I'$, $I$, $2'$, 2, 3) as a function of the value of $n$. If $n = 2$, then the tags must be I and 2; if $n = 3$, then I, 2, and 3; if $n = 4$, then I, 2', 2, and 3; if $n = 5$, then I', I, 2', 2, and 3. The pair comprised by a segment and its associated tag is called a radical. Note that the resulting displays are, unlike base displays, not concatenatory. Examples of roots are \{sI,p2\} underlying the noun /siptaa/ 'lip'; \{sI,g2,t3\} underlying the qal verb paradigm glossing 'take', the ethpeel verb paradigm glossing 'be caught', the afel verb paradigm glossing 'let take', the pael verb paradigm glossing 'gather' (respective 3rd Sg Sub Pf exx /lgat, itilgit, algit, laggit/ 'he took, was caught,' etc), the epithet /mlagtaanaa/ 'acquisitive', the gerund /lgaataa/ 'seizure', and the noun /ligtaaa/ 'handclasp'; \{sI,N2',b2,l3\} underlying the qal verb paradigm glossing 'be convulsed', the ethpeel verb paradigm glossing 'be perverted', the pael verb paradigm glossing 'destroy', the ethpaal verb paradigm
glossing 'be destroyed' (respective 3rd Sg Sub Pf exx /hbál, itihbil, hambil, ethambal/ 'he was convulsed', etc), the epithet /hambaalaa/ 'destructive', the gerund /hbaalaa/ 'corruption', the nouns /hbiilaa, hbiiltaa, hambaaltaa/ resp 'destruction, labor pain, ruin'; {zI',rI,N2',b2,y3} underlying the ethpaal verb paradigm glossing 'be shaken' (3rd Sg Sub Pf ex /izdrambii/ 'he was shaken').

Roots are unmarkedly triradical, though quadriradical roots are by no means rare. Biradicals are confined to a dozen or so epithets and nouns for the most part of proto-Semitic or even pre-Semitic heritage (cf Brockelmann 1961:331b-4), and quinqueradicals are rare indeed.

Since the assignment of radical tags is a function of the number of segments in the sense discussed above, root notation easily lends itself to abbreviation of a type that will be used throughout the bulk of the analysis. The rationale of this abbreviating technique will easily be seen from a presentation in shortened form of the roots just adduced. {sI,p2}, {lI,g2,t3}, {hI,N2',b2,l3}, and {zI',rI,N2',b2,y3} = resp \{sp\}, \{lgt\}, \{hNbl\}, and \{zRNby\}.

It has been noted that a base's or root's S' contains at least one display. Though one display is the general rule, preponderantly so in the case of roots, an S' containing two or more displays is no rarity. In such cases selection of one over the other(s) display(s) is implemented by context-sensitive rules specifying in \{f\} environmental conditions in terms of the containing M-tree. For example \{R"base1\}\{s S'
specifies b under any conditions, but optionally ba when \( \{R^n\text{basel}\} \) is dominated by a \( \{Pcl\} \) introduced by Ml.

E.g. /b**biiraa/ or /ba**biiraa/ 'in the well'. \( \{R^n\text{base2}\} \)'s S' specifies 1V' when cooccurrent with \( \{Qbase9\} \) ('where?') but 1 in all other cases. E.g. /lillii/ 28 'whither?'

( = 'to where?') but with \( \{Qbase10\} \) ('what?') and the 1st Sg Gen ending /lmaalii/ 'why should I?' ( = 'for what to me?').

In any case, the display selected by the S' conditions is the one subsequently transduced into the S-component by LS6. See \#3.5.7"LS6", and examples of multi-display roots in the same section.

Operations on displays under conditions not specifiable by reference solely to the N-structure of the containing array, viz under conditions introduced by the R-, S-, or P-rules, are implemented in a lexeme's P'. For example, complementing the specifications of its S' exemplified above, \( \{R^n\text{basel}\} \)'s P' specifies that the //a// of //ba// be deleted either if TS10 has applied to program another //a// immed preceding the //b// (e.g. 'in the well' may be /b**biiraa/, /ba**biiraa/, or /ab**biiraa/ but not */aba**biiraa/) or if after the application of all S-rules //ba// would precede a vowel or semivowel immed following the proclitic marker //**// (e.g. /ba**biiraa/ 'in the well', /ba**haam\text{\AA}a/ 'on the fifth', but only /b**wardaa/ 'in the rose', /b**arbaa/ 'on the fourth'). P' specifications which, like the foregoing, are not implemented through a P-rule, are carried out as soon as the string in question leaves the S-component, i.e. the phonological stage A' string will already have been processed.
by such P' stipulations. This is not, however, the case with a great number of P' specifications which are implemented in terms of some P-rule. For example the P' of \{lg\}'take' specifies \textsuperscript{+}P2.4[3], which in effect makes possible the phonemic doublets /l\textit{ig}t\textit{aa}/ and /l\textit{ig}t\textit{ttaa}/ 'handclasp' by bringing A'//\{1\}V\{g\}V\{\textit{t}\}ata?// either via P2.1,+2.4 to B'//\{1\}V\{g\}V\{\textit{t}\}ata?// or via P2.1,-2.4 to B'//\{1\}V\{g\}V\{\textit{t}\}ata?// resp.

3.3.4. It has been seen that the M', S', and P' of a lexeme control the idiosyncratic aspects of this latter's programming. There are, however, also idiosyncratic facets of functor symbolization conditioned by the cooccurrence of a given lexeme. For example TS25 programs //a3// as the unmarked qal Pf vocalization for verb-underlying roots with a C3, but some such verbs, perhaps upward of fifty all told, are markedly vocalized with //u3// or //i3//. Now though TS25 implements the symbolization of a bona fide functor morpheme, it will be appreciated that if the full statement of the conditions for the differential vocalization //a3// vs //u3// vs //i3// were incorporated within TS25 itself, i.e. if fifty or so roots were individually listed in the conditions of TS25, then the grammar would be to that degree encumbered with idiosyncratic information essentially of the ilk that motivated the formalization of the L-component in general and of M', S', and P' in particular.\textsuperscript{29} In view of this fundamental comparability it has been decided to establish, within a lexeme's dictionary entry, sections named
M", S", and P" specifying the idiosyncratic effects of the
relevant lexeme upon cooccurrent functors. For example
the M" of {lg} "take" specifies in the upshot that {Esuf1},
rather than {Esuf2} or {Esuf3}, be programmed by M51 into the
array underlying the epithet glossing 'acquisitive', i.e.
/mlagtaanaa/, not */mlagtaayaa/ or */mlagtuusaa/ (cf TS32-34).

{lg}'s M" further specifies in the upshot that if the op-
tion be taken to program {Fe} into the Einfl of the same
epithet by M55, then and only then one NM (cf "nominal marker")
be programmed by the same M-rule, and spec {NMY'} by M62.
Thus the Fe Sg form of 'grasping' must be /mlagtannitaa/
not */mlagtaantaa/, while the Ma Sg form must be /mlagtaanaa/
not */mlagtaanyaa/ (where /-ii-/ and /-y-/ <= {NMY'}).

{lg}'s S" specifies in effect that vocalization of the
qal Impf (TS24) may be unmarkedly //u3// (/nilgut/ 'he'll
take') but also markedly //a3// (/nilgat/, same gloss);
that the qal Pf (TS25) may be vocalized unmarkedly //a3// or
markedly //i3// (/lgat/ or /git/ 'he took'); and that
{Pas} (TS27) may optionally be vocalized //V:3// in the
fertth ethpeel (/mitigiiii/ or /mitligii/ 'they're caught').
The S" of both {R"basel} and {R"base2} specifies that {R"lex}
not be symbolized by TS10 when also a domination of Ecl,
e.g. /b**mambuugii/ but also /ab**mambuugii/ 'by the ritual
drinks' (where Pcil dominates), but only V1b.1 /kaalbii/
'it was measured by it' not also */kaalabi/ (where Ecl
dominates).
An example of $P''$ may be seen in that of $\{lg\}$, which specifies that $\&$ optional rule $P10.1$ always applies when cooccurrent with this root. E.g. `/alg\$\text{tuun}`/ not */alg\$\text{tuun}`/ 'they let me take', `/nal\$\text{q\text{e\text{i\text{i}}}}/` not */nal\$\text{q\text{e\text{i\text{i}}}}/` 'we'll let him take'.

3.3.5. The dictionary entries for (1) the root $\{lg\}$ and the bases (2) $\{R''\text{base1}\}$ and (3) $\{R''\text{base2}\}$ might look somewhat as follows.

(1) \{$M' <Epi; \& Etheme[Ptheme[Mea only[Asp[Fac]]]] & Esuf;
    Ger; \& Asp;
    Nom; \& Ntheme only[Type[L] + Fe] & \& Nsuf;
    Vbal; \& Mea[Voi + Asp] >
M'' <Epi; Esuf1, +(NM[NMY']] & Fe) >
S' <II, e^2, t^3>
S'' <Vbal: +TS24[1.2][1], +TS25[2], +TS27[2] >
P' < +P12.4[3] >
P'' < +P10.1 >
\}

(2) \{$M' <Rel;Adv;Vbal$
S' < b/[(a)ba, (a) \& Pcl[\_] + Core >
S'' < (a) -TS10, (a) \& Ecl[\_] >
P' < a --> (a) \&, (a) \& a <=R1ex / _**(V,W) >
\}

(3) \{$M' <Rel;Adv;Conj;Lim;Ques;Vbal$
S' < (a)[1] 1V? [2] 1, (a) \& \{?base9\} >
S'' < (a) -TS10, (a) \& Ecl[\_] >
\}
The sense of these entries has been exemplified informally above and will not be gone into in further detail, but a few points might be noted.

(i) It has proved convenient to specify larger domains of applicability in terms of domination by M2-expansions. These latter are underlined (Adv, Conj, etc) and may occur suffixed by a colon following which are listed specifications applicable under their domination. E.g. in \{lgt\}'s M', "Ger: ≠ Asp" means that \{Asp\} may not be expanded to when it would be a domination of \{Ger\}.

(ii) It is not always necessary to specify a relevant rule by number. E.g. in \{lgt\}'s M^n it is sufficient to mark "Epi: Esuf1" since \{Esuf1\} is always and only generated by M51.

(iii) It has so far not proved necessary to establish an R' or R^n.

(iv) The precise role of semantic specification has not yet been struck upon, but it seems clear that at least one section of a lexeme's dictionary entry must be formalized to indicate the semantic constituency of the lexeme. In a general way the open-ended lexeme classes, viz roots, Ebases, and Nbases, are semantically contentives in the sense of Hockett 1963:261ff, i.e. morphemes possessing a potential designative relation to the phenomenological world. Ebases and Nbases differ from roots in that the former may be said to designate of themselves, whereas roots must first
undergo intersection via TS-rule with a thematic functor morpheme before so doing. Indeed, there are doubtless many cases of near synonymy between a base on the one hand and a root in immed construction with a thematic functor on the other. E.g., the Ntheme underlying /glustọmaa/ 'armor' has for an exponent only the Nbase {glustVm} (rule chain M1,2,12,25,36[1]) whereas the Ntheme underlying the nearly synonymous /zraazaa/ expands both to the root {zrz} and to the thematic functor {SA} (rule chain M1,2,12,25,44,36[2]). {zrz} also underlies verbs glossing 'harness', 'arm', 'be alert', epithets glossing 'pugnacious' and 'protector', a gerund glossing 'preparedness', and a second noun glossing 'armed readiness'. For further informal illustration of the interaction between root and thematic functor, see the examples involving {sp}, {lgt}, {hNbl}, and {zrNby} adduced in §3.3.3.

(v) Lexical homonymy may be explicated in terms of the similarity between the S1 sections of two or more lexemes, and once the suggestions of (iv) have been formalized, lexical synonymy may likewise be explicated in terms of the similarity between the semantic sections of two or more lexemes.30

3.3.6. It has not yet been decided in a uniform and formal manner what the optimal way of referring to a lexeme may be, i.e., whether and how lexemes might be named. The policy followed in the present analysis consists in assigning a unique number to each member of a closed base class (e.g.
[R"base1}, [R"base2}], but vin designating a lexeme of an open-ended class eather by means of its (unmarked) S' display alone (e.g. the Nbase \{glus\overline{T}\text{Vm}\}, the root \{lg\bar{t}\}) or by means of such a display coupled with an informal gloss (e.g. \{glus\overline{T}\text{Vm}\} 'armor', \{lg\bar{t}\} 'take'). The latter manner of reference is necessary in the case of lexical homonymy, e.g. \{?bd\} 'do' vs \{?bd\} 'sojourn' vs \{?bd\} 'perish'.

Two final points regarding lexemes and their integration within the M-tree might be noted.

(i) It has not been made perfectly clear above, nor is it perfectly clear to the author at this writing, how the precise relation of an M', M'', S', S'', P', or P'' to its lexeme should be formalized. Specifically, should these sections be conceived of as forming part of a lexeme, or should they rather be defined merely as specificalional adjuncts thereto, functioning much like indices vis-à-vis certain M-dominations (#3.2.1(iv))? This latter possibility seems on the whole more insightful, but if it is adopted it still remains to formalize the definition of a lexeme per se. On the other hand, however, the questions just asked may involve no more than hollow terminological ruminations. For if the L-component as now formalized is capable of investing morphological structures with requisite lexological information, further definitional questions are operationally pointless. Perhaps a lexeme should be viewed as a process rather than as an entity.
(ii) No matter how the questions of (i) are finally answered, S' enjoys a rather special status, at least in the case of roots, in that, although the information it contains is symbolizational, this information must under certain circumstances be made available before the relevant root's transduction into S-terms by LS6. Cf e.g. in the R-component cond (c) of R1.5, and in the S-component LS1-5, whose application precedes that of LS6. In the mind of the author this special status of S' reflects more than a formal quirk of the analysis and in fact bespeaks a quasi-morphologization of radicals.

3.4. The R-component (restructuring)

Introductory

3.4.1. The R-component restructures select M-componential trees in preparation for their transduction by the S-component. This halfway-house nature of the R-component is further discussed in #3.2 "M1". The R-componential representate-representation relation is that of transformate-transformation, and an R-rule X --> Y specifies that X be transformed to Y. Though both inputs and outputs to R-rules are best visualized as trees or subtrees, it will be noted that linearized notation is employed throughout #2.4 (cf #3.2.1(iii)).

The R-rules are comprised by three ordered sets. The rules of the set R1.1-1.8 may apply in order to outputs from the M-component; then R2.1-2.4 apply in any order to the
outputs of R1.1-1.∅; and finally R3.1 and R3.2 apply in
either order to the outputs of R2.1-2.4 to produce input
to the S-rules.

As for the types of changes effected by the R-rules
(cf Bach 1964:73ff), these include at least deletion,
expansion, reduction, addition, and permutation (e.g. R3.1,
1.2, 1.3, 1.1, 2.1 resp).

Though all R-rules are listed in #2.4, only those of
relevance to verb morphology, viz R1.2,1.6,2.3,2.4, and 3.1,
are discussed immed below.

The rules

R1.2) This rule transforms Fig 13 to Fig 14 or 15, viz
gives formal expression to the difference in construction
of corresponding Vinfl elements ∊ Impf on the one hand vs
∊ Impa/Pf on the other. Specifically, whereas all Vinfl
elements ∊ Impa/Pf are suffixal suffixal, Sub elements ∊ Impf
are either totally (R1.2[1] = Fig 14) or partially (R1.2[2]
= Fig 15) prefixed. As an example of R1.2[1], contrast Impf
nοV(gε)u(1)" 'we'll kill' under V61a.1, with Pf
{gε}a(1)οniyn" 'we killed' under V10a.1, where //n//
and //niyn// each encodes {1st + Pl}. As an example of
R1.2[2], contrast Impf /tV{b?}a{y}V?n// 'ye'll want'
under V68a.2, with Pf /{b?}a{y}tV?n// 'ye wanted' under
V8a.4, where in both cases //t// encodes {2nd} and //V?n//
encodes {Pl}. For further examples, contrast any Impf form
(V61-120) with its corresponding Pf (V1-60) or Impa
(V123-179) form.

R1.6) Via joint conditions (a) and (b), \{GM\} is removed from Ecl but non-Lim constructions (second alternative of cond (a)) just in case it is also in construction with \{P1\} (cond (b)). In the present analysis this rule finds its applicability in deleting \{GM\} from Ecl forms #10.16 through #10.20 (cf #10.4). E.g. starting in each case from an Ecl construction dominating \{\{R^*base2\} & GM + 2nd + P1\}, contrast /itlaikun/ 'ye have' with V61b.8 /nihwiil\kun/ 'may ye have', where /1/ <= \{R^*base2\} and /\kun/ <= \{2nd + P1\}, but /ai/ <= \{GM\} deleted from the array underlying /nihwiil\kun/ by R1.6 but not from that underlying /itlaikun/, since /it/ symbolizes a Lim whereas /nihwi/ symbolizes a Vbal.

R2.3) The personal constituent of an Impa Sub is deleted, viz in the case of a form whose deep Sub is \{2nd\} the surface encodation is merely the Impa stem (e.g. //\{bd\}u\{k\}// 'put!' under V123a.1); in the case of a form whose deep Sub is \{2nd x Fe y P1\}, the surface encodation is merely \{x Fe y P1\} (e.g. for Sub \{2nd + Fe\}, //\{hz\}a\{y\}::ay// 'see!' under V124a.2, where //ay// encodes only \{Fe\}; for Sub \{2nd + P1\}, /\k\{\{hz\}a\{(?\})\V?n// 'see ye!' under V128a.3, where //\V?n// encodes only \{P1\} 31). Though in consequence of R2.3 \{2nd\} \$ never appears as a surface expansion of Sub, it must be programmed in the deep morphology to account for interword agreement, e.g. collocation with the independent
demonstrative /anat/ 'thou' but never e.g. with /huu/ 'he'. The {2nd}-deletion implemented by R2.3 must be restricted to Sub-domination, viz "Sub[___]" of cond (a), since an Impa word may have a {2nd} Comp, e.g. //{km}u{m}*1:·:Vk// 'arise (for thyself)!', where //1:·:Vk// <= Comp[{R"base2} & 2nd]. Cf V123b.3 and N336.

R2.4) By (a)[2] this rule deletes {3rd} as a Sub constituent from a verb é Pf. This deletion gives expression to the fact that a Pf verb with a deep Sub[3rd] is symbolized by the Pf stem alone (e.g. Vla.1 //{g}a{1}// 'he killed'), while in the case of a form whose deep Sub is {3rd x Fe y P1} the symbolization is merely that of {x Fe y P1} (e.g. in V2a.1 //{g}a{1}:at// 'she killed' //at// <= only {Fe} and in V6a.4.1 //{g}a{1}:yV?n// 'they killed' //yV?n// <= only {P1}). The parallelism between the Pf Ten and 3rd Pers on the one hand and the Impa Ten and 2nd Pers on the other is quite striking; of the discussion under "R2.3" immed above.

R3.1) {Fe} is deleted obligatorily or optionally from several types of construction.

Obligatorily it is deleted via the second alternative of cond (a)[1] from immed construction with {1st} in any context, and via cond (a)[2] from cooccurrence with {P1} {2nd} under Sub domination either é Impf when also in Sub-dominated cooccurrence with {P1} (viz a deep Sub {2nd + Fe + P1} é Impf is always symbolized as merely {2nd + P1})
or in other tenses when also in Sub-dominated cooccurrence with the singular (viz a deep Sub {2nd + Fe} may only be symbolized as such ḍ Imperf; in all other tenses it must be symbolized as merely {2nd}). Cond (a)[1] makes explicit a Mandaic rule also characteristic of most ḍ other Semitic languages, i.e. {1st} differs from other persons in that it remains morphologically neutral as to gender under all circumstances.32 syntactically, however, this is not unconditionally the case, and the necessity of postulating a deep-structure distinction between {1st} and {1st + Fe} is dictated by sentences such as /anaa#ṗappiir/ 'I am fair' as spoken by a male vs /anaa#ṗappiiraa/ 'I am fair' as spoken by a female, where in either case /anaa/ is the gender-neutral independent demonstrative 'I' but /ṗappiir/ differs from /ṗappiiraa/ by the presence in the latter of the suffix /aa/ <= {Fe}. Further, such agreement as this can be reasonably explicated in the deep structure only by postulating the gender as inherent to the subject word (here /anaa/) and transferred to the predicate word (here /ṗappiir(aa)/) by subsequent transformation. The effect of condition (a)[2] may be seen negatively in that ḍ Imperf (V61-120) there is no subsection ending in 9 (for {2nd + Fe + Pl} Sub; cf #12.2) whereas at least V64a contains two entries ḍ Sub[2nd + Fe]. Conversely, the Pf sections (V1-60) contain none ending in 4 (for {2nd + Fe} Sub) whereas V9a, 29a, 59a contain entries ḍ Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]. Note that the Impa does not come into consideration under this particular heading, since {2nd} ḍ Impa has been deleted
by R2.3.

Optionally, but in all cases more frequently than not, \{Fe\} may be deleted when in immed construction with \{2nd\} (first alternative of cond (b)[2]), or when discontinuously construed therewith under Sub domination (second alternative of cond (b)[2]). This second alternative takes account of the operation of R1.2, which splits certain Sub constituents \& Impf. In sum, cond (b)[2] renders \{Fe\} optionally deletable in those contexts of cooccurrence with \{2nd\} untouched by the obligatory action of cond (a)[2], viz in \{2nd + Fe\} \& Impf and in \{2nd + Fe + Pl\} \& Pf. Affected here is the proportion of V-sections ending in 3 to those ending in 4, and of those ending in 8 to those ending in 9 (cf #12.2).

Condition (b)[3] allows respectively for the deletion of \{Fe\} as a constituent of any Impa Sub or \&h as any immediate constituent of \{Pl\} under the domination of a verbal (= -Par, viz nonparticipial) Sub. (b)[3] affects the proportion of Impa V-sections ending in 3 or 8 resp to those ending in 4 or 9 resp, as well as the proportion of V-sections in general ending in 6 or 8 resp to those ending in 7 or 9 resp (cf #12.2). Finally, cond (b)[4] permits the deletion of \{Fe\} when in immed construction with \{Pl\} and under Gen or Obj domination. The effects of (b)[4] may be seen by comparing the proportion of +\{Fe\} to -\{Fe\} Comp forms under Vb and \&t\ Vc sections.
In gist R3.1 helps characterize \{Fe\} as the marked gender category in Mandaic, contra Ma as the unmarked category, viz \{ø\}. The overall effect of R3.1 is to neutralize the masculine-feminine gender distinction in favor of masculine, viz non-expression, such that a given construction unmarked for gender may stand for either or neither. This nonparity of \{Fe\} vs its absence may be seen in the disproportionately large frequency of \{ø\}-constructions in V-sections (cf spec those ending in 3, 6, or 8) vs corresponding \{Fe\}-constructions (spec those ending in 4, 7, or 9 resp; cf #12.2). 33

3.5. The S-component (symbolization)

Introductory

3.5.1. The S-component effects the plerematic-to-cenematic transduction of the morphologic word to the phonologic word (cf #1.3). Specifically, a constituent morpheme or category (cf #3.2.1(ii)) is assigned at least one not necessarily unique phonological representation whose construction may draw upon the following corpus of morphophonemes. (1) Twenty-three segments (= twenty-three feature-columns constructed from a corpus of eleven features); cf #3.5.2. (2) Four junctures; cf #3.5.6. (3) Five radical tags; cf #3.3.3, 3.5.7"LS6". (4) One linkage marker; cf #3.5.3. (5) One gemination marker; cf #3.5.4. (6) Six position tags; cf #3.5.9.1. The S-component also assigns to its symbolization of relative positions within the phonologic word being constructed. This is carried out by means of a positioning function; cf #3.5.5.
The S-componential representate-representation relation is that of symbolize-symbolization (for the terms of Chafe 1967:par5), and X --> Y is read "X is symbolized by Y". At times encodation will be used for "symbolization", and encode for "symbolize".

The S-component is comprised by four mutually ordered sets of rules, resp constituting the JS-, LS-, TS-, and IS-subcomponents. The rules within any subcomponent are with two kinds of exception not independently ordered, but rather the order of their application is dictated by an Yngvean reading of the array containing their respective symbolizes. The two kinds of exception are (i) portmanteau rules (TS1-3, IS1-3), which apply in the order of their presentation in §2.5 before the remaining rules of their resp subcomponents, i.e. the symbolizations effected by portmanteau rules are effected prior to and independently from the Yngvean reading of the symbolize array, and (ii) LS6, TS39, and IS28 which apply after all relevant rules of their respective subcomponents have been exhausted.

Two interesting facets of the S-rules formalized in this analysis are (a) the conditional non-symbolization of symbolizable elements (e.g. a number of {+}'s remain unsymbolized by JS2, {Pf} is only symbolized by TS25 φ Mea, {Con} is only symbolized by IS26 φ Fe...), and (b) the potential symbolization not only of morphemes but also of morpheme-dominating categories (cf §§3.2.3, 3.5.8.2(ii)).
3.5.2. The segments and their equivalent feature-columns are presented in Fig 4. Each morphophoneme //#/ but one has a correlative (#3.6.2) phoneme /x/. The one exception is ///?, the last morphophonemic vestiges of which are deleted by Pl1.2. Conversely, /ə/ is the only phoneme not having a correlative morphophoneme at stage A'. Cf #3.6.20"Pl6.1".
The inventory of morphophonemic segments and their corresponding feature-columns. For the significance of the parentheses and brackets, cf. §7.
Once the segment-defining feature-columns have been fully specified, various techniques may be employed to remove redundant specifications in order to gain simplicity of statement notably in the lexicon (spec in a lexeme's S') and in the P-rules. However, a good deal more study remains to be done on the phonotactic structure esp of Mandaic Ebases and Nbases before truly meaningful lexical redundancy rules can be elaborated, and it has proved quite feasible in stating the P-rules of the present analysis to exploit the inherent redundancies of the feature-columns in an ad hoc fashion for any particular rule (e.g. the alternative realizations of P5.3, //ʔ// and //y//, are jointly specifiable by only -f1 and -br, because though //ʔ// and //y// each contain five specifications, they are in fact the only segments each of which contains both -f1 and -br. In this sense P5.3 makes recourse to an ad hoc redundancy rule to the effect that [-f1,-br] \[xgr,-vo,-co]\). In fact, feature specifications in the P-rules of this analysis are for the most part mere adjuncts to the segmental presentation. Indeed, the analysis is fundamentally segment-oriented for a variety of reasons. (i) Work remains to be done, primarily on the lexicon, before a full-fledged feature analysis could be elaborated. (ii) The P-rules are of a type not essentially facilitated by the use of features. It is the author's impression that this state of affairs reflects something of typological import about Mandaic morphophonemics. (iii) Since Classical Mandaic is no longer spoken and so much of its phonology as formalized in this analysis has in fact been
gleaned from the segment-based orthography (#8), there is some question about the degree and kind of validity to be expected from a feature analysis.

   For possible theoretical interest, however, a set of algorithms for removing redundancy from the feature-columns of Fig 4 is presented in appendix #7; and immediately following here are some quite informal justifications for certain select aspects of the feature analysis employed. The bulk of feature assignments are not, however, explicitly justified.

(1) For the postulation of similarity, viz [+gr,-fl], between //a// and //r//, cf cond (e) line [1] of TS23, cond (d) line [1.2][1] of TS24, cond (b) line [2] of P3.1; for that between //a// and //?,h//, cf cond (b) line [1] of TS23, cond (b) line [1.2][1] of TS24, cond (c) line [3] of TS25, conditions (b) and (d) line [2] of P3.1.

(2) For the postulated similarity, viz [+gr,+fl], between //u// and //p,b,m,w//, cf cond (b) line [1.2] of TS7; for that between //u// and //w//, cf also cond [c] [1.2][2] of TS11, cond (g) and (h) (this latter in view of the symbolizations via TS16,19) line[3] of P3.1.

(3) For the postulated similarity, viz [-gr,-fl], between //i// and //y//, cf cond (b) line [1.2][1] of TS5, cond (b) line [1.2][1] of TS11, cond (f) line [2] of TS23, cond (e) line [1.2][2] of TS24, P12.3.
(4) For points (1,2,3) jointly, cf P5.2, 10.2, 11.2, 13.3.

(5) For the similarity between //s, $; s$; z// and
    //t ; $; d// resp, cf P2.6, 8.2. Note that the distinctivity
    of the two groups is primarily implemented by [+sp] vs
    [-sp] resp, and that the feature [si] is internal to the
    spirant class where in effect it serves to formalize the
    distinctivity of //s// ([+si]) vs //z// ([−si]). Quite
    equivalently, //s// might have been analyzed positively
    for "sibilance" and //s, s, z// negatively for the same feature.

(6) For the similarity in respect of flatness between //m//
    and //p, b, w// ([+f1]), and between //n// and //s, s, z, $, k, k, t, t, d, r, l, h, y//, cf P12.5.

(7) For the similarity of //?, w, y// as [−vo, −co, −br], cf
    LS1 thru LS4 in general, P2.8, P5.3, cond (e) line [4] of
    P5.4, P7e[1], and the references under point (4) above.

(8) For the similarity of //?, h, w, y// as [−vo, −co], cf
    LS5, P9.3, 10.3.

It will be noted that several of the justificatory points
above involve S-rules in addition to P-rules, and further
that phonological conditions stated in such S-rules always
and only involve radical specification (cf §3.3.6(ii)). In
a general way the kind of phonological statements relegated
to the S-rules rather than fully incorporated within the
P-rules answer to partially or primarily frozen or moribund
phonological processes. Indeed, there are other vestiges
of phonological states of affair so overlaid by subsequent
developments that it is not clear how account should be taken of them within a formal grammar. For example cond (b&m) of TS25[1] states that the qal Pf of a verb may markedly be vocalized //u3// as long as the third radical of the underlying root is consonantal. But a glance at the relevant examples adduced Ma26! or below in §3.5.8"TS25" will show that in the majority of cases the //3C// in question is [+f1]; cf the assimilatory situations referred to in point (2) above. It would not be possible, however, to straightforwardly incorporate this information in cond (b) $f$ of TS25 since the R3 need not be [+f1]; cf V6a.1.1 /$\text{pur}$/ 'they were pleased', where R3 = /r/. 35a

Finally, it has proved convenient to establish special labels and abbreviations for those segments containing certain characteristic feature clusters. These segment-like entities may be compared to the archiphonemes of the Prague school (cf Trubetzkoj 1962:71ff).

\begin{itemize}
\item $X, Y =$ any segment $= [$ \]
\item $V =$ any vowel $= [+vo]$
\item $K =$ any semiconsonant $= [-vo]$
\item $C =$ any consonant $= [+co]$
\item $\\' =$ any glide $= [-co]$
\item $W =$ any semivowel $= [-br]$
\item $S =$ any spirant $= [+sp]$
\item $L =$ any liquid $= [-ob]$
\item $D =$ any dental stop $= [-gr,-sp]$
\end{itemize}
B = any **bilabial stop** = [+f1,-sp]

N = any **nasal** = [+na]

3.5.3. The **linkage marker**, // — // in //xy// where the segments X and Y are said to comprise a **linked cluster**, defines an especially close syntagmatic bond between two semiconsonants. This makes for potential minimal distinctivity, with the exception of the cases discussed in #3.5.4, between cluster types XY and X̅Y. The formal motivation for hypostatizing linkage is the explanation of certain systematic applicational failures or other idiosyncrasies of certain P-rules (cf e.g. conditions (a) of P5.2, (c) of P7e, (a) of P8.1, (c) of P9.3, (c) of P10.1). Linkage may originate in the lexicon (e.g. Nbase {gluʃto} 'armor'), in the S-component (e.g. TS11,12,17,18,19,28,29), or in the P-component (e.g. P2.3,2.4,2.6,8.2). Some of the phonological repercussions of linkage were noticed by Nöldeke and Macuch, and discussed esp N30par29 and Ma128par81 resp. The present author has no strong preconceptions as to what the diachronic origins of linkage may have been, but it is possible that what is being considered here as a unitary entity, historically involved a complex of entities, e.g. certain interactions of stress (not postulated in the present analysis, but cf #9.6) and syllabic boundary.

For a special relationship between linkage and gemination, cf #3.5.4 immed §9 below. Note finally that linkage is a purely morphophonemic phenomenon, being definitively deleted by P12.1 and thus having no phonemic correlate.
3.5.4. The gemination marker, ////, marks the reduplication of an immed prec segment. Although phonemically the gemination of segment X is analyzed as /XX/ (#3.6.14.1, 3.6.24), in the S-component there are sound reasons for hypostatizing /// as a morphophoneme in its own right rather than departing from an analysis of the relevant syntagms as ///XX///.

(i) Two-member vowel syntagms programmed by a given S-rule (incl those specified in a base's S') are in an overwhelming majority of cases phonemically /XX/, whereas /XY/ is in the bulk of instances jointly realize the symbolizations of two or more S-rules. E.g. in V33a.3 /itibhiirt/ 'thou wert chosen', /ii/ is the phonemic symbolization of {Pas} by TS27, whereas e.g. in V56c.1 /itbadrui/ 'they were scattered from him', /ui/ is the joint phonemic symbolization of {Pl} by IS25, {0M} by IS19, and {3rd} by IS23. Thus, while both homophonous and heterophonous V-clusters are phonemically frequent, they are not morphophonemically equipollent and the imbalance in the S-component's preponderant generation of clusters subsequently realized as homophonous /XX/ is recognized by postulating an underlying ///X:///.

(ii) Related to (i), postulation of vocalic ///X:/// rather than ///XX/// allows a simpler statement of several allomorphic situations. E.g. the underlying difference between the three allomorphs of {Nsf2} (TS36) is rendered minimal ///i/// vs ///u/// vs ///a///, not *//// vs *///u// vs *///aa//).
(iii) In the case of semiconsonants a two-member homophonous cluster generated by the S-rules is phonotactically equivalent to an S-generated two-member heterophonous cluster whose members are linked (cf §3.5.3). The upshot of this is that the choice of underlying representation is not between ///KK/// and ///K:/// but rather between ///KK/// and ///K:///.

To be sure, the notation "///KK///" could be employed as long as it were made clear by convention that the ///'s of such a cluster are functionally linked. But the same convention could just as easily be established for interpreting the notationally simpler "///K:///", and furthermore both gemination and linkage could be made functions of ///:// at one fell swoop.

In view of points (i, ii, iii) an S-rule, or lexical S' specification, will always specify ///X:// rather than ///XX///. Matters are further complicated, however, by a relationship of neutralization holding amongst various types of homophonous syntagms through several stages of the P-component. Specifically, to the S-componential equivalences already noted, viz those of ///V^XV^X/// and ///V:^X/// on the one hand and of ///K^XK^X/// and ///K:X/// on the other, must be added the fact, valid for the whole S-component and for P-stages A' through C, that a homophonous cluster of n X's is always and only equivalent to ///X://. This neutralization will be expressed by employing only the notation ///X:// in all relevant cases throughout all relevant stages. E.g., the amalgamation of allomorph 1 of {OM} with allomorph 3.
of \(1st + P1\) by IS28 results in \(/n:a?n/\) (ex \(1\) in #3.5.\#9"IS28") \(\text{the conversion of stage A } /\{yd\}a(?):V:nk/\) to stage B \(/\{yd\}a(?):V:k/\) via ʿ - deletion by P2.1 (underlain form: /iduu/ 'they knew thee', V6c.1.3) \(\text{the conversion of stage A } /\{t\}a(k:)V(n):n:h?n/\) to stage B \(/\{t\}a(k:)V(n):hi?n/\) via ʿ - deletion by P2.1 (underlain form: /takkinnin/ 'we set them(fe)', V30c.7).

As of P-stage D, however, the foregoing conventions cease to operate and \(/:/:/\) is lost as a morphophonemic entity. Cf #3.6.14.1.

3.5.5. In addition to providing symbolizational repre-
sentation to morphological entities, each S-rule also assigns its symbolization a position relative to the other symboli-
zations constituting the same phonologic word. This positioning function is best visualized as a program-
ning of the relevant symbolization directly below its symbolizate, which latter is displayed as a constituent in a linearization (#3.2.1(iii)) of the containing morphologic word. The overall result of this procedure will be a symbolizational repre-
sentation sequentially isomorphic with the morphological representate from which it has been generated.\(^38\)

Several TS- and IS-rules, however, provide one-to-many symbolization, viz they assign two or more symbolizations (figurae \(^39\); cf #3.5.8.1, 3.5.9.1, 6.4) to one symbolize in one rule application. The positioning function of S-rules programs such figurae from left to right below their joint
symbolize, such that the leftmost figura is the first specified by the programming rule, the second-to-left is the second so specified, etc. The set of figurae thus resulting from any one rule application is then parenthesized together. Examples of the positioning function inherent in JS-, LS-, TS-, and IS-rules will be seen by successively displaying, in the manner specified above, the results of their operation on the array underlying V12b.1 /askallii/ 'she called him'. The underlying array, viz the linearized morphologic word beneath which the symbolizations will be programmed, is in the abbreviated form employed in the heading of V12b except for the Comp, which is presented in an abbreviated form of the linearization presented under §10.2. For details on the application of individual S-rules, cf under the appropriate sections of §§3.5.6-9.
JS)
\#Word[Vtheme[Pf+Cau+Root{s?k}]+Vinf1[Sub[Pe]+Comp[Ecl[\{R^\text{base}2\}]+Rinf1[Con+Gen[GM+3rd]]]]]\#

JS1
\#)

JS2
(\)

JS2
(\)

JS2
(\)

JS2
(\)

JS2
(\)

JS1
(\)

LS)
\#Word[Vtheme[Pf+Cau+Root{s?k}]+Vinf1[Sub[Pe]+Comp[Ecl[\{R^\text{base}2\}]+Rinf1[Con+Gen[GM+3rd]]]]]\#

LS6
\#)

\{s?\}V[k](\)

(\)

(\)

(\)

(\)

(\)

(\)
The resulting phonologic string is identical to Stage A //ʔa(ʃ̃)V[ŋ]:at*ʃːiʔ// under V12b.1 except that application of the amalgamatory rules TS39 and IS28, which synthesize the results of the other S-rules and thus do not provide straightforward illustration of the positioning function, has been omitted. For the effect of the amalgamatory rules on the illustrative string in question, cf "3.5.8"TS39", 3.5.9"IS28" ex 6.

3.5.6. The JS-subcomponent

Introductory

3.5.6.1. The JS-rules (cf "junctural symbolization") eclectically transduce the morphological junctures {#} and {+} into phonological junctures. {#} is always transduced in a one-to-one way by JS1; {+} is differentially encoded by JS2 into any or none of three phonological junctures.

The resulting phonological junctures are in turn eclectically exploited by subsequent S- and P-rules.

The rules

JS1) {#}, which is introduced pairwise as a morphological primitive by M1 in {# Word #} as a boundary marker of the morphologic word, is transduced in a one-to-one fashion to //#//, the resulting pair of which define the limits of the phonologic word, or macrosegment (adapted from Hockett 1963: 37f). A deeper analysis of Mandaic grammar, including particularly a syntactic study, would doubtless reveal that this
postulated isomorphism between \(\{\#\}\) and \(//\#//\) is in large part spurious. For the purposes of the present analysis, however, the assumed isomorphism provides a convenient delimitative fiction.

For an example of the encodation \(\{\#\}\rightarrow //\#//\), cf the first illustration in \#3.5.5.

Unlike \(//\ast//\) and \(//\vdash//\) (cf "JS2" immed below), \(//\#//\) is not nullified by the P-rules since its (potential) delimitative functions doubtless extended beyond phonology proper into the workings of Classical Mandaic phonetics. However, \# of any level is often notationally omitted from an array when there is no danger of misinterpretation.

JS2) The general import of this rule is that morphologically generated \(+\)'s are differentially exploited as phonologic entities. The conditions of interest to verb morphology are \(c[2]\), which specifies that a \(+\) occupying a slot to the immed left of \{Ecl\} be symbolized as \(//\ast//\), and \(d[3]\) which specifies that a \(+\) occupying a slot either to the immed left or right of \{Inf1\} or to the immed left of \{Gen\} or \{Obj\} be symbolized as \(//\vdash//\).

For the programming of \(//\ast//\), as well as of \(//\vdash//\)
\[\mathbb{G}(\text{Gen}/\text{Obj}), \text{cf} \#10.5"JS", 11.5"JS". \] For the programming of \(//\vdash//\) \& \text{Inf1}, cf in any V-section the separation by \(//\vdash//\) of the Vinfl[Sub] from the rest of the verbal construction; while Vinfl[Sub] is in most cases programmed to the right of the \(+\) to be transduced to \(//\vdash//\), thus rendering the
environment "ε _Inf1" appropriate, it is programmed to the
left of the {+} in Impf forms (under V61-120), thus ren-
dering the environment "ε Inf1__" appropriate. Both these
environments are compositely represented as "ε Inf1" (#6.7.2).
For the application of JS2 in general, of the first illustration
in #3.5.5.

The stretch within any given macrosegment delimited on
either side by a JS symbolization (viz //**//, */*/*, */*:/*)
but not containing such a symbolization is called a
microsegment (adapted from Hockett 1963:59). In the illustration
just referenced there are thus five microsegments.

Also definable on the basis of the results of JS2 are
the quasi-phonological terms prefix, suffix, affix, proclitic,
and enclitic. A prefix is defined as any microsegment
dominated by Inf1 40, programmed to the left of a Theme,
and bounded on the right by */*:/*; in verb morphology the
only prefixes are those dominated by {Vinfl'}, viz the Sub'
prefixes of the Impf. Cf passim V61-120. A suffix is de-
finite as any microsegment dominated by Inf1, programmed to
the right of a Theme, and bounded on the left by */*:/*; in
verb morphology suffixes include the dominations of Sub'ε
ε Impf (cf those Impf V-sections ending in 4,6,7,8), the
dominations of Sub ε other tenses (cf V1-60, 123-179 passim),
and all dominations of Obj (cf any V-section ending in o).
Although formally the dominations of Rinfl ε Ec1 (cf #10)
are suffixes, they will sometimes be referred to as
"endings" to minimize confusion with "Obj suffixes".
**Affix** is a generic term subsuming "prefix" and "suffix". A **proclitic** (not of relevance in the present analysis) is defined as that stretch of a phonologic word $\delta \#_{**}$. An **enclitic** is defined as that stretch of a phonologic word $\delta *_{#}$. An enclitic is thus seen to be coterminous with the domain of an Ecl. The only enclitics of import in verb morphology are those coterminous with Comp[Ecl] (cf \#10 and any V-section ending in b).

Reading of the environments established for JS2 requires special comment. Since any tree array can be linearized and conversely (\#3.2(iii)), any information gleanable from either model can be gleaned\#\# from the other. It is, however, sometimes easier to state certain types of operations or states of affair in terms of one type of model over the other; e.g. in \#3.5.5 it is mentioned that the positioning function "is best visualized as ... a linearization of the containing morphologic word". Conversely, here it is more convenient to state reading instructions for the environments of JS2 in terms of a tree model. These instructions are (i) "{+} is $\delta _{-}X$" means that X is an immediate horizontal neighbor of {+} to the right, but may in fact not be the unique X since any number of vertically ordered X's may share the same horizontality with regard to {+}; (ii) "{+} is $\delta X_{-}$" means the same as (i) if "left" is exchanged for "right"; (iii) "{+} is $\delta X$" means "{+} is both $\delta _{-}X$ and $\delta X_{-}$".
E.g., with specific reference to Fig 5 in §10.2, the following is true. (i) If the + between \{ \} and Con is meant, then X = Rinf1 or Con; if the + between Con and GM is meant, then X = Det or Gen or GM; if the + between GM and Pers is meant, then X = Pers. (ii) If the + between \{ \} and Con is meant, then X = "Rtheme" or "Rlex" or R"base or \{ \}; etc. (iii) If the + between \{ \} and Con is meant, then X = Rinf1 or Con or "Rtheme" or "Rlex" or R"base or \{ \}; etc.

Finally, note that //:// and ///*//, unlike ///*//, are nullified by P-rules 2.1 and 12.1 resp after having been variously exploited in implementing the well-formedness of phonemic strings. Whereas the prime function of //:// is to delimit microsegments for the operation of TS39 and IS28, ///*// also plays various phonological roles. Cf P2.2, 2.5,5.1,11.3.

3.5.7 The LS-subcomponent

Introductory

3.5.7.1. LS-rules (cf "lexical symbolization") 1 through 5 are unordered amongst themselves but must apply as a group before LS6. This latter rule applies to all lexemes to implement their actual symbolization, in terms both of their lexicon-specified S' (§3.3.3) and of any alterations therein effected by LS1-5.
LS1-5 exploit certain regular radical alternations by reducing them to general statement. Note that the radicals serving as symbolizates, symbolizations, or specified in conditions are all either on the one hand glides (∅) or on the other identical second and third radicals (2 = 3). Again and again, throughout the S- and P-components, indeed even in the L-component (cf "LS6" below) and once in the R-component (cond (c) of R1.5), some such special status will be seen to appertain to ∅ and 2=3 roots. Radicals evincing such specialized behavior are traditionally called weak; other radicals are called strong. Furthermore, roots containing (resp lacking) weak radicals are themselves called "weak" (resp "strong"), and a given class of weak roots is called a gizra. These terms will be adopted for the present analysis, but the classification of weak radicals will be modified and sensitized in global consideration of all relevant rules of all relevant components. First radicals ʔ,y,n,S,D (cf #3.5.<) will be called weak₁; second radicals ʔ,y and a second radical which is identical in feature specification to the third radical of the same root, viz 2=3, will be called weak₂; third radicals ʔ,h,y,r will be called weak₃. Classification by weak radicals is especially employed in defining V-subsections in #12/.

Note that bases are not subject to LS1-5, and that only morphological (and as a special case, radical) conditions are stipulated; cf #3.3.3,6. Finally it will be noticed that except for their formal emplacement within the S-component, LS1-5 appear quite similar to P-rules.
The rules

LS1) First radical \( y \) is regularly replaced by \( w \) & Cau.
E.g. V1a.3 //\{yt\}i(b)\/// 'he sat', but V11a.3 //\{\overline{wt}\}V\{b\}/// 'he seated'.

LS2) Though first radical \( ? \) regularly remains & Cau (e.g. //\{?d\}i\{y\}\{t\}/// 'thou didst cross over', V13a.4 \\
//\{\overline{a}\{wd\}\}V\{y\}\{t\}/// 'thou didst bring over'), it may be markedly replaced by \( y \) (e.g. V1a.14 //\{?t\}a\{?\}/// 'he came', but V \\
V11a.11 //\{a\{yt\}\}V\{y\}/// 'he brought') or by \( w \) (e.g. V1a.2 \\
//\{?k\}a\{1\}/// 'he ate', but V11a.2 //\{\overline{a}\{wk\}\}V\{1\}/// 'he fed').

LS4) Of import to verb morphology is line [2] via cond (b), 
by which a second radical \( y \) or \( ? \) is relaced in the qal Impf or 
Impa (i.e. -(Pf/Mea)) by whatever segment constitutes the 
third radical, as long as said R3 is [+co]. In other words, 
LS4 serves to neutralize the difference in the paradigms in 
question between \( ?/y2 \) verbs on the one hand and 2=3 verbs 
on the other. In the case of \( ?2 \), the rule applies to no 
consequence & suffixless Impf since rule P9.3 acts upon an 
\( ?2 \) verb to which LS4 has markedly failed to apply, to the 
same effect that rule P9.2 acts upon an equivalent 2=3 verb, 
be it original or derived via LS4. E.g. \{k?m\} 'to stand' 
(a basic \( ?2 \) verb to which LS4 markedly does not apply) as 
compared with \{n\dd\} 'to shake' (a basic 2=3 verb) as com-
pared with \{s?k\} 'to ascend' (a basic \( ?2 \) verb but derivati\( \overline{b} \)vely 
2=3 in the appropriate paradigms via LS4): V62a.1
\[ t\cdot V(k?)u\{m\} \rightarrow \text{'will stand'} P9.3 \rightarrow /ttikkun/ , \]
\[ t\cdot V(n)d\{u\}(d) \rightarrow \text{'thou wilt shake'} P9.2 \rightarrow /timnud/ , \]
\[ t\cdot V(sk)a\{k\} \rightarrow \text{'will ascend'} P9.2 \rightarrow /tissak/. \]
The significant differences make themselves manifest, however, in suffixed forms. E.g. \( \text{V66a}.1 \rightarrow /n\cdot V(k)\{u\}\{m\}n/ \rightarrow \text{'they'll stand'} \rightarrow /nikmun/ \) but, in the case of a basic 2=3 verb, \( /n\cdot V\{kn\}u\{n\}n/ \rightarrow \text{'they'll wrap'} \rightarrow /nikinnun/ \) or, in the case of an LS4-derived 2=3 verb, \( /n\cdot V\{p\}i\{\}n/ \rightarrow /nipi\$sun/ \). Though rule chain P7s,76 applies in all three cases, the difference in resulting phonemic pattern evinced by e.g. \{k?m\} contra \{kn\} and \{p?\} \rightarrow \{p\$\} is ascribable to the special treatment of realize? by rule P7e. For further examples of the differential effects of LS4, cf esp under \( \text{V61c}.1.1 , \text{V62c}.1 , \text{V6c}.3.1 , \text{V67a}.1 , \text{V68c}.3.1 \). It will be noted that LS4 does not apply if \( R3 = [-co] \). Cf \( \text{V61a}.11 \rightarrow /n\cdot V(b)\{i\}\{y\} / \rightarrow \text{'will want'} P9.3 \rightarrow /nibbi/ \) unlike the basic 2=3 verb \( /n\cdot V\{hy\}i\{y\} / \rightarrow \text{'he'll live'} \rightarrow /niyi/ \). Note that the condition on LS4 that \( R3 = [+co] \) is complemented by a condition on P9.2 that \( R2 = [+co] \). If this were not the case, \( /n\cdot V\{hy\}i\{y\} \) would go to \( */nibhi/ \), cf /nibbi/, and neither rule would need a special condition.

LS5) Of import to verb morphology is line [2] via cond (b). The sense of this part of the rule is that under certain paradigmatic conditions there is neutralization of all [-co]3 verbs in favor of ?3. The general paradigmatic conditions
(first conjunct of cond (b)) specify (i) Pf or Impa, but not Impf since the latter always has a personal Sub; (ii) non-personal and non-feminine Sub, hence only {3rd} & {3rd + P1} € Pf and {2nd} & {2nd + P1} € Impa, {3rd} and {2nd} having been deleted by R2.4 and R2.3 resp; (iii) qal (i.e. -Mea) with either no Comp or an Ecl Comp (i.e. -Obj). The second conjunct of cond (b) specifies an exception to the foregoing intersection of paradigms, viz the 2nd Ma Sg of 3y verbs, i.e. that cross-section of the Impa which is symbolized by the bare Impa stem (cf #3.4"R2.3").

E.g. € Pf & Sub[3rd]: {bz?} (basic ?3) under V1a.9

//{bz}a(?)\ // 'he split' --&gt; /bzaa/; {pth} (LS5 --&gt; {pt?})
under V1a.10 //{pt}a(?)\ // 'he opened' --&gt; \#\#\# /ptaa/;
{hwy} (LS5 --&gt; {hw?}) under V1a.11 //{hw}a(?)\ // 'he was'
--&gt; /hwaa/.

€ Pf & Sub[3rd + P1]: {ṣm?} (basic ?3) under V6a.1.3

//{ṣm}a(?)\ˌ\ˌ\ˌ\ˌ 'they heard' --&gt; /ṣmaa/; {rmy} (LS5 --&gt;
{rm?}) under the same section //{rm}a(?)\ˌ\ˌ 'they threw'
--&gt; /rmaa/; {pth} (LS5 --&gt; {pt?}) under V6b.1.3
//{pt}a(?)\ˌ\ˌ\ˌ\ˌ\ˌ\ˌiy// 'they opened for me' --&gt; /ptullii/.

€ Impa & Sub[2nd]: {ṣm?} (basic ?3) under V123a.4

//{ṣm}a(?)\ˌ 'hear!' --&gt; /ṣmaa/; similarly {dḥ} {dnḥ} (LS5
--&gt; {dn?}) under the same section //{dn}a(?)\ˌ 'shine forth!'
--&gt; /dnaa/; but {ḥdy} (LS5 does not apply) under V123a.5
//{hd}i(y)\ˌ 'rejoice!' --&gt; /hdii/.
ë Impa & Sub[2nd + Pl]: {zh?} (basic ?3) under V128a.3
//{zh}a{?}¥n// 'be ye gone!' --> /zhun/; {mth} (LS5 --> {mt?}) under the same section //{mt}a{?}¥n// 'prostrate yourselves!' --> /mtun/.

Not all the radical changes specified by LS5 apply to any consequence. Cf under V6a.2.2 {rmy} LS5 --> {rm?} in //{rm}a{?}¥?// 'they threw' --> /rmuu/, where stage A *//{rm}a{y}¥?// would also be realized as phonemic /rmuu/ since rule P5.3 treats either y3 or ?3 equivalently as realize. In this case among others, however, empty application of a rule has been judged more economical than the increased complexity that would result from restricting the statement of such a rule's domain to its purely consequential sub-area.

LS6) This rule implements the transduction into symbolizational terms of a lexeme's $S'$-specifications, which in turn may have been tempered by foregoing application of LS1-5. Excepting such action of preceding LS-rules, transduction of both bases and roots involves the isomorphic programming of whatever segments (resp feature-columns) are $S'$-specified for the environing array conditions. For further discussion and base examples, cf #3.3.3.

In the case of roots, however, transduction additionally involves (i) a sequencing of radicals pursuant to the numerical value of their radical tags, and (ii) the programming of
a segment //v^b//, viz a feature-column containing only
[+vo], between R2 and R3. E.g. the root {I, k2, 13}, resp
in abbreviated form {k1} (#3.3.3), transduces to
//?I k2 V 13/, resp abbreviated //{k}V{1}/. Similarly
the root 'destroy'  {hI, N2, b2, 13} = # {hNb1}
transduces to //hI N2 b2 V 13/ = //{hNb}V{1}/.

Unless there is danger of confusion, the term "root"
will be used both for pre-LS6 {xyz} and post-LS6 //xyz//,
and similarly "radical" for {x} and //x//. In cases of
ambiguity recourse will be made to adjectives such as "lexical",
"symbolizational", "phonological", etc.

A good deal more context-sensitive root alternation is
doubtless systematically statable in terms of general rules
like LS1-5 than is actually there covered, but this task has
not been thoroughly undertaken within the present study.
Consequently some of the doublets which follow as instances
of root-idiosyncratic alternation statable in a root's S'
might best be handled in terms of as yet unformulated
general rules. No attempt is made to state relevant environ-
ments for the alternations adduced, though such environments
would have to be stated in the root's S'. Note that the same
types of weak root structure are involved here as are invol-
ved as symbolizes and symbolizations in LS1-5, viz  and
2=3 radicals. Most of the examples involve radical replace-
ment, but (iv) and (vii) involve radical metathesis.
(i) V1a.13  (?11) /al/ 'he entered', but V21a.2  (?y1) /aiyil/ 'he brought in'.

(ii) V2a.6  (?m?) /šimmat/ 'she heard', but V32b.3  (?my) /ištmiyallak/ 'she was heard by thee'.

(iii) V2b.2.8  (gely) /glaatalkun/ 'she revealed to ye', but V26b.1  (gll) /galelullii/ 'they revealed to me'.

(iv) V2c.1.6  (?d1) /idaltinnun/ 'she brought them forth', but V31a.2  (?yd) /itlid/ 'he was born'.

(v) V2c.2.1  (bnn) /bantii/ 'she built him', but V68c.1.1 (bny) /tibinyui/ 'ye'll build him'.

(vi) V20c.2  (?nh?) /anhanmaa/ 'we calmed her', but V133c.1 (nhh) /anihiii/ 'calm him!'.

(vii) V41a.1  (?zh?) /itazhaa/ 'he was driven away', but V42a.1  (?zh) /itazhat/ 'she was driven away'.

(viii) V51a.1  (?wyr) /iyauwar/ 'he was blinded', but V143c.7 (?wyr) /aurinnin/ 'blind them(fe)!!'.

(ix) V61a.7  (hwy) /nihwii/ alternating with V61a.11  (hhy) /nihyii/ 'he'll be'.
3.5.8. The TS-subcomponent

Introductory

3.5.8.1. TS-rules (of "thematic symbolization") 1 through 38 symbolize all morphemic (and seven categoric) dominations of Theme with the exception of lexemes, which will already have been symbolized by the LS-rules. After TS1-38 have applied at all relevant spots in an array, the results of such T-symbolization are amalgamated by TS39 with one another and with the results of any L-symbolization under the same \( \ddagger \) dominate Theme.

TS1-38 generate two general types of output, independent and radical-dependent symbolizations. The former type is generated by TS1-3,5[1.1]and[2.1],7[2],9,10,11[1.1],12[1.1], 24[1.1],26,28[1.1],30-38; the latter type by all other rules, viz TS4,5[1.2]and[2.2]and[2.3],6,7[1.1]and[1.2],8,11[1.2], 12[1.2],13-23,24[1.2],25,27,28[1.2],29. Independent symbolizations, it will be noted, each \( \ddagger \) consist in a linear array of segmental and, in several cases, geminational morphophonemes. Radical-dependent symbolizations, on the other hand, consist either in a single or geminate vowel immed followed by a simple radical tag specification (e.g. TS5[2.2] and TS5[2.3] resp) or in a single vowel immed followed by a pair of linked radical tag specifications (e.g. TS11[1.2], 17). Since by the subsequent action of TS39 a radical-dependent symbolization always serves to invest the encodation of a root
with a single or geminate vowel, such a symbolization may likewise be referred to as a **vocalization**. The product of such a root vocalization may be called a **stem**.

In five rules, TS5,11,12,24,28, the last two of which are of relevance to verb morphology and are consequently discussed below in §3.5.8, a unitary symbolizate may be symbolized via a single rule application by a combination of two formally independent encodations. Each such encodation comprises one figura (§3.5.5). In the normal S-case, where a given unitary symbolizate is programmed via a single rule application to a corresponding unitary encodation, said encodation may be called a **morph**; or, in the case of rules where more than one such unitary encodation may context-sensitively be programmed pursuant to differential environment, an **allomorph**. Further, the figurae resulting from any one rule application may be said to compose the morph or an allomorph of the symbolizate in question. Figurae are generated by IS-rules (§3.5.9.1) as well as by TS-rules.

3.5.8.2. Two S-componential peculiarities of TS-rules may be mentioned.

(i) TS1-3 are **portmanteau** rules, viz rules with a multiple representate but unitary representation. It is true that portmanteau rules per se are not peculiar to the TS-subcomponent since at least IS1-3 are likewise portmanteau, but TS2 and TS3 are unique in that the constituents of their symbolizates would none of them individually be assigned to
the Ts-rules for symbolization. Specifically \{Dbase3\}'s encodation would be implemented by LS6 (as things stand in the larger \( f \) grammar of which the present verb-morphological analysis is a part, in fact, \{Dbase3\}'s \( S' \) is marked "(a) TS1, (a) \( \delta\) _3rd") and both \{3rd\} and \{Fe\} would be symbolized conjointly by IS2, or individually by IS23, 24 resp. Since however simplicity contraindicated an arbitrary fragmentation of the specific symbolizations in question over various components, the portmanteau device was struck upon and assignment was made to the TS-rules since \{Dbase3\}, the first relevant morpheme encountered in an Yngvean reading, is by L-rule mediation a terminal domination of Theme, spec of Dtheme. It was mentioned in \#3.5.1(i) that/\ portmanteau rules "apply in the order of their presentation before the remaining rules of their resp component". Application in the order of their presentation insures e.g. that a linearized symbolize array containing \{(Dbase3) + 3rd + Fe\} will not have its first two constituents improperly symbolized by TS3 but will rather be holistically encoded by TS2. Similarly, the stipulation that a portmanteau rule apply before the other rules of its resp component insures e.g. that the symbolization of \{0suf1 + Bsuf\} will be properly programmed by TS1 and not independently by TS37 and TS31. Notice finally with regard to TS2 and TS3 that there is no danger that in the relevant constructions \{3rd\} and/or \{Fe\} will be inappropriately symbolized by IS2, 23, or 24, since TS-rules as a group are apply before IS-rules as a group (\#3.5.1).
(ii) TS-rules may symbolize not only thematic morphemes
(and by special dispensation the lexeme {Dbase3} and the in-
fective morphemes {3rd} and {Fe} via TS2,3), but also
certain thematic categories, spec {Gtheme}, {Itheme}, {Ltheme},
{Ptheme}, {Rtheme}, {Qlex}, and PRlex}, resp by TS4-10.
See note 38 for related discussion.

The rules

TS8) This rule provides for the radical-dependent symboli-
ization of the category "Rtheme", but it applies vacuously
in the present analysis since in verb morphology "Rtheme"
dominate only bases (spec {R"base1} or {R"base2}) and not
roots as required by TS39, q.v. below. Cf also #10.5"TS".

TS10) This rule provides for the optional independent symbo-
lization of the category "Rlex", but fails to apply in view
of negative specification in the S" of {R"base1} and
{R"base2} (#3.3.5), the only two dominates of "Rlex" in
verb morphology. Cf also ##3.2"M39", 10.5"TS".

TS23) The vocalization of Impa stems is assigned. Note
that in all cases the vocalization is V3\#', and that with one
exception, that of condition (a), the form to be vocalized
must be qal (by cond (d), which will henceforth be dropped
from the discussion). The exceptional condition, (a),
imparts the vocalization a3 to Fe Sg forms. For examples
see under V124, V134, V144a, V154a. Joint condition (b&c)
specifies that suffixless (such is the upshot of cond (c)) forms
whose R3 is ? or h be vocalized with a3. For examples see under V123a.4. Also vocalized with a3 are forms with r3 without qualification (cond (e)); for examples see under V123a.4, V123c.1, V123c.5), and forms the S" of whose roots is especially marked to select a3 (cond (m); examples are under V123a.1 \{pr\}a{s} 'stretch out!', V123a.2 \{ns\}a{b} 'take!', and V123a.3 \{sk\}a{k} 'ascend'). Vocalization i3 is specified by joint cond (e&f), viz suffixless forms (cond (c) whose R3 is y; for examples see under V123a.5, V123b.1, V123b.5). i3 is also selected by forms containing roots whose S" is especially marked for the selection of this vocalization; examples under V123a.2 are \{?z\}i{l} 'go!', \{yt\}i{b} 'sit!', \{np\}i{l} 'fall'. Excepting forms especially marked for a3 or i3, forms containing roots with a consonantal R3 select u3 (cond (g)); for examples see esp V123a.1. Finally, line [4] specifies that all residual forms be vocalized by either a3 or i3, in free alternation. These residuals turn out to be suffixed forms containing glide R3's (i.e. ?/h/y b3), viz Ø forms vocalized systematically with neither a3 nor i3 in default of meeting cond (c). For examples see under V123c, V128, V129a.

TS24) The vocalizational figura of Impf stems is assigned by [1.2]. In addition, the figura of [1.1] applies to all Impf forms, and may be seen in the stage A string of any Impf verb (V61-120) as the /\V// immed following the first /::/. With the exception of [1.1]/\V//, and of the fact that
no special vocalizational treatment is entailed by a Fe Sg Sub, TS23 and TS24 are quite comparable, i.e. for the most part Impa and Impf are vocalized by equivalent rules. This parity can be stated in terms of equivalences between the conditions of the two rules. Specifically, TS23(b) = TS24(b), TS23(c) is equivalent to TS24(c) \( \text{\textsuperscript{44}} \), TS23(d) = TS24(a), TS23(e) = TS24(d), TS23(f) = TS24(e), TS23(g) = TS24(f). Finally, the import of TS24[1.2][4] is just that of TS23[4]. Examples of differential vocalization by TS24 may be seen throughout V61-V68.

It is not, however, necessarily the case that given the qal stem vocalization of either Impa or Impf for a given root, the vocalization of the other's stem will be identical. Specifically, the conditions (m) of both rules do not necessarily jibe. Examples follow.

(1) V61a.1, TS24[1.2][1] --> a3, //n:\n{\text{\text{\textst}}}a{1}// 'will transplant', but V123a.1, TS23[3] --> u3, //\{\text{\text{\textst}}}u{1}// 'transplant!'.

(2) V62a.1, TS24[1.2][1] --> a3, //t:\n{\text{\text{\textst}}}a{d}// 'will do', but V128a.1, TS23[2] --> i3, //\{\text{\text{\textst}}}i{d}//V// 'do ye!'.

(3) V66a.1, TS24[1.2][2] --> i3, //n:\n{\text{\text{\textmt}}}i{t}\text{\text{\textv}}\text{\text{\textn}}// 'they'll die', but V123a.3, TS23[3] --> u3, //\{\text{\text{\textmt}}}u{t}// 'die!'
The vocalization of Pf stems is assigned. Vocalization is limited to qal stems (cond (a); cf conditions (d) of TS23 and (a) of TS24), and is always V3. The ֶ vocalization is u3 only in the case of roots whose third radical is [+co], and then only markedly (joint cond (b & m)); e.g. Vla.1 ///(bs)u(m)// 'he pleased', Vla.5 ///(šk)u(b)// 'he lay down', Vla.6 ///(tš)u(n)// 'he was firm', V6a.1.1 ///(šp)u(r).v 'they were pleased', V6a.4.2 ///(rp)u(p).yV?n// 'they tied'; contrast this with the unmarked status ֶ C3 of u3 is TS23 and TS24. The ֶ vocalization is i3 only when so marked in a root's S". Unlike the case of u3, such marking ֶ is not confined to roots with a C3. E.g. Vla.1 ///(hl)i(p)// 'he passed', Vla.2 ///(?z)i(1)// 'he went', Vla.5 ///(šl)i(m)// 'it ended', Vla.7 ///(m?)i(t)// 'he died', Vlb.5 ///(ym)i(?)*i:y// 'he swore to me', V3a.1 ///(nh)i(t).t// 'thou didst descend', V8a.1 ///(sh)i(d).tV?n// ֶppe 'ye testified'. a3 is both the unmarked vocalization in the case of roots with a C3 (cond (b)) ; cf esp under Vla.3a, 8a, 10a, and contrast with the status of a3 in TS23 and TS24), and the prescribed vocalization in the case of ֶ roots with either {3rd} or {3rd + PI} Sub and no Obj (joint cond (c & d)). Since cond (d) is effectively included within cond (b) of LS5, and since further cond (c) specifies roots with ֶ3, as does the output of LS5, it may be concluded that Pf forms positively processed by LS5 are also vocalized with a3 by TS25. For examples see under Vla.9, Vla.10, Vla.11, V6a.1.3, V6a.2.2, V6a.3.3, V6a.3.4, V6a.4.3. Finally, symbolization [4] specifies that all residual qal Pf stems be vocalized.
in free alternation by either a3 or i3. These residuals turn out to be φ3 forms with suffixes other than or in addition to those symbolizing \{Sub[3rd + P1]\}, since forms φ3 (which \textit{-->} ? by LS5) with only one suffix, that symbolizing \{Sub[3rd + P1]\}, are always vocalized with a3; cf immed above. For examples of this residual class φ3/φ3 of φ3 listings under V1c, V2, V3, V5, V6c, V8, V10.

TS26) \{Refl\} is symbolized by independent //Vt//. Cf any form under V31-60, 91-118, 153-178.

TS27) \{Pas\} may be symbolized by either or neither of the vocalizational allomorphs //V:3// and //a3//. //V:3// is obligatory only by joint cond (a&b), which by exclusion pinpoints qal Pas Par, not involved in this study. Joint cond (c&m) specifies that ethpeel verbs, viz those whose Mea dominates only \{Refl + Pas\} (the upshot of cond (c)), may, given the appropriate marking in the S" of their roots (cond (m)), have their \{Pas\} symbolized by //V:3//. E.g. the entries of V32b.1, /itibhiirt/ 'thou wert chosen' under V33a.3, /itimniyit/ 'I was appointed' under V35a.2, /itikpiir/ 'they were blotted out' under V36a.1, /itibhiirbaa/ 'they were chosen for her' under V36b.1, /nitpiikubbi!/ 'they'll be overturned by it' under V96b.1, /nitimhiyaan/ 'they will be beaten' under V97a.2. Vocalization //a3// is assigned to forms é Asp (cond (-c)) which are not 3y unless they are also non-Ref1 Par (disjunct cond (b/d)). The upshot of this set of conditions for the present analysis is that ettafal
(Ref1 + Pas + Cau}) or ethpaal ([Ref1 + Pas + Fac}) verbs are vocalized with /a3/ unless the root involved is 3y, in which case they remain unvocalized by the TS-rules. For examples of 3y and non-3y subsections under V41-60, V101-118, V163-178. Note that the conditions of TS27 leave unvocalized not only the 3y forms just discussed, but likewise the bulk of ethpeel ( = \# Asp) forms, i.e. those not especially marked for /V:3/ by joint cond (c&m). Cf under V31-40, 91-98, 153-158. Note finally that forms whose {Pas} remains unsymbolized by TS27 for the most part subsequently have their /V3/ vocalized by P-rule 3.1. An exception to this is V154a.1 /itiklaai/ 'be restrained!', which is invested with /a3/ by TS23.

TS28) (Cau) is symbolized by two figurae, in all cases by radical-dependent /a112/ via [1.2], and then via [1.1] either unmarkedly by independent /?/ or markedly by independent /h/, /s/, or /\#/. For examples in general cf V11-20, 41-50, 71-78, 101-108, 133-138, 163-168. Examples of marked figurae /h/, /s/, and /\#/ include: V11a.1 /\#arhib/ 'he propagated', V11a.2 /\#abbid/ 'he enslaved', V11c.1 /\#argzii/ 'he enraged him', V11c.3 /han\#kii/ 'he brought him out', V12c.1 /saskiltii/ 'she adorned it', V15a.1 /\#as\#klit/ 'I hoisted', V16a.1 /saskil/ 'they polished', /\#as\#kil/ 'they hoisted', V16a.3 /\#argzun/ 'they enraged', V16c.1 /\#argzuun/ 'they enraged me', V41a.1 /\#stabbad/ 'he was enslaved', V42a.1 /\#tar\#habat/ 'it was propagated', V46a.1 /\#stabbad/ 'they were enslaved', /\#tar\#hab/ 'they
'they were propagated'. For further examples cf throughout V71-78,101-108,133-138,163-168.

TS29) \{Fac\} is symbolized by radical-dependent //\(\overline{\text{a212}}//\). Cf any form under V21-30,51-60,81-88,111-118,143-148,173-178.

Note that a Fac form of a root \{wxyz\} and a corresponding Cau form of a root \{xyz\} are formally identical in all paradigms just in case RI w of the former is identical to the Cau [1.1] allomorph of the latter. E.g. a hypothetical Pf form */agrit/ is both phonemically and \(\overline{\text{a/\text{aagpe}}//\text{A}}\), excepting \(\overline{\text{a/gtr}\text{[t]}//}\) the radical status of ? which is in question, at stage A \(\overline{\text{a[gr]}\text{V}[t]}//\) ambiguous as to whether the root in question is \{?grt\}, viz \{wxyz\}, or \{grt\}, viz \{xyz\} with w = Cau \(//?//\). Such systematic ambiguity has in several cases led to differences in interpretation between Nöldeke and Macuch on the one hand and this author on the other. E.g. N211ff interprets a family of Persian-borrowed forms glossing 'measure' as a +Cau (spec [1.1] allomorph \(//?//\)) paradigm on the root \{ndz\}, whereas in the present analysis these forms are analyzed as +Fac on \{?Ndz\} (cf V26a.4 /andizyun/ 'they measured'). Similarly Ma248 interprets a group of +Voi forms glossing 'become a menace' as +Cau (spec [1.1] allomorph \(//\text{\$}///\)) on \{1hm\}, while in the present analysis the same group of forms is analyzed as +Fac on \{\$1hm\} (cf V116a.2 /ništalhjemun/ 'they'll become a menace'). The present author's motivation in reanalyzing such forms as +Fac is the pair of observations that (i) roots underlying +Cau but not also fully corresponding -Cau paradigms are
rare in Mandaic\textsuperscript{45}, and that (ii) whereas \{Fac\} is in a great many cases asemantic, \{Cau\} is very rarely so \textsuperscript{46}; cf \#3.2"M48". These considerations lead to the interpretation of +Fac forms as less marked than corresponding +Cau forms, and hence preferably postulated in ambiguous cases.\textsuperscript{47}

TS39) This rule, having for its domain any microsegment dominated by Theme, amalgamates the three types of symbolization encoded within its pale. Specifically, it amalgamates radical-dependent symbolizations with their root symbolization, and independent symbolizations with one another and with the stem resulting from the radical-dependent:root amalgamation. The operation of this rule may be stated in terms of the following points. (i) If the microsegment in question contains no root, viz if the dominating Theme rather expands to Base\#, TS39 applies vacuously and the radical-dependent symbolizations in question go to null. This e.g. is the fate of //a2// in TS8 within the present analysis, since the symbolizate \{Rtheme\} dominates only \{R"basel\} or \{R"base2\}. Cf "TS8" above and \#10.2. If (i) is not the case, relevant radical-dependent symbolizations amalgamate with their root symbolizations as follows. (ii) A given radical-dependent symbolization is removed from the sequential position assigned it by the positioning function of the S-rules (#3.5.5) and is laid over its root symbolization, such that the radical specification of the former is affixed upon its matching radical in the latter. (iii) Since all radical-dependent symbolizations are of the shape VX, where
where $X =$ specification of any radical(s) $\dagger$ further markings, the lay-over of (ii) assigns to $V$ a slot immed preceding the radical(s) specified by $X$ and immed following $X$'s radical predecessor, if there is one. (iv) When the lay-over has been effected by (ii) and (iii), corresponding laid-over and lying-over elements synthesize in that if element $X$ is a class name of element $Y$ (cf the list at the end of \#3.5.2), then $X$ goes to null after imparting to $Y$ any properties specified by itself but not possessed by $Y$. (v) If $R2'$ of a root symbolization has not been preempted by a radical-dependent symbolization, it goes to null. (vi) Conversely, if $R2'$ is specified by a radical-dependent symbolization but the root in question lacks such a radical, $2'$ is amalgamated as gemination of $R2$. (vii) A resulting string $//\gamma^\emptyset\gamma^\emptyset// \text{ goes to } //\gamma^\emptyset//$.

Examples follow. V1a.1: the morphological constituency \{Pf + Root(bI,s2,m3)\} is symbolized, by TS25 and LS6 resp, as $//((u3)(bI \ s2 \ V \ m3))// \text{ prior to the application of TS39.}$ Points (ii) and (iii) specify that $//u3// \text{ be removed from its position preceding } //bI \ s2 \ V \ m3// \text{ and be placed}$

$//u \ 3//$

$//bI \ s2 \ V \ m3//$. Point (iv) then converts this array to $//bI \ s2 \ u \ m3//$, since $//V// \text{ is a class name of } //u// \text{ and}$

$//3// \text{ (viz R3) is a class name of } //m3//$. V12b.1, viz the illustrative form adduced in \#3.5.5:

pre-TS39 $//(?_a\overline{12})(sI ?2 \ V \ k3// \text{ is brought by (ii) and (iii)}$
to // a $\frac{1}{2}$ sI ?2 V k3//. Pбли#$ Point (iv) then converts this
// ? a sI ?2 V k3//. Note that // ?, an independent
array to // ? a sI ?2 V k3//. Note that // ?, an independent
symbolization, retains its position relative to the rest of
the construction, and that the property of linkage specified
in // a 12 // in transferred to // sI ?2 // by the terms of (iv).

Further examples of the action of (ii), (iii), and (iv)
follow. V33a.3: // (Vt)(V:3)(bI h2 V r3) // -->
// V t bI h2 V r3 // --> // V t bI h2 V: r3 //; V21a.1:
// (a 12 2 ) (hI N2' b2 V b3) // --> // hI N2' b2 V b3 //
--> // hI a N2' b2 V b3 //; V41a.1:
// (Vt)(a3)(sI,a 12 )(?I b2 V d3) // -->
// V t s ?I b2 V d3 // --> // V t s a b2 a d3 //;
V51a.1: // (Vt)(a3)(a 12 2 )(hI N2' b2 V 13) // -->
// V t hI N2' b2 V 13 // --> // V t hI a N2' b2 a 13 //.

An example of point (v) is V1a.1: // a3)(hI N2' b2 V 13 //
--> // hI N2' b2 V 13 // --> // hI b2 a 13 //.

An example of point (vi) is V21a.1: // (a 12 2 )(bI d2 V 13) //
// bI $\frac{1}{2}$ d2 V 13 // --> // bI a d2: V 13 //.

Examples of point (vii) are V91a.1: // (V)(Vt)(gI t2 V 13) //
// V t gI t2 V 13 //; V101a.1: // (V)(Vt)(a3)(? ,a 12 )(gI z2 V r3) //
3.5.9. The IS-subcomponent

Introductory

3.5.9.1. After IS-rules (cf "inflective symbolization") 1 through 27 have applied to a given affix, IS28 applies to amalgamate the position-tagged symbolizations generated by said foregoing IS-rules. A position-tagged symbolization consists in a linear array of segmental, and in several cases geminational, morphophonemes enclosed in angles immed followed by a lower case Roman numeral. For the notational conventions involved in the generation of position-tagged symbolizations by the IS-rules, see #6.4.

IS1-3 are portmanteau rules and hence apply in the order of their presentation before the remaining IS-rules (#3.5.1(i)). Cf also #3.5.8.2(i) for further discussion of portmanteau rules in general.

It will be noted that several IS-rules (incl IS1,3,21-25 which are discussed immed below) generate figurae. Moreover, most IS-rules, including all the figura-programming rules, context-sensitively generate multiple outputs, viz allomorphs (#3.5.8.1), pursuant to differential environments.
Furthermore, the complexity of generative conditions in several rules is quite forbidding (e.g. notably IS25; cf below). All in all, these considerations may jointly lead to the conclusion that the linguistic facts which it is the function of the IS-rules to formalize, i.e. the morphemic composition of inflective affixes, could be done more satisfactory explanatory justice by a less atomistic approach. For example it might be objected that the four allomorphs generated by IS25 would be more insightfully and simply programmed directly, with an attendant simplification of conditions, rather than mediately via the combinatorial generation of seven figurae on a plethora of interlocking conditions. Such a simplification would, of course, obscure the constitutional similarity obtaining amongst the four allomorphs in question. Furthermore, if the IS-rules were in general so simplified, the quantization of intermorphemic similarity would be obscured, e.g. the similarity between figura \(<y>1\) of \([\text{Fe} + \text{P1}]\) (IS3) and figura \(<y>1\) of \([\text{P1}]\) (IS25); the similarity amongst figura \(<i>iv\) of \([1\text{st}]\) (IS21), \(<i>iv\) of \([2\text{nd}]\) (IS22), and \(<v>iv\) of \([\text{Fe}]\) (IS24), etc.

Also, if the generative power of the IS-rules as formalized is exploited to program every possible allomorph functioning in every system in addition to the verb-morphological, the number of allomorphs will in some cases exceed that of the constituent figurae.

In sum, the problem of when the motivation for morphemic cutting begins to wane and atomism to wax is difficult of
solution. In the present analysis it has been decided to push the cutting close to its logical extreme \(^{49}\), both as a formal exercise and in preview of possible diachronic and typological applications.\(^{50}\)

Finally note that in view of the great complexity of IS-rules in general, not only is the immediate discussion limited to rules with verb-morphological relevance, but further only verb-morphological allomorphs are treated under each such rule.

The rules

IS1) The figurae generated by this rule to symbolize the portmanteau morpheme \{1st + P1\} pattern into the following five allomorphs.

\[(1) //<n>iii<a?n>iv// \text{ under joint cond } \overline{x} ((a\&\pm)\&c), \text{ viz as an optional (cond(\pm)) Obj suffix (cond (a) and the first alternative of (c)). This suffix is optional in that it is a rare variant of allmorph 3. Cf } #11.20.\]

\[(2) //<n>iii// \text{ under cond (b) alone, viz by exclusion either an Impf Sub prefix regardless of Comp or a Pf Sub suffix with Obj but not Ecl (\(-c\)) and resp the alternatives of \(-(d)\)) or, optionally, a Pf Sub suffix \& Ecl but regardless of Obj in verbs with } y_3 \text{ (\(-c\)) and \(-(e)\)). In its latter function } <n>iii \text{ is a variant of allmorph 4. Examples of the Impf Sub prefix function may be found under V61,71,81,91,101, 111; note in this function the homonymy of this allomorph of } \{1st + P1\} \text{ with the first variant of allmorph 2 of } [3rd]}\]
(cf "IS23" below). For the function as Pf Sub suffix é Obj, cf V10c, 20c, 30c, 40c. For the optional function as Pf Sub suffix é y3, cf esp V10a.4, V20a.5, V30a.2.

(3) //<n>iii<a?n>iv// under joint cond (b&c), viz either as the unmarked Obj suffix (first alternative of (c); cf #11.20) or as the Pf Sub suffix in the case of a fol Ec1. For examples of the latter function, cf V10b and V30b.

(4) //<n>iii<iyn>iv// under either joint cond (b&d) or joint cond (b&(e&±)), which by exclusion specify Pf Sub suffix without Comp (-c) and +(d)), in the case of y3 verbs as an option of allomorph 2 (via the optionality of <iyn>iv - selection specified under cond (e)). For exx of V10a, 20a, 30a, 40a, 50a, 60a.

(5) //<a?n>iv// under the first alternative of cond (c) alone (since fulfilment of the second alternative would imply prior selection of figura <n>iii by cond (b)), viz as a domination of Gen, hence in verb morphology only é Comp[Ec1]. Cf #10.20.

IS2) This portmanteau rule prescribes two allomorphs as symbolizations of {3rd + Fe}.

(1) //<V?>ii// under joint cond (a&-b). This allomorph functions as the general non-Sub (cond (-b)) 3rd Fe Sg (cond (a)) suffix, and in verb morphology is a domination of Comp, either é Ec1[____] (cf #10.12) or é Obj[____] (cf #11.12).

(2) //<t>iii// under cond (b), viz as domination of Sub. Its function is in fact restricted to that of Impf prefix.
(cf V62, 72, 82, 92, 102, 112), since in the case of the Pf Sub constituent morpheme \{3rd\} has been removed from the input array by R2.4 and is morphologically excluded from Sub[ ] é Impa by cond (b) of M63. Note that this allomorph of \{3rd + Fe\} is homonymous with allomorph 2 of \{2nd\}; cf "IS22" below.

IS3) \{Fe + P1\} is symbolized by either of two allomorphs.

(1) //<y i a: ?+n> ii// under joint cond (a&b), viz as domination of the Pf Sub but not in immed construction with Pers. This latter restriction in fact limits this allomorph to the suffixal expression of the \{3rd + Fe + P1\} Sub of the Pf, \{3rd\} having been deleted from the input array by the action of R2.4. For exx of V7a and V57a.

(2) //<a: ?+n> ii// under cond (a) alone, viz the same conditions as for allmorph 1 but \# Pf. This allomorph appears as the Sub suffix of the Impa \{(2nd) of \{2nd + Fe + P1\} having been deleted by R2.3\}, as well as the Sub", viz suffixal constituent, of the Impf subject \{(3rd) of \{3rd + Fe + P1\} having been permuted to prefix, viz Sub', position by R1.2, and \{2nd + Fe + P1\} constructions é Impf always going to \{2nd + P1\} by the obligatory action of R3.1\). For the sole example uncovered of the Impa function, cf V129a. For exx of the Impf function, cf V67a, 77a, 87a, 97a, 117a.
IS18) \(\{GM\}\) in verb morphology is symbolized by only one of three possible allomorphs, viz by \(/\!/\langle V\rangle ii\)\(/\!/\), whose function is as it were that of linking vowel \(\& Comp[Ec1]\) between the \(R^\text{nu}\) base and the Sg Gen endings \((\text{cond } -\{a\})\). For exx cf \#10, and esp \#10.11-15. The excluded allomorphs are both used only in immed construction with \(\{PI\}\), a position making for the deletion of \(\{GM\}\) \& Ec1 by R1.6.

IS19) \(\{OM\}\) is symbolized by either of two allomorphs.

(1) \(/\!/\langle n\rangle i\)\(/\!/\) under cond (a), i.e. when in immed construction with a P1 Obj. For exx cf \#11, esp \#11.16-20.

(2) \(/\!/\langle V\rangle ii\)\(/\!/\) under cond (-a), i.e. when in immed construction with a Sg Obj. For exx cf \#11, esp \#11.11-15. Note the homonymy of this allomorph with \(\langle V\rangle ii \preceq \{GM\}\) ("IS18" immed above), both of which may be viewed as linking vowels to their resp Obj endings. It would, in fact, be quite licit to re-analyze both \(\langle V\rangle ii\)'s as manifestations of the same general suffix-building morpheme.

IS21) The figurae \(\chi\) generated by this rule to symbolize the morpheme \{1st\} pattern into the fol seven allomorphs.

(1) \(/\!/\langle i\rangle ii\langle n\rangle iii\)/ under joint cond \((\langle a\&+\rangle \& d)\), viz an Obj suffix allomorph \((\text{cond } (d))\) optionally varying with unmarked Obj suffix allomorph 5 in Impa constructions \((\text{cond } \langle a\&+\rangle)\). Cf \#11.15; for exx, esp V123c.5.
(2) //<i>ii<i>t>iii// under joint cond (b&e), viz as Pf Sub suff as long as the verb in question is not both ?3 and Obj-bearing (last proviso of cond (b)), in which case the proper allomorph is 6. For exx of V5,15,25,35,45,55.

(3) //<i>ii<y>iii// under joint cond (b&g), viz as the personal constituent of Comp[Ecl]. For exx cf #10.15.

(4) //<i>ii<i>t>iii<i>iv// under joint cond (b&e&(j&+)), viz a variant of the Pf Sub suff (cond(b&b)) optionally appearing in Ecl-bearing verbs whose roots are either y3 or esp marked in their S" (cond (j&+)). For y3 examples of V5b.2,15b.2,25b.2; for a non-y3 example with a marked S", cf V15b.1.8. Note the parallelism between this allomorph and allomorph 2, between allomorphs 3 and 2 of {2nd} ("IS22"), and between allomorphs 3 and 2 of {Fe} ("IS24").

(5) //<n>iii// under cond (d), viz the unmarked Obj suffix allomorph. Cf #11.15.

(6) //<t>iii// under cond (e) when figura <i>ii is disallowed by dint of the second half of cond (b), viz the P1 Sub suff allomorph in the case of ?3 verbs with an Obj. For examples of V5c.3 and V15c.7.

(7) //<?>iii// under cond (f), viz as Impf Sub prefix. For exx of V65,75,85,95,105,115.
IS22) \{2nd\} is symbolized by three allomorphs.

(1) //<\&>iii// under cond (c), viz when a dom\i nation of Gen or Obj, hence in verb morphology only and whenever a domi-
nation of Comp, be it Ecl (cf #10, esp #10,13,14,18,19)
or Obj (cf #11, esp #11,13,14,18,19).

(2)//<t>iii// if cond (c) hasn't applied, hence in verb morpho-
logy as (a constituent of) the Sub affix, spec as the Sub'
prefix in the Impf (cf V62,68,72,78,82,88,92,98,102,108,112,118),
in which case it is homonymous with allomorph 2 of \{3rd + Fe\},
cf "IS2" above; and as (a constituent of the) Sub suffix in
the Pf (cf V3,8,9,13,18,23,28,29,33,38,43,53,58,59).

(3) //<t>iii<i>iv// under joint cond (d&±) as long as (c)
hasn't applied, viz as an optional (cond(±)) variant of allo-
morph 2 as the Sg Sub suffix in the Pf of a y3 Ecl-bearing verb.
This rather specialized function is quite comparable to that
of allomorph 4 of \{1st\} (cf "IS21" above) and that of allo-
morph 3 of \{Fe\} (cf "IS24" below). For examples and Nöldeke's
hunch that this allomorph is specious, cf V3b.2.1.

IS23) \{3rd\} is symbolized by three allomorphs.

(1) //<\&>iii/?>iii// under negative cond -(a/b), hence by
exclusion in verb morphology only as a dom\i nation of Comp
when not in immed construction with \{Pl\}. Cf #10,11, esp
#10.1,11.1.
(2) //<n>iii or <1>iii// under cond (a), hence only as Sub₁ prefix in the Impf since [3rd] is morphologically excluded from the Impa by cond (b) of M63 and deleted from Pf Sub position by R2.4. Cf exx under V61,71,81,91,101,111, and note the homonymy of variant <n>iii with allomorph 2 of [1st + P1] (cf "IS1" above). Variant <1>iii is relatively rare.

(3) //<h>iii// under cond (b), viz when in immed construction with [P1], hence in verb morphology only as a constituent of [3rd + P1] or [3rd + Fe + P1] Comp, whether Ecl (cf #10.16,17) or Obj (cf #11.16,17).

IS2¼) The figurae generated by this rule to symbolize {Fe} pattern into the fol five allomorphs.

(1) //<a>ii<y>iii// under joint cond (b)(viz (k)) & (c), viz as the Sg Sub suffix (cond (k)) in the Impf or Impa (cond (e)). For Impf examples, cf V64a; for Impa examples, cf V124,134, 144a,154a. Note that * él Impf the only relevant forms have a 2nd Sub: in the case of deep {1st + Fe} Sub's, {Fe} is deleted by R3.1; in the case of deep {3rd + Fe} Sub's, the appropriate Sub affix is generated by IS2 (spec allomorph 2).

(2) //<a>ii<t>iii// under joint cond (b)(viz (k)) & (f), hence the same conditions as for allomorph 1 except é Pf rather than é (Impf/Impa†). For exx cf V2,12,22,32,42,52. Note that the only relevant forms have a deep {3rd + Fe} Sub. In the case of deep {1st + Fe} or {2nd + Fe} Sub's, {Fe} is deleted by R3.1.
(3) //<a>ii<i>t>iii<V>iv// under joint cond (b)(viz (k)) & (f)
& (h&+), hence the same conditions as for allomorph 2 plus
the proviso that the verb in question be y3 and Ecl-bearing
(cond (h)) and that choice of this allomorph be optional
(cond (+)), i.e. allomorph 2 is just as admissible under cond
(h). For examples cf V2b.2, and note the parallelism in the
function of this allomorph and that of allomorph 4 of {1st}
(cf "IS21" above) and that of allomorph 3 of {2nd} (cf
"IS22" above).

(4) //<i>ii// under cond (c), viz that for selection of this
allomorph {Fe} be neither a domination of Sub y nor be in
immed construction with {P1}. In verb morphology this limits
the function of <i>ii to that of Comp domination in immed
construction with {2nd} (cf ##10.14,11.14). In the case of
{1st + Fe}, {Fe} is deleted by R3.1; and in the case of
{3rd + Fe}, IS2 applies to generate its allomorph 1.

(5) //<i>iv// under cond (g), viz in the upshot the counter-
part of allomorph 4 when in immed construction with {P1}.
Cf ####10.17,19; 11.17,19.

IS25) The figureae generated by this rule to symbolize
{P1} pattern into four allomorphs. In view of the relative
complexity of the conditions for allomorphic selection, and
given the multiple functional overlap involved among the
allomorphs (in which vein cf the implications of the dis-
cussion under the headings of V6a,6b, amd 6c), it is probably the case that much of what is here being ascribed
to systemic selection is best viewed as due to fortuitous
textual lacunation.

(1) //\textit{iv}// under cond (\text{-c}) and the negative option
of cond (\text{e+\text{t}}) which in turn, in terms of conditions (g) and
(j), prohibits construction with figura \text{XXX} <n>vi. The
upshot of the foregoing complex of conditions for verb
morphology is that the allomorph under discussion may sym-
bolize \{P1\} as a Sub suffix \text{either} in the Pf or Impa when
in immed construction with neither a domination of Pers
nor figura <y>i (first alternative of of cond (e)) \text{XXX}
or unrestrictedly in an Obj-bearing verb (second alternative
of cond (e)). Examples of the first function may be seen
for the Pf under V6a.1, V6b.1, V6c.1, V16a.1, V16b.1, V16c,
V26a.1, V26b.1, V26c.1, V36a.1, V36b.1, V36c, V46a.1, V56a.1,
V56b, V56c, and for the Impa under V128a.1, V128b, V128c,
V138a.1, V138b, V138c, V148a.1, V148b, V148c, V158a.1,
V168a.1, V178a.1, V178b, Examples of the second function
may be seen under the V-sections ending in c just cited, as
well as under V8c.1, V18c.1, V28c, V66c.1, V68c.1, V76c.1,
V86c.1, V88c.1.

(2) //\textit{iv}?>// under cond (\text{-c}) and the positive option
of cond (\text{e+\text{t}}) followed by the negative option of (g+\text{t}), viz
as a Pf or Impa Sub suffix not in immed construction with a
Pers-domination or figura <y>i (first alternative of cond (e)),
and not in an Obj-bearing verb (first alternative of cond
(g)). For exx é Pf, cf V6a.2, V6b.2, V16a.2, V16b.2;
(3) //<v>iv<?>/v<n>v'i// under cond (-c) and either the positive options of both (a&+) and (g&+), or, in case cond (e) hasn't applied, joint cond (f) & (j). The upshot for verb morphology is that the allomorph under discussion is the [Pf] allomorph par excellence, its total environment including but not restricted to those of its three fellow allomorphs. In general, this allomorph may symbolize [Pf] either as comprising its own Sub suffix (viz in Pf V-sections ending with 6a, 6b, 6c; in Impa V-sections ending with 8a, 8b, 8c; and in Impf V-sections ending either way) or e Pf as a constituent of Sub [2nd + Pf] (cf Pf V-sections ending with 8a, 8b, 8c) or of [2nd + Pf + Pf] (cf V9a, 29a, 59a).

Finally, this allomorph appears as the symbolization of all [Pf]-containing Comp-dominations with the exception of [1st + Pf] (for which cf "IS1"); cf #10.16-19, 11.16-19.

(4) //<y>i<v>iv<?>/v<n>v'i// under the positive option of cond (a&+) in conjunction with conditions (-c), (f), and (j). Note that once <y>i has been chosen by cond (a), optional conditions [e&+] (e&+) and (g&+) remain closed since neither permit prior selection of a <i>-figura. The gist of cond (a), whose terms suffice to determine the environment of the allomorph in question, is specification of a Sub function not in immed construction with a Pers-domination and only in a form without Comp. Examples e Pf may be seen under V6a.4, 16a.4, 26a.4, 36a.4, 56a.4; e Impf, V66a.1 /nimmityun/ 'they'll die' and /nippišyün/ 'they'll remain', V96a.2 /ništhinyun/ 'they'll be heated'; e Impa, V128a.4, 138a.4, 148a.4, 178a.4.
IS26) Though the morpheme {Con} appears as a constituent ε Ec1, it does not meet the requisite conditions for symbolization being in verb morphology limited as it is to construction with {R"base1} or {R"base2}. These bases in turn are not marked in their M" for the selection of {Fe} ε Rinf1[___] (cf M59), which would be the only {Fe} specified in cond (a) of IS26.

IS28) This rule, having for its domain any one microsegment dominated by Infl (i.e. any one affix), amalgamates the position-tagged symbolizations within the microsegment under its sway. If the phonologic word has two or more such microsegments, IS28 applies independently to each one, and in any case position tags form a numerical series only within one and the same microsegment. The operation of IS28 may be stated in terms of the following points. (i) After all other IS-rules have been exhausted, a given Infl-dominated microsegment will contain k angle-enclosed sets of segments or segment-sequences (i.e. position-tagged symbolizations), each such set tagged with one of n lower case Roman numerals, where n ≤ k; (ii) these k sets of any given microsegment are concatenated such that for any two left-to-right adjacent sets tagged i and j, ixxxixj i < j; (iii) if however two or more sets are identically tagged, they are placed in adjacency such that their mutual left-to-right positioning corresponds to the left-to-right order of their original (= pre-IS28) application (cf #3.5.5); (iv) identically tagged sets synthesize in that if set X is a class name of set Y
(cf #3.5.8"TS39"(iv)), then X goes to null after imparting to Y any properties specified by itself but not possessed by Y; (v) whether or not the synthesis specified by (iv) is feasible in a given case (and it is always feasible in verb morphology, given identically tagged sets), all tags and angles go to null.

The following examples are preceded by a list of the IS-rules applicable in any case.

(1) IS1; allomorph 1 of {1st + Pl}, viz //<h>iii<a?n>iv//:
   (i) \(k = 2\) and \(n = 2\), hence \(n = k\) as a special case of \(n \leq k\);
   (ii) \(i = iii\) and \(i = iv\), hence (ii) is already fulfilled;
   (iii) and (iv) don't apply; (v) //<h>iii<a?n>iv// -->
   //ha?n//.

(2) IS19,1; allomorph 1 of {OM}, viz //<n>i//, in immed construction with allomorph 3 of {1st + Pl}, viz //<n>iii
   <a?n>iv//, i.e. the Obj suffix discussed under #11.20,
   //<n>i<n>iii<a?n>iv//: (i) \(k = 3\) and \(n = 3\), hence \(n = k\)
   as a special case of \(n \leq k\); (ii) is already fulfilled, since
   i < iii < iv; (iii) and (iv) don't apply; (v)
   //<n>i<n>iii<a?n>iv// -->
   //nna?n// which by the geminational convention of #3.5.4 = //n:a?n//.

(3) IS18,22,24; allomorph //<V>ii// of {GM} in immed con-
   struction with allomorph 1 of {2nd} and with allomorph 4
   of {Fe}, i.e. the Obj ending discussed under #10.14,
   //<V>ii<k>iii<i>ii//: (i) \(k = 3\) and \(n = 2\), thus 2 < 3 as
a special case of \( n \leq k \); (ii) and (iii) \( \rightarrow \) \\
//<V>i<i>i<k>i<i>i//; (iv) \( \rightarrow \) //<i>i<i>i<k>i<i>i// since \\
//i// is a member of the class //<V>//, hence also //<i>i<i>i// \\
of the class //<V>i<i>i//; (v) \( \rightarrow \) //i<k>i<i>i//.

(4) IS19, 22, 24, 25; allomorph 1 of {OM} in immed construction \\
with allomorph 1 of {2nd}, with allomorph 5 of {Fe}, and \\
with allomorph 3 of {P1}, i.e. the Obj suffix discussed \\
under #11.19, //<n>i<k>i<i>i<i>iv<i>v<i>iv<i>v<i>n>i<i>i/>; \\
(i) \( k = 6 \) and \( n = 5 \), thus \( 5 < 6 \) as a special case of \( n \leq k \); \\
(ii) and (iii) are already accomplished, since identically \\
tagged <i>iv and <V>iv are already #10,11 mutually adjacent; \\
(iv) \( \rightarrow \) //<n>i<k>i<i>i<i>iv<i>v<i>v<i>n>i<i>i/>; (v) \( \rightarrow \) //nki<i>n/>. \\

Examples of the operation of IS28 in words containing \\
more than one affix follow. Since the corresponding morpho-
logical arrays are presented in abbreviated fashion, cross-
reference in each case is also provided to relevant #10,11 
sections, and numbers of relevant affixal allomorphs are 
given. Cf also the illustrations in #3.5.5. All S-rules but 
IS28 are assumed to have applied.
(5) V8c.1 /ngabtuun/ 'ye planted me'

There are three microsegments, the last two of which, commonly dominated by Vinf1, are suffixless.

The first suffix contains resp allomorph 2 of \{2nd\} (IS22) and allomorph 1 of \{P1\} (IS25). IS28 applies: (i) $k = 2$ and $n = 2$; (ii) and (iii) are already accomplished; (iv) doesn't apply; (v) $\rightarrow //\text{Tv}/.$

The second suffix contains resp allomorph 2 of \{OM\} (IS19) and allomorph 5 of \{1st\} (IS21); of also #11.15. IS28 applies: (i) $k = 2$ and $n = 2$; (ii) and (iii) are already accomplished; (iv) doesn't apply; (v) $\rightarrow //\text{Vn}/.$

Hence $//\#\{\text{ng}\}a\{b\}:\text{Tv}:\text{Vn}/.$
There are five microsegments, the second, fourth, and fifth of which are suffixes. All these suffixes are dominated by Vinf1, but the fourth and fifth are also dominated by Rinf1.

Note that microsegment three does not qualify as a suffix because although it too is dominated by Vinf1, it is not bounded on the left by //i// but rather by //*//. Note also that microsegment four is empty, since symbolization of \{Con\} is blocked by cond (a) of IS26. All Comp-dominated enclitics (cf. #10) contain such an empty suffix.

The second suffix contains only allomorph 2 of \{Fe\} (IS24). IS28 applies: (i) \(k = 1\) and \(n = 1\); (ii) and (iii) are already accomplished; (iv) doesn't apply; (v) -> //at//.

The fifth suffix contains allomorph 1 of \{GM\} (IS18) and allomorph 1 of \{3rd\} (IS23); cf. also #10.11. IS28 applies: (i) \(k = 3\) and \(n = 2\); (ii) and (iii) are already accomplished; (iv) //<V>ii<i>ii<?>iii// -> //<i>ii<?>iii//; (v) -> //i?//.

Hence //#/\{a(s?)V{k}\};at*1;ii?#/.
(7) V86c.3.4. /nabtunnik/  'they'll fetter thee(fe)'

There are four microsegments, the first of which is a prefix dominated by Vinf1', and the third and fourth of which are suffixes dominated by Vinf1".

The prefix contains only allomorph 2 of {3rd} (IS23). IS28 applies: (i) \( k = 1 \) and \( n = 1 \); (ii) and (iii) are already accomplished; (iv) doesn't apply; (v) \( \rightarrow \langle n \rangle_{/1} / / .\)

The first suffix contains only allomorph 3 of {P1} (IS25). IS28 applies: (i) \( k = 3 \) and \( n = 3 \); (ii) and (iii) are already accomplished; (iv) doesn't apply; (v) \( \rightarrow \langle V \rangle_{/3} / / .\)

The second suffix contains allomorph 2 of {OM} (IS19), allomorph 1 of {2nd} (IS22), and allomorph 4 of {Fe} (IS24); cf also #11.14. IS28 applies: (i) \( k = 3 \) and \( n = 2 \); (ii) and (iii) \( \rightarrow \langle V \rangle_{/3} / / .\)

Hence \( \langle n \rangle_{/3} V(?) a(b:) V(?) V(?) n: i k / / .\)
3.6. The P-component (phonology)

Introductory

3.6.1. The P-component takes for input symbolizational strings themselves output of the S-component, and transduces them via thirteen orders of P-rules into P-terminal, or phonemic, terms. The structure and linguistic emplacement of phonemic strings, which differ in certain respects from what would conventionally be connotated by "phonemic", are discussed in #3.6.24.

Note in this vein that what are here called P-rules, i.e. phonological rules, would by common American linguistic convention be called "morphophonemic". Indeed, since the term morphophoneme has been formalized in this analysis as the name of the basic symbolizational element(#3.5.1), it will be convenient to extend this name to the nonphonemic P-componental derivatives of such elements.

The P-componential representate-representation relation is that of realize-realization, and X --> Y reads "Is is realized as/by Y".51

3.6.2. In view of the rather large number of P-rules' orders, it has been judged convenient to have some formal labeling device in order to designate the relation of a given string at any point in its P-derivation both to any given order of P-rules and to any other string, including its own P-derivational predecessors and successors. For example it might prove
necessary to refer to the family \( F \) of all \( P \)-strings acceptable as input to the \( P \)-rules of order 4, and perhaps contrast them structurally with a corresponding family \( F' \) of \( P \)-strings acceptable as input to the \( P \)-rules or order 5. In view of such contingencies stages \( A', A, B, C, \ldots, M \) of (possible) \( P \)-strings have been defined as follows. A stage \( A' \) \( P \)-string (notationally \( A'// // \)) is a \( P \)-initial string, i.e. an \( S \)-terminal string qua potential input to the \( P \)-rules of order 1, viz the \( P1 \) rules.\(^{52}\) A stage \( A \) \( P \)-string (notationally \( A// // \)) is equivalently and simultaneously an output from the \( P1 \) rules (even if these have applied vacuously) and a potential input to the \( P2 \) rules. \( B// // \) is both output from the \( P2 \) rules (whether or not vacuous) and potential input to the \( P3 \) rules. Etcetera in parallel fashion for stages \( C,D, \ldots, L \). A stage \( M \) \( P \)-string (notationally \( / / \)) is equivalently and simultaneously an output from the \( P13 \) rules (whether or not vacuous) and \( P \)-terminal, i.e. phonemic. The lack of effect upon a string's stage to stage transition by dint of vacuous \( P \)-rule application theoretically means that a string \( A'//X // \) may \( \rightarrow /Y/ \), where \( X = Y \). This is true e.g. of \{Abase6\} 'already', \( A'//kbar// \rightarrow /kbar/ \). Note, however, that this merely abbreviates the derivation
\[
A'//kbar// \rightarrow A//kbar// \rightarrow B//kbar// \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow /kbar/.
\]
In cases such as this where \( //X// \rightarrow /Y/ \) and \( X = Y \), \( X \) and \( Y \) are said to be correlative (Shipley 1964:15f).
3.6.3. The rules of any given order are unordered amongst themselves. Order 1, in effect the allolog-building component (#3.6.11), is peculiar in that (i) the criteria for acceptance as input to its only rule, P₁, are probably more lexico-morphological than phonological and, related to this point, (ii) the corpus of input strings is probably closed. The upshot of these points is perhaps that P₁ is not so much a phonological, viz morphophonemic rule, as a special symbolizational rule of the portmanteau variety. In view of this special status, and of the fact that P₁ does not operate in verb morphology, for purposes of this analysis a stage A₁/X₁ always = A/X₁, and this latter will function as the designation of P-initial strings. Rule order 4 defines the demise of the geminational conventions set up in #3.5.4, and the creation of a few new conventions. Rule order 7 differs from all other orders in comprising a pair of recursive rules whose repeated alternate application continues to operate upon a string until the changes effected upon this latter's structure remove it from the applicational conditions of the P₇ rules. Rule order 9 is the earliest to generate verb-morphological forms correlative with their phonemic successors.

3.6.4. The usual identity of S-terminal and phonological stage A₁ (which = A in verb morphology) strings has been discussed. For the proper application of the P-rules, however, certain phonotactic properties must be defined on these strings above and beyond the concatenation of their constituent morpho-
phonemes. The following definitions hold for all P-stages.

(i) Every macrosegment is composed of an integral number \( n \) of syllables, where \( n \geq 1 \).

(ii) A macrosegment contains as many syllables as it does uninterrupted successions of vowels. Each such succession is the nucleus of the syllable in question.

(iii) As a corollary of (i) and (ii), no macrosegment is comprised wholly by \( K \)'s, viz semiconsonants. Although e.g. \( \{R^n\text{base}l\} \Rightarrow //b// \), said //b// will never be coterminal with a macrosegment, viz phonologic word, since after rule chain \( f, m, l, 2, 16, 29, 39 \{R^n\text{base}l\} \), the only possible expansion of \( \{Rinfl\} \) by \( M59 \) includes \( \{\text{Det}\} \) by dint of cond (a) line [1], and the symbolization of \( \{\text{Det}\}'s \) expansions will always include at least one \( V \).

(iv) Let there be a syntagm

// \( J^mK^a \) \( m^vK^c \) \( o^vP^d \) \( q^K^e \) \( J //, \) i.e. a disyllabic construction bounded on either side by juncture and consisting in an onset \( A \) of \( m \) \( K \)'s followed by the first syllable's nucleus \( B \) of \( n \) \( V \)'s followed by an interlude \( C \) of \( o \) \( K \)'s followed by the second syllable's nucleus \( D \) of \( p \) \( V \)'s followed by a coda \( E \) of \( q \) \( K \)'s. Onset \( mK^a \) is in all cases part of the first syllable, and coda \( qK^e \) part of the second syllable.53

(v) The first syllable is \textit{J-initial}, the second \textit{J-final}. If \( J = \# \), the first syllable is \#-initial, word-initial, or simply \textit{initial}; the second \#-final, word-final, or simply
final. Moreover conventional terms like "ultima", "penultimate", etc will be employed in parallel fashion.

(vi) Let $o = 1$ and in fact $1^c_K = K$; then \(///^m_k a n_v^b \//\)
is the first syllable and \(///^p_v^d q_k^e \//\) is the second. Let $o = 2$ and in fact $2^c_K = KK$; then \(///^m_k a n_v^b k \//\) is the
first syllable and \(///^p_v^d q_k^e \//\) the second. Let $o = 3$ or 4
and in fact $3^c_K = K^+(K)KK$; then \(///^m_k a n_v^b K^+(K) \//\) is the
first syllable and \(///KK^p_v^d q_k^e \//\) the second. Furthermore
\(///^m_k a n_v^b \//\) is an open syllable, whilst \(///^m_k a n_v^b k \//\) and
\(///^m_k a n_v^b K^+(K) \//\) are closed syllables. Similarly, in all
the foregoing cases if $q = \emptyset$ then and only then the second
syllable is open; otherwise closed.

(vii) As a corollary of (ii), if $o = \emptyset$ then the syntagm
in question is monosyllabic, with complex nucleus \(///n_v^b p_v^d \//\).

3.6.5. As a special convention, P-rules specifying any
operation on or with reference to a $K$ should, if said $K$ is
a radical $K$ and even in default of explicit mention thereof,
be understood to involve said $K$'s radical tag as well. If
the rule in question specifies either deletion of the relevant
$K$ or mutation thereof to $V$, the radical tag goes to null;
cf resp ex 8 of \#3.6.17 and ex 1 of \#3.6.15. If the rule in
question specifies change of the relevant $K$'s feature constitu-
tuency but leaves [-vo] untouched, the radical tag remains
to defined the realizational $K$; cf ex 19 \# \#3.6.12.54
With the exception of P1 the only rules discussed in §3.6 are those with verb-morphological application.

Sections corresponding to rule orders are each labeled with the designation of their resp order immed preceded by designation of the input stage to said order.

At the end of each rule order are listed examples from §12 illustrating the points made and referred to by number in the foregoing discussion. The format of such an example consists in (i) the identificatory numbers just mentioned, (ii) the phonemic representation and gloss, (iii) the representation in terms of the input stage followed by the number(s) of the P-rule(s) programming the same into its (iv) representation in terms of the output stage.

3.6.11. Stage A', order 1

P1) This rule serves to build allologs 55, i.e. optional condensations of specific phonologic phrases (resp phonologic words) to phonologic words (resp phonologic words of a simpler structure). The full study of Mandaic allologs remains to be accomplished, but it provisionally seems possible to reduce a good deal of the requisite description to a few rules of general validity. E.g. the stage A' quesitive //almaʔ*huʔ// 'why?' uncondensed, i.e. bypassing P1, --> /almaahuu/ via P10.3,12.1, but condensed, i.e. processed by P1, --> stage A'/amuʔ/ which then --> /amuu/ via P10.3; likewise the stage A' noun phrase //bayVt#mandaʔ//

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'cult hut' uncondensed --> /biit#mandaa/ via P2.4,5.2,10.3,11.1,12.1, but condensed by P1 --> stage A//baym:anda?// which then --> /bimmandaa/ via P5.2,10.3,11.1,12.1. The two condensations have in common (i) deletion of the two segments immed preceding the word- resp phrase-internal juncture, i.e. //*/// resp ///#//; (ii) mutation of the segment immed following //*/// resp ///#//, spec deletion of ///h// but gemination of ///m///; (iii) deletion of //*/// resp ///#//. There are no allologs within verb morphology.

3.6.12. Stage A, order 2

P2.1) Juncture /////: is unconditionally deleted. Unlike junctures ///#///, ///*///: and ///*///: (in which vein cf e.g. rules P2.2,2.4,2.5), juncture /////: serves no role in phonology proper (though it may turn out to have some importance in P1). On the other hand, this juncture possesses important delimitative functions in the definition of microsegments (#3.5.6"JS2"). Cf exx 4-10,13-19,21-23. In ex 23 note the reduction of stage B///VV//: --> ///V//: in accordance with the geminational convention of #3.5.4.

P2.2) Word-final short vowels unconditionally go to null (cond (a)[1]), whereas short vowels immed prec ///*///: do so optionally (cond(b&+)). Cf exx 6,8,9.
P2.3) Radicals I and 2 are linked in the Impf of qal Comp-bearing verbs when the Comp is either any Ec1 or a P1 Obj suffix. This condition on the Comp is expressed as the last portion of cond (a) by stipulating that a relevant verb contain a C symbolizing either a R"base or {OM}. The sense of this is that the Ec1-dominated R"bases, {R"base1} and {R"base2}, are always symbolized by C's (/b/ and /l/ resp), while the P1 allomorph of {OM} is likewise symbolized by a C, viz /<n>i/, as against the Sg allomorph, symbolized by /<V>i/ (#3.5.9"IS19"). Cf exx 15-17, and contrast ex 18 where the condition on C is not met. If P2.3 failed to apply in 15-17, we should expect e.g. */nikibšinnun/ for 15; conversely, if P2.3 applied to 18, we should expect */nilgətunnaa/.

P2.4) This rule primarily gives expression to the fact that in several cases in several paradigms words containing weak second radicals deviate from the syllabic structure of corresponding strong 2 forms. Of relevance to verb morphology is only realization [1] V^23, i.e. the change of verbs commencing either absolutely or post-proclitically with //I2V3//, where 2 and 3 = short K's and V = short V, to corresponding forms commencing with //IV23//, i.e. partially metathesized forms. For the foregoing cf mainly cond /# (d).

In verb morphology the only forms meeting the radical-syllabic specifications set by the realizate are qal Pf (V1-10) and qal Impa (V123-128) verbs. Given this delimitation of paradigms, cond (a) specifies that a relevant form be weak 2
while cond (c) makes an exception of w2 and cond (b) excepts any form with a glide R3. Cf exx 2, 4, 5, 20, 21; for cond (b), cf ex 3; for cond (c), cf ex 1.

P2.5) Any uninterrupted immed pre-enclitic series of K's symbolizing a domination of Sub and immed fol a V, goes to null. The upshot of this rule is to apocopate the suffix-final K's of all immed pre-Ecl Sub suffixes with the exception of that symbolizing 2nd Sg. This latter exception is entailed by the fact that the 2nd Sg Sub suffix is always symbolized by only allomorph 2 of \{2nd\}, viz //<t>iii//, while the other Sub suffixes always contain a preceding V. Among other effects, this rule neutralizes the differences among allomorphs 1, 2, and 3 of \{P1\} when serving as (part of the) Sub suffix in Ecl-bearing forms; cf the discussion under V6b. Cf exx 10, 16, 22 (for Sub suffixes \{Fe\}, \{P1\}, \{1st\} resp). For the exception of 2nd Sg forms, cf ex 7. For the neutralization of \{P1\} allomorphs, cf exx 9 (second stage B form) and 16, as well as the exx referred to in ñññ V6b. Finally, for repercussions depending on choice of allomorph 2 or 3 of \{Fe\}, cf exx 6 and 10.

P2.6) //t//, when immed preceded by a V (cond (a)), metathesizes with an immed fol spirant, assimilating to itself the latter's properties of surdity and pharyngeality and entering with the latter into a linked cluster. Cf exx 11-14, 19. Note that //t// remains when the environing spirant is either //s// or //ś//=, since all three possess the identical properties [+su] and [-ph]. Note finally that if
linkage were not postulated, ex 12 e.g. would ->

*/isitmik/ by subsequent action of P7e.

P2.8) Radical //?// is replaced by //y// when abutting
upon //:/, i.e. in the upshot either when itself geminate
(é __:) or when immed fol a geminate segment, always in fact
a vowel (é V:_). In verb morphology there are only in-
stances of the former sort, spec involving ?2 geminated by
the action of TS29. Cf ex 19.

Examples

1) V1a.1 /rwaz/ 'he rejoiced'; A//{rw}a{z}/ --> B//{rw}a{z}/

2) V1a.8 /pas/ 'he destroyed'; A//{ps}a{s}/ 2.4 -->
B//{p}a{s:}/

3) V1a.33 /hyaa/ 'he lived'; A//{hy}a{?}/ --> B//{hy}a{?}/

4) V1b.1 /kaalbii/ 'it was measured by it'; A//{k?}a{1}*b:':i?/
2.1,2.4 --> B//{k}a{?1}*bi?/

5) V2a.5 /passat/ 'she destroyed'; A//{ps}a{s}:at// 2.1,2.4
--> B//{p}a{s:}at//

6) V2b.2.6 /ataatlun, ÑÑÑ ataatallun/ 'she came to them';
A//{?t}a{y}:atV*1:':hV?n// 2.1, {+2.2 --> B//{?t}a{y}at*1hV?n//
{−2.2 --> B//{?t}a{y}atV*1hV?n//

7) V3b.1.7 /škantlin/ 'thou didst provide them(fÑe) with a
dwelling'; A//{šk}a{n}:t*1:':hi?n// 2.1 --> B//{šk}a{n}t*1hi?n//
8) V6a.1.1 /pkar/ 'they restricted'; A//{pk}a{r}V// 2.1,2.2
--> B//{pk}a{r}//

9) V6b.1.1 /nsablak, nsabullak/ 'they planted thee';
A//{ns}a{b}V*1-Vk// 2.1,\{+2.2 --> B//{ns}a{b}*1Vk//
-2.2 --> B//{ns}a{b}V*1Vk//

10) V12b.1 /askallii/ 'she called him'; A//?a{g}V(k)at*1-li//
2.1,2.5 --> B//?a{g}V(k)a*1i//

11) V3la.3 /izdem/ 'he was bridled'; A//Vt zmV(m)\// 2.6
--> B//V(z)d{m}V(m)//

12) /istmik/ 'he was reassured'; A//Vt smV(k)\// 2.6 -->
B//V(s)t{m}V(k)//

13) V32a.5 /istebaat/ 'she was baptized'; A//Vt gbV(?)at//
2.1,2.6 --> B//V(s)T{b}V(?)at//

14) /ištiryat/ 'she freed herself'; A//Vt grV(y)at//
2.1,2.6 --> B//V(r)T{r}V(y)at//

15) V61c.6.1 /nikbēšinnun/ 'he'll subdue them';
A//nV(k)b u{S}nhVn// 2.1,2.3 --> B//nV(k)b u{S}nhVn//

16) V66b.1 /nisərullii/ 'they'll bind him';
A//nV(s)a{r}V*n1-li// 2.1,2.3,2.5 --> B//nV(s)a{r}V*li//

17) V66c.1.10 /nip1əhunnan/ 'they'll serve us';
A//nV(pl) a{i(h)}Vn:a?n// 2.1,2.3 --> B//nV(pl)a{i(h)}Vn:a?n//

18) V66c.3.2 /niligtunnaa/ 'they'll hold her';
A//nV{lg}u{t}VnVn// 2.1 --> B//nV{lg}u{t}VnVn//
19) V11a.4 /ništa'iyal/ 'he'll be asked';
   A//n*Vt{g}a{?}a{1}// 2.1,2,6,2.8 --> B//--nV{g}ta{y}:a{1}-->

20) V123a.3 /buz/ 'plunder!'; A//{bz}u{z}// 2.4 -->
   B//{b}u{z}://

21) V123c.1 /buzzii/ 'plunder it!'; A//{bz}u{z}:i?// 2.1,2.4
   --> B//--{b}u{z}:i?-->

22) V5b.1.1 /g'taribi'ii/ 'I tied on him'; A//{g't}a{r}:i*it*b::i?//
   2.1,2.5 --> B//--{g't}a{r}:i*bi?-->

23) V6c.1.3 /iduu'uk/ 'they knew thee'; A//{yd}a{?}.V:Vk//
   2.1 --> B//--{yd}a{?}V:k-->

3.6.13 Stage B, order 3

P3.1) The rule effects the vocalization of all Vo's, i.e.
   empty vowels, viz those vowels whose constituency has been
   left unspecified kukkan/kukkan either in the lexicon (no
   instances in verb morphology) or in the grammar proper, e.g.
   those instances of //v// generated by LS6, TS24, TS26, TS27,
   IS2, IS18, IS19, IS24, IS25 and not subsequently specified
   by an S-rule. An example of such S-rule specification is
   the //u//, //i//, //a//, or //a,i// vocalization by TS25
   of all LS6-generated V3's in qal Pf forms. Though the
   conditions of P3.1 are rather complex, an implication of
   this rule is that the vocalizations specified by it have a
   degree of automaticity, or lack of distinctive potential,
   not inherent in analogous vocalizations assigned by S-rule.
   For example TS25 allows for marked vocalization of qal Pf stems,
such that theoretically two root-homonymous verbs might retain formal distinctiveness ə qal Pf by differential stem-vocalization, e.g. in the case of C3 roots one might be markedly //u3// (cond (b&m) line [1]), while the other might unmarkedly take //a3// (cond (b) line [3]). Conversely, two root-homonymous verbs ə Fac Pf could not be thus distinguished, since vocalization of their V3's by P3.1 would needs be identical (e.g. //a3// in the case of r3 roots, via cond (b) line [2]).

In quite broad terms, the unmarked vocalization specified by P3.1 for a V programmed under the domination of Inf1 is //a// (cond (c) line [2]), unless such a V also directly symbolizes [F1], in which case the realization is //u// (cond (f) line [3]); when not under the domination of Inf1, the unmarked vocalization is //i// (line [4]). These points are illustrated for //a// in exx 1,4,5,10,17; for //u// in exx 6,9,10,15,16; for //i// in exx 5,6,8-18. The foregoing scheme is, however, crosscut and partially contravened by one of phonological conditioning. Thus a short V3 is always realized as //a3// when R3 = //r// or //?// (cond (b) line [2]) or, unconditionally for the purposes of verb morphology, //b// (last part of cond (d) line [2]). Since all four segments in question are [+gr,-fl], the foregoing may be considered an instance of systematic assimilation. Cf exx 2-4,7,12 and contrast exx 11,16,18 the first of which is an alternant of ex 12 whose V3 does not meet the requisite condition of being short. A dissimilatory process may perhaps be seen
in cond (d) (with the exception of subcondition "6 _h") line [2], whereby V3 immed preceding certain [-gr] syntagms, viz //yi// and //y∅///, is realized as [+gr], i.e. //a//. The per se phonological import of this process is quite dubious, however, particularly in view of the restrictions on the V of //yi// and //y∅/// expressed in (A) and (B). Both (A) and (B) stipulate that this V must itself be a nucleus (i.e. not conucleic with another V) and be programmed as part of a Sub domination. (B) further in effect stipulates that its referent V symbolize {P1}. For illustration of this dissimilatory process in general, cf exx 14 and 15; symbolization //a3// is inhibited in ex 6 since cond (d) is not met in its specification that the //∅/// following //y3// be short; //a3// is inhibited in ex 8 since cond (A) is not met in its specification that the //i// following //y3// be 6 Sub[_], the //i// in question in fact being part of //iʔ/// <= {3rd} as an Obj suffix; finally, //a3// is inhibited in ex 9 since cond (B) is not met in its specification that the //∅/// following //y// itself comprise the nucleus, the //∅/// in question codefining the nucleus with the immed fol //i// of the Obj suffix //iʔ//. Note that in all these cases where one or another of the requisite conditions for //a3// symbolization is not met, the symbolization is //i3// of line [4].

P3.3) Linkage of first and second radicals, whatever its origin, is broken. Cf ex 5 where, if the linkage on //{nd}// had been _ retained, subsequent application of 7e
would have been inhibited resulting in a phonemic */andaa/
or */anddaa/.

P3.4) Certain prevocalic ("\(\mathbf{\ddot{s} \_V}\) of cond (a)) //?/"'s are deleted, viz those which are either first radicals
(" .I " of cond (a)) or initial segments in symbolizations
of \{Cau\}, any \(R\) 'base (not of relevance in verb morphology),
or \{1st\} (rest of cond (a) in conjunction with cond (b)).
Affected are the unmarked [1.1]-figura of \{Cau\} and allo-
morph \(7\) of \{1st\}. For ?I, cf exx 8,10,20,21; for \{Cau\},
cf exx 2-6,18,19; for \{1st\}, cf ex 17. One function of P3.4
is preparatory to the deletions effected by P4.1, cond (c&+)
line [3]. E.g. unless the ?I of ex 20 has been removed,
P4.1 will be inhibited by dint of violation of the sub-
condition of (c) "\(\mathbf{\ddot{s} \_V}\)."

Examples

1) V2b.2.3 /hnaatallak/ 'it pleased thee';
B///{hn}a\{y\}atV*1Vk/// 3.1 --> C///{hn}a\{y\}ata*1ak///

2) V1la.7 /arhaa/ 'he smelt'; B//?a{\(\mathbf{\ddot{r}h}\)V(?)// 3.1,3.4 -->
C///a{\(\mathbf{\ddot{r}h}\})a(?)///

3) V1la.10 /adkar/ 'he mentioned'; B//?a{\(\mathbf{\ddot{d}k}\)V(\(r\)/// 3.1,3.4
--> C///a{\(\mathbf{\ddot{d}k}\})a(\(r\)///

4) V1lc.6 /a\(\mathbf{s}\)maan/ 'he let me hear'; B//?a{\(\mathbf{\ddot{s}m}\)V(?)Vn///
3.1,3.4 --> C///a{\(\mathbf{\ddot{s}m}\})a(?)an///
5) V11c.13 /aniddaa/ 'he shook her'; B//?a{nd}V{d}V?//
   3.1,3.3,3.4 --> C//a{nd}i{d}a?//

6) V16c.10 /aityuun/ 'they brought me'; B//?a{yt}V{y}V:n//
   3.1,3.4 --> C//a{yt}i{y}u:n//

7) V21a.3 /ṣabbaa/ 'he praised'; B//{ṣ}a{b:}V{h}// 3.1 -->
   C//{ṣ}a{b:}a{h}//

8) V21c.3.1 /atii/ 'he brought him'; B//{?}a{t:}V{y}i?//
   3.1,3.4 --> C//a{t:}i{y}i?//

9) V26c.1.3 /kasyui/ 'they covered him'; B//{{k}a{s:}V{y}V{i?}//
   3.1 --> C//{{k}a{s:}i{y}u{i?}//

10) V26c.3 /ailunnak/ 'they brought thee in';
   B//{{?}a{y:}V{1}V?nV{k}/// 3.1,3.4 --> C//a{y:}i{1}u?n{ak}//

11) V33a.3 /itibhiirt/ 'thou wert chosen'; B//=Vt{bh}V:{r}t//
    3.1 --> C//=it{bh}i:{r}t//

12) Alternant of 11) /itibhart/; B//=Vt{bh}V{r}t// 3.1 -->
    C//=it{bh}a{r}t//

13) V35a.2 /itimniyit/ 'I was appointed'; B//=Vt{mn}V:{y}it//
    3.1 --> C//=it{mn}i:{y}it//

14) /itikriit/ 'I was called'; B//=Vt{kr}V{y}it//
    3.1 --> C//=it{kr}a{y}it//

15) V36a.3 /itiksun/ 'they hid themselves'; B//=Vt{ks}V{y}V?n//
    3.1 --> C//=it{ks}a{y}u?n//
16) V36a.4 /itpikyun/ 'they became perverted';
   B//Vt(?p)V{k}yV?n// 3.1 --> C//it{?p}i{k}yu?n//

17) V65b.3 /iihablak/ 'I'll give to thee';
   B//?V{yh}a{b}*1V{k}// 3.1,3.4 --> C//i{yh}a{b}*1ak//

18) V11a.1 /akrik/ 'he wound'; B//?a(kr)V{k}// 3.1,3.4 -->
   C//a(kr)i{k}//

19) V71a.2 /nassik, niassik/ 'will lift up';
   B//nV{a(s?)V{k}// 3.1,3.4 --> C//nia(s?)i{k}//

20) V81a.2 /nandiz/ 'he'll measure';
   B//nV(?a{Nd}V{z}// 3.1,3.4 --> C//nia{Nd}i{z}//

21) niabtii/ 'we'll fetter him'; B//nV(?a{b:}V{t}i?//
   3.1,3.4 --> C//nia{b:}i{t}i?//

3.6.14. Stage C, order 4

Introductory

3.6.14.1. The rules of P4 define a transition from the
analysis of gemination as //X:// (3.5.4a) towards the
phonemic analysis of such segments as /XX/ (3.6.24).
This transition is mediated specifically by P4.2, a stage C
input to which, be it //nX// (ex 2) or //nX// (ex 8), is
realized as a stage D output //XX// which henceforth contrasts
with any //X:.// Since by the convention of 3.5.4 //X://
is equivalent to //XX// for X = K and to //XX// for X = V,
the notational pair "XX" vs "X:" will as of stage D be replaced
by the pair "XX" vs "XX" resp for X = K, and collapsed to "XX" alone for X = V.

In the former case this new notation explicitly marks the point of contrast, viz absence vs presence of linkage; and in either case the way is paved for the phonemic /XX/ notation. Illustration of this notational change may be seen in exx 4 and 12.

The output //XX// in the specific case of P4.2 is dictated by a convention valid from the P4 rules onward, viz that linkage be dissolved if any member of the relevant cluster is specified for feature change. Examples of post-P4 rules where this convention is operative are P7e (cf exx 7,8,17 in #3.6.17) and \P9.3// (cf ex 16 in #3.6.19). A post-P4 rule in addition to P9.3 with output //XX// ( //XX/) is P9.2 (cf exx 14,15 in #3.6.19).

Finally, as a partial corollary to the abandonment of //://, it is from stage D on no longer true that a homophonous cluster of n X's is equivalent to X: = XX. Cf ex 7 of #3.6.20 where P10.1 could not operate if stage I //hannni?// XXXX were by convention neutralized to *//hannni?// or */hannni?//.

The rules

P4.1) Cond (a) line [1] is of relevance mainly in participle morphology, but can be construed as playing some limited verb-morphological role in the following way. TS24
(cf #3.5.8"TS24") vocalizes Φ3 Obj-bearing qal Impf forms with either //a3// or //i3// in free alternation, and hence all else being equal it should be expected that a given cross-section of this paradigm for a given root would exhibit //a3// and //i3// forms with roughly equal frequencies. However in the case of //y3// forms with {3rd + Fe}, {2nd}, or {1st} Obj suffixes π but without Sub suffix, this expectancy is not fulfilled, and only //i3// forms are forthcoming. But this statistical lopsidedness can be explained by the action of P4.1, given the //a3// of any such form as P4.1’s realize V. For then //a3// will meet condition (a), viz will be φ Impf and immed preceding a y3 in turn immed prec an //a// (cond (A)) not under Sub domination (cond (B)).

The genesis of this //a// is via P3.1 <- //V// of the relevant {3rd + Fe}, {2nd}, or {1st} Obj suffix symbolization (cf #11,12,13m,15 resp). Cf exx 6 and 7.

P4.1 plays a more important role by its cond (c&+) line [3]. This part of the rule allows for the optional deletion of any {Impf}-symbolizing short vowel which immed precedes another vowel. Cf exx 9,11,14, contrast exx 10,12, and cf "P3.4" above. Note also that the action of P4.1 on a Cau Impf form with {1st} Sub systematically renders this latter homonymous with a corresponding Cau Pf form with {3rd} Sub. Compare exx 13 and 14.

P4.2) First radical //n// markedly undergoes total assimilation to an immed fol K in any paradigm but the qal Pf. Cf exx 2,8,18 abd contrast exx 1(qal Pf, whose nI is systematically

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unassimilable), 3, 5, 16, 17.

Examples

1) V1a.4 /nsab/ 'he took'; C//{ns}a{b}// --> D//{ns}a{b}://${

2) V15c.4 /ahhittii/ 'I brought him down';
   C//a{nh}i{t}iti?// +4.2 --> D//a{hh}i{t}iti?//

3) Alternant of 2) /anhattii/; C//a{nh}i{t}iti?// -4.2 -->
   D//a{nh}i{t}iti?//

4) V26c.1.1 /taknuu/ 'they set her'; C//{t}a{k:}i{n}u:??//
   --> D//{t}a{kk}i{n}uu??//

5) V61c.1.1 /minisbii/ 'he'll take him'; C//ni{ns}a{b}i?//
   -4.2 --> D//ni{ns}a{b}i?//

6) V61c.2.2 /nibinyaa/ 'he'll build her'; C//ni{bn}a{y}a?//
   4.1 --> D//ni{bn}i{y}a?//

7) V61c.3.32 /nihizyak/ 'we'll see thee'; C//ni{hz}a{y}ak//
   4.1 --> D//ni{hz}i{y}ak//

8) V62c.2.1 /tisəbaa/ 'thou wilt take her'; C//ti{ns}a{b}a?//
   +4.2 --> D//ti{ss}a{b}a?//

9) V71a.2 /nassik/ 'will lift up'; C//nia{ss}i{k}r// +4.1
   --> D//na{ss}i{k}r//

10) Alternant of 9) /niassik/; C//nia{ss}i{k}r// XXX -4.1
    --> D//nia{ss}i{k}r//
11) V81a.2 /nandiz/ 'he'll measure'; C///nia{Nd}i[z]// +4.1  
   --> D///na{Nd}i[z]//

12) V81c.1 /niabtiil/ 'we'll fetter him'; C///nia{b}:i[t]i?//  
    -4.1 --> D///nia{bb}i[t]i?//

13) V11a.8 /aškaa/ 'he found'; C///a{šk}a[h]// -->  
    D///a{šk}a[h]//

14) V75a.3 /aškaa/ 'I'll find'; C///ia{šk}a[h]// +4.1  
    --> D///a{šk}a[h]//

15) V91a.2 /nitippig/ 'he'll be shaken off'; C///nit{np}i[g]//  
    +4.2 --> D///nit{pp}i[g]//

16) /nitingib/ 'will be planted'; C///nit{ng}i[b]//  
    -4.2 --> D///nit{ng}i[b]//

17) V11a V123a.2 /n hut/ 'descend!'; C///{nh}u[t]// -4.2 -->  
    D///{nh}u[t]//

18) Alternant of 17) Xh /h ut/; C///{nh}u[t]// +4/2 --> D///{hh}u[t]//

3.6.15. Stage D, order 5

P5.1) This rule effects the excrescence between an immed  
prec short vowel and an immed fol ///*/ of a consonant identi-  
tical to that following the ///*/. In verb morphology the ŋ  
is always part of a Sub suffix, either or itself orig comprising  
said suffix in the case of allomorph 1 of {P1}, or having  
egone undergone apocopation of its cosuffixal K or K's by the action  
of P2.5. Again in verb morphology, the ///*/ always marks
the beginning of an Ecl Comp, and the C following the ///*/ is always the symbolization of \{R\"basel\} or \{R\"base2\}, i.e. //b// or //1// resp. The gist of the rule is that the resulting \*XX\*C*C*X (e.g. //a1*1//) goes to \*C*C*X (e.g. //a11//) by the subsequent action of \*P12.1, resulting in a geminate C-cluster which is one of the hallmarks of this subparadigm of Ecl-bearing verb forms. Cf exx 2,3,6,18,19.

P5.2) Short //w// or //y// between an immed prec V and an immed fol K is converted to //u// or //i// resp unless linked to said immed fol K (line [2] cond (a&c)). Similarly, short non-linked //?// \rightarrow //a// under analogous but more restricted conditions, spec the prec V must be //a// and the fol K must be the third radical (line [1] cond (a&b)). Cf exx 1,5(for//y//),17,19. Note that //?// \rightarrow //a// in exx 2,5,13 due to violation of cond (b); that //y// \rightarrow //i// in ex 7, and //w// \rightarrow //u// in ex 15, due to violation of cond (a); and that //?// \rightarrow //a// in ex 18 due to violation of (a&b). As one of its uses, P5.2 gives expression to the kind of neutralization between //y// and //i// seen in exx 19 and 20, whose resulting E//ai//'s are subsequently both open to the optional action of P12.4

P5.3) Short third radical //?// and //y// are lost intervocalically except when the immed prec V is //i//. Cf exx 2,4,12,20 and contrast ex 7.

P5.4) This rule explicates the total assimilation, obligatory ((b)[1]) or optional ((c&)[2]), or deletion, obligatory ((d)[3])
or optional \((e\&+)[4]\), of the //t// symbolizing \{Refl\} (cond (a)). (b)[1] specifies that such a //t// totally assimilate to an immed fol D itself followed by a V; cf ex 22. (c\&\pm)[2] specifies that such assimilation be optional in the case of a fol nondental K; cf exx 14,15,21. Since as a joint result of TS-rules and the S-componential positioning function (#3.5,5) the immed fol K will always either be a first radical or an allomorph of \{Cau\}, if this K \//?// then at this stage it will always have been deleted by P3.4 and the present rule will not be applicable; cf ex 16. If the immed fol K is not itself immed followed by a V, however, //t// is deleted rather than assimilated: obligatorily in the case of an immed fol D ((d)[3]; cf ex 11), but optionally in the case of an immed fol consonant or //h// \((e\&\pm)[4]; \text{cf exx} 8,9,12\). The implication of this latter restriction is that //t// is not deleted on line [4] in the case of an immed fol //?,'w,y// (cf ex 13 and contrast ex 15, implemented via line [2]). Finally, notice that no assimilation or deletion takes place when //t// follows RI (second part of cond (a))m, spec as a result of the prior application of P2.6. Cf ex 10.

Examples

1) V1b.1 /kaalbii/ \(\ddash\) 'it was measured by it';
D//{k}a(?1)*bi?// 5.2 \(\rightarrow\) E//{k}aa{1}*bi?//

2) V2b.2.6 /ataatallun/ 'she came to them';
D//(?t)a(y)ata*lu*n// 5.1,5.3 \(\rightarrow\) E//(?t)aatal*lu*n//
3) V5b.1.1 /g'aribbi/ 'I tied on him';
D//{g'A}a{r}{i*b}i?// 5.1 --> E//{g'k}a{r}i*b{r}?//

4) V6c.1.3 /iduu/, 'they knew thee'; D//{yd}a{y}uu{u}k{/}
5.3 --> E//{yd}auu{/}

5) V10a.3 /inmenni/, 'we heard'; D//{m}a{y}niy{y}n{/} 5.2 -->
E//{m}a{y}niy{/}

6) V12b.1 /akallii/, 'she called him'; D//a{s}i{k}{a*l}i?{/}
5.1 --> E//a{s}i{k}a*l{i}?{/}

7) V16c.10 /aityuun/, 'they brought me'; D//a{y}t{i}y{u}u{/}
--> E//a{y}t{i}y{u}u{/}

8) V31a.1 /ikrik/, 'he was turned'; D//i{t}i{k}i{k}i{/} +5.4
--> E//i{t}i{k}i{k}i{/}

9) Alternant of 8) /itikrik; D//i{t}i{k}i{k}i{/} -5.4 -->
E//i{t}i{k}i{k}i{/}

10) V31a.3 /istmik/, 'he was reassured'; D//i{s}t{m}i{k}i{/}
--> E//i{s}t{m}i{k}i{/}

11) V31a.4 /itris/, 'it was erected'; D//i{t}i{g}i{k}i{/} 5.4
--> E//i{t}i{g}i{k}i{/}

12) V35a.2 /itikriit/, 'I was called'; D//i{t}i{k}a{y}i{/}
5.3 --> E//i{t}i{k}a{y}i{/}

13) V36a.4 /itpikyun/, 'they became perverted';
D//i{t}{p}i{k}yu{n}w{/} --> E//i{t}{p}i{k}yu{n}w{/}
14) V51a.1 /itgaddal/ 'it was twisted'; D//it{g}a{dd}a{l}//
    -5.4 --> E//it{g}a{dd}a{l}//

15) /iyauwar/ 'he was blinded'; D//it{y}a{ww}a{r}//
    +5.4 --> E//iy{y}a{ww}a{r}//

16) V51a.2 /itarrab/ 'it was mixed'; D//ita{rr}a{b}// -->
    E//ita{rr}a{b}//

17) V65b.3 /iihablak/ 'I'll give to thee'; D//i{yh}a{b}*lak//
    5.2 --> E//ii{h}a{b}*lak//

18) V66b.1 /nis{srullii/ 'they'll bind him';
    D//ni{?s}a{r}u*l?i?// 5.1 --> E//ni{?s}a{r}u*l?i?//

19) V66b.5 /kriitullii/ 'ye called me'; D//{kr}a{y}tu*l?iy//
    5.1,5.2 --> E//{kr}aitu*l?iy//

20) V5c.5.1 /hziitii/ 'I saw him'; D//{hz}a{y}i?ii?//
    5.3 --> E//{hz}aiti?//

21) V112a.1 /tibbattal/ 'will be annihilated';
    D//tit{b}a{tt}a{l}// +5.4 --> E//tib{b}a{tt}a{l}//

22) V51a.4 /ittammam/ 'it was stopped up';
    D//it{t}a{mm}a{m}// 5.4 --> E//it{t}a{mm}a{m}//

3.6.16. Stage E, order 6

P6,1) This rule does not apply in verb morphology, being
    restricted by its condition (b) to epithets, nouns, and
    ordinatives.
3.6.17. Stage F, order 7

Introductory

3.6.17.1. Order 7 differs from all other F-rule orders in that the output string of either one of its member rules, P7s and P7e, does not immediately pass to the next stage, viz stage G, but is rather scanned by the partner rule as potential input. This process continues, with a string given being alternately treated first by one rule and then by the other, until such a string no longer meets the imput conditions of either rule, at which point it finally passes to stage G, thenceforth beyond the pale of either rule.

One condition on the alternate application of the two rules is that P7s be the first to scan an F-stage string.

As to the content of the rules, P7s is syncopatory while P7e is essentially epenthetic. Furthermore, as a study of the examples will reveal, the rules are mutually complementary in a rather special way, since the operation of one often provides a string with the applicational conditions for the partner rule. For examples of single applications of P7s and P7e, cf exx 9,11,14,20,21. For examples of P7s followed by P7e, cf exx 1,2,4,5,8,12,18,19. For P7e followed by P7s, cf ex 15. For more complex multiple applications, cf exx 6,7,10,16,17.

P7s) This rule effects the syncope of any noninitial short vowel comprising the nucleus of an open syllable.
The rule does not apply, however, to a vowel meeting the foregoing specifications if its containing syllable is both word-initial and other than penultimate. The gist of this restriction is that word-initial syllables meeting all other specifications may only be syncopated in disyllabic words. Finally, if more than one syllable in a given word meets the specifications of P7s, only the latest such syllable may be syncopated in any one rule application. For general examples, cf all exx but 3,11,14. For the condition that /i/u initial vowels not be syncopated, cf § ex 13 where P7s does not follow P7e to generate *G//ti{bh}a{r}t//. For the condition that an initial syllable be also penultimate, contrast the application in ex 2 with the nonapplication in ex 3. For the specification that only the latest of several syllables be syncopated in one application, cf ex 20 where both second and third syllables meet all other conditions for syncope, but where in effect only the third syllable is syncopated. Notice parenthetically that this syncope then serves to close the second syllable.

P7e) This rule effects the dissolution of K clusters of three or more members (cond (a) in conjunction with the realize), either by bona fide vowel epenthesis occurring before the last two K's of the cluster (line [2]) or by deletion of the penultimate K (line [1]) when said K = //?// or //y//. In neither case may the penultimate K be identical with the antepenultimate K (second part of cond (a)), a restriction paraphrasable by stating that geminate subclusters may neither be split by epenthesis (case of line [2]) nor monophthongized
by deletion of one of their members (case of line \[1\]). A further restriction on the epenthesis of line \[2\] is cond (c), viz that the penultimate K not be linked to the antepenultimate K, i.e. epenthesis may not break up a linked subcluster. This condition does not apply to the deletion of line \[1\], but rather cond (b) does: viz that the K cluster in its entirety should not be J-initial \(\text{in the \text{upshot not } \epsilon^{#\_\_} \text{ or } \epsilon^{**\_\_}}\). If it is, the cluster is dissolved not by deletion of its penultimate //??// or //yy//, but rather by epenthesis pursuant to line \[2\]. Finally, cond (B) on the realizational vowel of line \[2\] specifies that the epenthetic V is free-variationally //uu// or //ii// when epenthized immed fol a word-initial //??// or //yy// in the Impa ((d&\epsilon)[1] of cond (B)); free-variationally //aa// or //ii// when epenthesis immed fol any other //??// or //yy// ((d)[2]); //uu// when epenththesized immed fol any other word-initial segment \(\epsilon\) Impa ((e)[3]); and, failing all the foregoing special conditions, unmarkedly //ii// ((4)). For general illustration of P7e, cf all exx but 3,9,20. For examples of line \[2\], bona fide epenthesis, cf exx 1,2,4-6(all but first application),10, 12,13,15-17(first application),18,19. For examples of line \[1\], deletion of //??// and //yy//, cf exx 7(first application), 8,11,14,17(last application),21. For the subcondition of (a) that the penultimate K \(\neq\) the antepenultimate K, cf the last derivational line of ex 10 with the second-to-last line of ex 6 noting that //\text{eggt}// of the former case \(\rightarrow *//\text{egigt}//\) whereas //\text{hrbt}// of ex 6 indeed \(\rightarrow //\text{hribt}//\). For cond (c),
cf ex 9 where //yty/ \rightarrow */yity/*. For cond (b), cf ex 4 and contrast ex 8. As regards color of the epenthetic \(V\), cond (b), for (d\&e)[1] cf ex 18; for (d)[2] cf ex 1; for (e)[3] cf ex 19; for [4] cf exx 2, 4-7, 10, 12, 13, 15-17.

Examples

1) V1c.2.5 /isran, asran/ 'he tied me'; F/\{(?)a{r}an\}/
   7s --> //{sr}an//
   7e --> G/\{(?)a{sr}an, (?)a{sr}an\}/

2) V5a.1 /pikdit/ 'I ordered'; F/\{(pk)a{d}it\}/
   7s --> //{pkd}it//
   7e --> G/\{p}i{k}d}it//

3) V5b.1.1 /gta\(r\)bibi\(l\)/ 'I tied on him'; F/\{(g\(t\))a{r}ib*bib\}/
   --> G/\{(g\(t\))a{r}ib*bib\}/

4) V6c.1.4 /biyuuk/ 'they sought thee'; F/\{(b?)i{y}uuk\}/
   7s --> //{b?y}uuk//
   7e --> G/\{b}i{y}uuk//

5) V11c.13 /anid\(d\)aa/ 'he shook her'; F/\{a{nd}i{d}a?\}/
   7s --> //a{ndd}a?//
   7e --> G/\{a{n}i{dd}a?//

6) V12c.1 //ahribtinnun/ 'she destroyed them'; F/\{a{hr}i{b}atnu?n\}/
   7s --> //a{hr}b}atnu?n//
   7e --> //a{hrb}atnu?n//
   7s --> //a{hrb}t}inhu?n//
   7e --> G/\{a{hr}i{b}t}inhu?n//
7) V12c.3 /akimtinnun/ 'she lifted them up';
F//a[ks]i[m]atnhu?n//
7s -- > //a[ks]m]atnhu?n//
7e twice -- > //a[km]atnhu?n//
7s -- > //a[km]tinhu?n//
7e -- > G//a[k]i[m]tinhu?n//

8) V16c.5 /askuuk/ 'they brought thee up'; F//a[s]i[k]uuk//
7ks -- > //a[sk]uuk//
7e -- > G//a[sk]uuk//

9) V16c.10 /aityuun/ 'they brought me'; F//a[yt]i[y]uun//
7s -- > G//a[yty]uun//

10) V25c.1.8 /ragatinkun/ 'I caused ye to desire';
F//{r}a[eg]i[g]tinku?n//
7s -- > //{r}a[eg]tinku?n//
7e -- > //{r}a[eg]tinku?n//
7s -- > G//{r}a[eg]tinku?n//

11) V31a.2 /ithib/ 'he was given'; F//it[yh]i[b]//
7e -- > G//it[h]i[b]//

12) V32a.5 /istieryat/ 'she freed herself'; F//i[s]t[r]iyat//
7s -- > //i[s]t[r]yat//
7e -- > G//i[s]ti[r]yat//

13) V33a.3 /itibhart/ 'thou wert chosen'; F//it[bh]a[r]t//
7e -- > G//iti[bh]a[r]t//
14) V63a.4 /itpiyyn/ 'they became perverted'; 
F//it(?)i(k)yu?n//
7e --> G//it(p)i(k)yu?n//

15) V61c.6.1 /nioskinnun/ 'he'll subdue them';
F//ni(kb)u(?)nhu?n//
7e --> //ni(kb)u(?)inhu?n//
7s --> G//ni(kb)inhu?n//

16) V65c.8.1 /ilippinkun/ 'I'll join ye';
F//i(1p)i(p)nk?u?n//
7e --> //i(1p)i(p)ink?u?n//
7s --> //i(1p)pink?u?n//
7e --> G//i(1)i(pp)ink?u?n//

17) V71c.6 /naskinnun/ 'we'll lift them up';
F//na(?)i(k)nhu?n//
7e --> //na(?)i(k)nhu?n//
7s --> //na(?)i(k)nhu?n//
7e --> G//na(?)inhu?n//

18) V123c.1 /ibdiu, ubdii/ 'make him!'; F//(?)u(d)i?//
7s --> //(?)bd)i?//
7e --> G//(?)i(bd)i?, {?)u(bd)i?//

19) V128c.1 /buhruui/ 'choose ye him!'; F//{bh}a(r)ui?//
7s --> //bhrui?//
7e --> G//{b}u(hr)ui?//
20) V22c.1 /palligti/ 'she divided him';
F//{p}a{ll}i{g}a{ti}?
7e --> G//{p}a{ll}i{g}ti?/

21) V31a.6 /istar/ 'he was fettered';
F//it{s}a{r}?
7e --> G{i}t{s}a{r}?

3.6.18. Stage G, order 8

P8.1) A two-K cluster consisting of any nongeminate K followed by a third radical //h// metathesizes. Cond (a), that the cluster not be linked, is superfluous in verb morphology. Cf exx 1,2,6 and contrast ex 3 where the K in construction with //h3// is geminate, and ex 5 where the //h// is non-radical.

P8.2) This rule is identical with P2.6. It is possible, in fact, that P2.6 could be made unconditionally recursive for most or all P-stages 57, but so far in the analysis of Mandaic phonology application need be postulated only twice, once as a P2 rule and once subsequently to the application of P7e, hence as a P8 rule. Unless P7e precedes, cases such as ex 4 cannot be handled since the realizate cluster would be split by the first radical (cf ex 21 of #3.6.17, corresponding to ex 4 of this section, where the first radical = //?//).

Examples
1) Vlc.7.1 /pihtii/ 'he opened him'; G//{p}i{th}i?//
   8.1 --> H//=/{p}i{ht}i?//

2) V5a.4 /miššit/ (I anointed'; G//=/{m}i{šh}it/ 8.1 -->
   H//=/{m}i{ḥš}it//

3) V25a.3 /šabbit, šabbit/ 'I praised'; G//=/{š}a{bbh}it/
   --> H//=/{š}a{bbh}it//

4) V31a.6 /icast/ 'he was fettered'; G//=/{i}s{a}{r}// 8.2
   --> H//=/{i}s{ta}{r}//

5) V61c.6.1 /nikbešinnun/ 'he'll subdue them'; G//=/{ni}{kbš}inhu'n//
   --> H//=/{ni}{kbš}inhu'n//

6) V68a.2 /tipihtun/ 'ye'll open'; G//=/{ti}{p}i{th}u'n// 8.1
   --> H//=/{ti}{p}i{ht}u'n//

3.6.19. Stage H, order 9

Introductory

3.6.19.1. Stage I, into which forms are ushered by the
rules of order 9, is the earliest stage containing verb-morpho-
logical forms correlative to their phonemic successors. In-
stances are exx 1,2,6,9,13-15. Such correlation in verb
morphology is impossible prior to this point since all verbs
are underlain by roots, and hence LS6 introduces radical tags
into all verbal S-strings. But radical tags correspond to
no phonemes, and yet are never entirely effaced from a string
prior to P9.1, whose specific function is just such deletion.58
p9.1) All radical tags, i.e. notationally $I'/I/2'/2/3$
i or abbreviatedly { }, go to null. The sense of this rule
is that after this point, i.e. as of stage I and subsequent-
ly, the radical status of a segment has no bearing on the
phonological rules, e.g. there are no realizates like
//nI// of P4.2 nor conditions like (A) of P9,3.59 Cf any
example. Note incidentally that P9.1 is the only minim P-rule
applicable to all full phonologic words in verb morphology.

p9.2) Certain syntagms $V^x K^x V^y K^z$ are haplogonomically
dissimilated to $V^x K^w V^y K^z$. Affected are those syntagms
containing 2=3 roots where $K^x$ = radical 2 and $K^z$ = radical 3
(conditions (a) and (b)), where $V^y$ = short (in cond (c)), and
where R2 (hence also R3) is consonantal (realizate C).
Finally, the dissimilation is not effected in ethpeel forms,
viz in forms whose Mea expands to only Refl+Pas (cond (d)).
The effects of this rule may be in part compared to those of
P2.4. Cf exx 14 and 15, and contrast ex 13 (violation of
cond (d)) and ex 20 (violation of the condition that the
realizate be consonantal, which //y2// is not).

p9.3) This rule effects the total assimilation ((a thru d)[1])
or deletion ((a&b)[2]) of a short //?// or //h// abutting
upon a K (cond (b)) but not immed fol a juncture (cond (a)).
Furthermore, application is optional in the case of realizate
//h//, and disallowed in case //h//= radical 1 or 2 (cond
(A)). Special conditions for total assimilation to the
abutting K are that there be an immed foregoing syllable
not separated by juncture (cond (d)), that the nucleus of
same not be a geminate V (cond (B)), and that the abutting K either be linked or be the only K abutting upon the realizate (cond (c)). Failing conditions (c) and (d), the realizate does not assimilate but rather goes to null ((a&b)[2]).

For examples of assimilation, cf exx 2(for ?), 6, 7(for last ?), 8(for ?), 9-11, 16-18, 19(for?). For examples of deletion, cf exx 4 and 7(for h), 21. The first //?// remains in ex 7 due to violation of cond (a). //h// remains in exx 1, 4(first h), 8, 15, 20 due to violation of cond (A), but by option in exx 3 (contrast 6), 5 (contrast 7), 12 (contrast 11), 19 (contrast 18). Note that though the metathesis of //h3// effected by P8.1 (cf ex 2 of #3.6.18) renders affected forms phonotactically comparable to //h2// forms of the same paradigm (cf exx 1 and 6), the specification of P9.3 that //h3// but not //h2// be acceptable as input is not changed.

I.e. metathesis of two radicals does not alter their respective numerical tagging, which remains of independent phonological value.

Examples

1) Vlc.3.3 /yahbak/ 'he gave thee'; H//{y}a{hb}ak//
   9.1 --> I//yahbak//

2) Vlc.6.5 /billan/ 'he swallowed me'; H//{b}i{l}an//
   9.1, 9.3 --> I//billan//

3) Vlc.7.1 /pihtii/ 'he opened him'; H//{p}i{ht}i?//
   9.1, 9.3 --> I//pihtii//
4) \text{Vlc.8.6} /hziinun/ 'he saw them'; \text{H}///\{hz\}iinh\text{u}^{n}///
\text{9.1,9.3(twice)} \rightarrow \text{I}///\text{hziinnn}///

5) \text{V2b.1.6} /rattalhun/ 'it trembled for them';
\text{H}///\{r\}a\{\text{tt}\}a{l*lu}^{n}/// \text{9.1,+9.3 for } , \text{-9.3 for h} \rightarrow
\text{I}///\text{ratta}lu*\text{hunn}///

6) \text{V5a.4} /miššit/ 'I anointed'; \text{H}///\{m\}i{\text{hš}}i\text{t}/// \text{9.1,+9.3}
\rightarrow \text{I}///\text{miššit}///

7) \text{V5b.1.6} /abadillun/ 'I made for them';
\text{H}///\{?b\}a\{d\}a{l*lu}^{n}/// \text{9.1,+9.3(twice)} \rightarrow \text{I}///\text{fmad } \text{?badil}lu*\text{unn}///

8) \text{V6a.3.3} /ghun/ 'they sobbed'; \text{H}///\{gh\}au^{n}/// \text{9.1,9.3} \rightarrow
\text{I}///\text{ghaunn}///

9) \text{V10a.3} /šmanniin/ 'we heard'; \text{H}///\{šm\}a\{?\}niin/// \text{9.1,9.3}
\rightarrow \text{I}///\text{šmanniin}///

10) \text{V10c.2.1} /ptanni/ 'we opened it'; \text{H}///\{pt\}a\{h\}ni?///
\text{9.1,+9.3} \rightarrow \text{I}///\text{ptanni}?///

11) \text{V25a.3} /šabbit/ 'I praised'; \text{H}///\{š\}a\{bbh\}i\text{t}/// \text{9.1,+9.3}
\rightarrow \text{I}///\text{šabbhit}///

12) Alternant of 11) /šabbit/; \text{H}///\{š\}a\{bbh\}i\text{t}/// \text{9.1,-9.3}
\rightarrow \text{I}///\text{šabbhit}///

13) \text{V31a.1} /itigbib/ 'he was bent'; \text{H}///\text{iti}\{\text{gb}\}i\{b\}/// \text{9.1}
\rightarrow \text{I}///\text{itigbib}///
14) Vxla.1 /itarram/ 'it was raised'; H//ita{rm}a{m}//
    9.1,9.2 --> I//itarram//

15) V6la.5 /nīhham/ 'it'll grow hot'; H//ni{hm}a{m}//
    9.1,9.2 --> I//nīhham//

16) V66b.1 /nisrullii/ 'they'll bind him'; H//ni{sr}u{1}*{li}?//
    9.1,9.3 --> I//nisrul{1}*{li}?//

17) V66c.3.2 /niligtunnaa/ 'they'll hold her';
    H//ni{i}g{u}?{e}u{na}?// 9.1,9.3 --> I//niligtunnaa?//

18) V138c.6 /adrökunnun/ 'lead ye them!'; H//a{drk}unhu?n//
    9.1,+9.3(twice) --> I//adrökunnu{n}n//

19) Alternant of 18) /adrökunnu/; H//a{drk}unhu?n// 9.1,+9.3
    for ?,-9.3 for h --> I//adrökunnu//

20) V61a.11 /nīhyiyi/ 'he'll live'; H//ni{hy}i{y}y// 9.1
    --> I//nīhyiy/}

21) V6c.1.4 /buun/ 'they sought me'; H//{b}auun// 9.1,Ø9.3
    --> I//bauun//

3.6.20. Stage I, order 10

P10.1) This optional epenthet ic rule effects realizations
which may in a $e$ certain sense be viewed as mirror images
to those of P7e. I.e. while P7e operated on strings
+KKKK to produce +KKVKK, P10.1 operates on strings KKK+K
to produce KKVK+K (cf the interaction of realization,
realizate, and cond (a); for general illustration of application
cf exx 7,10,12,15,17,20; for optional nonapplication cf exx 8,11,16). Unlike P7e the present rule effects schwa-epenthesis (the sole origin of this morphophoneme; cf #3.5.2), but like P7e the epenthesis may not split linked subclusters (cond (c) of P7e, cond (b) of the present rule). Finally, the rather idiosyncratic stipulations of cond (c) state that while $K^X$ may be identical to $K^Y$ (ex 10) or to both $K^W$ and $K^Y$ (exx 7,12), it may not be identical to $K^W$ alone if also linked to $K^W$ (cf exx 15,20, but ex 9 where application is inhibited by simultaneous linkage).

P10,2) This rule effects vowel epenthesis between a juncture-initial semi/vowel and an immed fol $K$ (cond (a)). The epenthesis is unmarkedly homorganic to the semi/vowel (line [2]); i.e. //a// fol //??//, //u// fol //w// (no examples in verb morphology), //i// fol //y//, but may markedly be dis-similated as to gravity (cond (a&m) line [1]; in verb morphology //a// fol //y//, //i// fol //??//). Cf exx 1,3,5,22,23.

P10,3) //??// obligatorily and //h// optionally (though there are no examples of nonapplication in verb morphology) disappear in certain V-abutting environments. Between an immed prec single V (cond (a)) and an immed fol $t$ juncture (cond (b)), disappearance is accompanied by compensatory gemination of the environing V (line [1]; exx 2,4,7-11,20, 21,24,27,28). In other prejunctural positions, spec in the case of more than one immed prec V, there is no such compensation (cond (b) line [2]; exx 6,25,26). Finally, prevocalic //??// (but never //h//) is unconditionally deleted ((c)[2]; ex 24).
P10.4) There is optional /a/-epenthesis between allomorph 1 of {2nd} and an immed prec K. In verb morphology the effect of this rule is the creation of doublets in the symbolization of {2nd + Fe + Pl} Comp's, viz the enclitics discussed in #10.18,19 and the suffixes discussed in #11.18,19.

The stipulation that epenthesis be effected only in the case of an immed prec K precludes the creation of doublets in the case of 2nd Sg Comp's, since in such cases the {GM} or {OM} symbolization, which \& Sg = V and hence \& K, is always programmed to immed precede allomorph 1 of {2nd}. In the case of {2nd + Fe + Pl}, however, a K immed preceding allomorph 1 of {2nd} is clinched in Ec1 cases by the consonantal symbolization of [R"base1] or [R"base2], and in Obj suffix cases by the consonantal symbolization of allomorph 1 of {OM}.
Cf exx 13,18 for application, and exx 14,19 resp for optional nonapplication. For systemic nonapplication \& 2nd Sg Obj, cf ex 29.

Examples

1) Vla.3 /ihab/ 'he gave'; I///yhab/// 10.2 --> J///yihab///

2) Vla.33 /nya// 'he lived'; I///nya?// 10.3 --> J///nya//

3) Vlb.10 /yahablan/ 'he gave to us'; I///yahab*1ann// 10.2 --> J///yahab*1ann//

4) Vlc.7.1 /pihtii/ 'he opened him'; I///pihti?// 10.3 --> J///pihtii//
5) V5b.1.6 /abadillun/ 'I made for them';
I//?badil*lunn// 10.2 --> J//?abadil*lunn//

6) V6a.2.2 /sbuu/ 'they baptized'; I//sbau?// 10.3
--> J//sbau/

7) V21c.1.1 /hanənii/ 'he caressed him'; I//hanəmni?//
+10.1,10.3 --> J//hanənii/

8) Alternant of 7) /hannii/; I//hanəmni?// -10.1,10.3
--> J//hannii/

9) /parkii/ 'he saved him'; I//parrki?// 10.3 -->
J//parrkii/

10) /randədii/ 'he roused him'; I//rænddi?// +10.1,10.3
--> J//rænddii/

11) V21c.1.2 /karklaa/ 'he overthrew her'; I//karəklaa?//
-10.1,10.3 --> J//karəklaa/

12) V25c.1.8 /ragəgtinkun/ 'I caused ye to desire';
I//ragəgtinkunn// +10.1,-10.4 --> J//ragəgtinkunn//

13) V61b.8 /nihwiilakun/ 'may ye have'; I//nihwiylkunn//
+10.4 --> J//nihwiylkunn//

14) Alternant of 13) /nihwiilkun/; I//nihwiylkunn// -10.4
--> J//nihwiylkunn//

15) V61c.6.1 /nikəlinnun/ 'he'll eat them'; I//nikklinnunn//
+10.1 --> J//nikklinnunn//
16) Alternant of 15) /niklīnnun//; I//niklīnnunn// -10.1
    --> J//niklīnnunn//

17) V61c.10.1 /nibrəkinnan// 'He'll bless us';
    I//nibrəkinnann// +10.1 --> J//nibrəkinnann//

18) V65c.8 /ilippinakun// 'I'll join ye'; I//ilippinkunn//
    +10.4 --> J//ilippinakunn//

19) Alternant of 18) /ilippinkun//; I//ilippinkunn// -10.4
    --> J//ilippinkunn//

20) V66b.1 /nisərullii// 'they'll bind him';
    I//nisərul*lili?// +10.1,10.3 --> J//nisərul*lili//

21) V66c.3.2 /niligtunnaa// 'they'll hold her';
    I//niligtunna?// 10.3 --> J//niligtunnaa//

22) V123a.2 /aku1// 'eat!'; I//?ku1// 10.2 --> J//?aku1//

23) Alternant of 22) /iku1//; I//?ku1// 10.2 --> J//?iku1//

24) V123c.1 /ibdii, ubdii// 'make him!';
    I//?ibdi?, ?ubdi?// 10.3 twice --> J//ibdii, ubdii//

25) /mlii// 'fill it!'; I//mlai?// 10.3 --> J//mlai//

26) V128c.1 /buhru1// 'choose ye him!'; I//buhru1?// 10.3
    --> J//buhru1//

27) V1b.6 /šraabun// 'he spread amongst them';
    I//šra?*bunn// 10.3 --> J//šraa*bunn//
28) V61b.6 /nidna/ 'it'll shine'; I//nidnah// +10.3 --> J//nidnaa//

29) V1c.1.3 /ligtak/ 'he took thee'; I//ligtak// --> J//ligtak//

3.6.21. Stage J, order 11

P11.1) Closed /A syllable syntagms //aV// lose their //a//, by total assimilation to the //V// in case this latter is either the last segment in the word or the penultimate segment if a single K follows (cond (a) line[1]; exx 7,11,13), but by uncompensated deletion in all other cases where //aV// is followed within the same syllable by at least one other segment (cond (b) line [2]; exx 8-10, and contrast exx 3,6 where the //t// immed fol //ai// is not tautosyllabic with the latter).

P11.2) A semivowel immed fol juncture and immed prec a homorganic vowel is deleted (cond (a)). Moreover, //?// is deleted in any environment (cond (b)). Most /A verb-morphological applications of this rule depend in part upon prior application of P10.2 (cf exx 1,5,9,12; contrast ex 2, also processed by P10.2 but not processable by P11.2 since //y// and //a// are not homorganic), but some do not (cf ex 4). There are no verb-morphological examples of P11.2 applications via cond (b) which are not simultaneously implemented via cond (a). The reason for this is that all other verb-morphological //?//'s will have been priorly lost by P2.8,3.4,5.2,5.3,7e,9.3, or 10.3.
Examples

1) Vla.3 /ihab/ 'he gave'; J//yihab// 11.2 --> K//ihab//

2) Vlb.10 /yahablan/ 'he gave to us'; J//yahab*lann//
   --> K//yahab*lann//

3) V3c.4.1 /rmaitii, rmitii/ 'thou didst cast him';
   J//rmaitii// --> K//rmaitii//

4) V5a.2 /itbit/ 'I sat'; J//yitbit// 11.2 --> K//itbit//

5) V5b.1.6 /abadillun/ 'I made for them'; J//?abadi*1unn//
   11.2 --> K//abadil*1unn//

6) V5c.5.1 /hziitii, hzaitii/ 'I saw him'; J//hzaitii//
   --> K//hzaitii//

7) V6a.2.2 /sbed/ 'they baptized'; J//sbaa// 11.1 --> K//sbed//

8) V6a.3.3 /ghun/ 'they sobbed'; J//ghaunn// 11.1 --> K//ghun//

9) V6c.1.3 /iduuk/ 'they knew thee'; J//yidauk// 11.1,11.2
   --> K//iduuk//

10) dhunnan/ 'they expelled us'; J//dhaunnann// 11.1 -->
    K//dhunnann//

11) V35a.2 /itikrit/ 'I was called'; J//itikrait// 11.1
    --> K//itikrit//

12) V123a.2 /akul, ikul/ 'eat!'; J//?akul, ?ikul// 11.2 -->
    K//akul, ikul//
13) V123c.1 /mlii/ 'fill it!'; J//mlai// 11.1 --> K//mlii//

3.6.22. Stage K, order 12

P12.1) Distinctivity between linked and nonlinked clusters is neutralized, the linkage marker //~// going to null, and at the same time juncture //*// goes to null, both entities having exhausted their phonological usefulness (P10.1 and P11.3 being resp the latest P-rules depending for their application upon //~// and //*//). For instances of //~//-deletion, cf exx 2,9,11-16,18,20; for //*//-deletion, cf exx 1,2,5,6,10,19. Note that deletion of //*// may create clusters thenceforth phonotactically on a par both with others marked by linkage prior to P12.1 and with yet others priorly not so marked; e.g. //K*K// and //KK// and //KK// all --> //KK// in exx 5,9,21 resp.


P12.4) //ai// optionally goes to //ii//, as long as //a// symbolizes a /#/# domination of Vtheme/. Cf exx 3,7,10 and, for optional nonapplication, exx 4,8. In all three oositive examples //a// symbolizes {Pf} via TS25. The morpheme {Pf}, in turn, is a domination of Vtheme, viz Vtheme[Ten[Pf]].

P12.5) Nasal segments assimilate under certain conditions to an immed fol K. In verb morphology only (a&b)[1] applies, which specifies that an empty nasal segment, symbolically //N'//
(in verb morphology always a radical 2') and constitutently only [+na], appropriate the specification for flatness of its immed fol K. Cf exx 12,15,18. Note that the specification for flatness unambiguously specifies one or the other of the only two ñ nasal segments, //m// (+flat) and //n// (-flat), and that, with reference to the examples cited, //b//, //d//, and //g// are componentially +flat, -flat, and -flat resp.

Examples

1) V1b.10 /yahablan/ 'he gave to us'; K//yahab*1ann// 12.1
--> L//yahablann//

2) V2b.1.6 /rattalhun/ 'it trembled for them';
K//rattal*1hunn// 12.1 twice --> L//rattallhunn//

3) V3c.4.1 /rmiitii/ 'thou didst cast him'; K//rmaitii//
+12.4 --> L//rmiitii//

4) Alternant of 3) /rmaitii/; K//rmaitii// -12.4 --> L//rmiitii//

5) V5b.1.1 /g*taribbi/ 'I tied on him'; K//g*tarib*bii// 12.1
--> L//g*taribbi//

6) V5b.1.6 /abadillun/ 'I made for them'; K//abadil*1unn//
12.1 --> L//abadillunn//

7) V5c.5.1 /hziitii/ 'I saw him'; K//hzaitii// +12.4 -->
L//hziitii//
8) Alternant of 7) /hzaïtii/; K//hzaïtii// -12.4 -> L//hzaïtii//

9) V6c.1.3 /dhunnan/ 'they expelled us'; K//dhunnann//
   12.1 -> L//dhunnann//

10) V8b.5 /kraitullii/ 'ye called me'; K//kraitul*lii//
    12.1, +12.4 -> L//kraitullii//

11) V16c.10 /aityuun/ 'they brought me'; K//aïtyuun//
    12.1 -> L//aityuun//

12) V21a.1 /hambil/ 'he destroyed'; K//haNbil// 12.1, 12.5
    -> L//hambil//

13) V21c.1.1 /hanõnii, hannii/ 'he caressed him';
    K//hanõnii, hannii// 12.1 -> L//hanõnii, hannii//

14) /parkii/ 'he saved him'; K//parrkii// 12.1 -> L//parrkii//

15) /randõddii/ 'he roused him'; K//raNõddii//
    12.1, 12.5 -> L//randõddii//

16) V31a.6 /istar/ 'he was fettered'; K//istar// 12.1 -> L//istar//

17) V35a.2 /itimniyiit/ 'I was appointed'; K//itimniyiit//
    12.2 -> L//itimniyiit//

18) V51a.1 /itnangar/ 'he was tormented'; K//itnãngar//
    12.1, 12.5 -> L//itnangar//
19) V61b.8 /nihwiîlakun, nihwiilkun/ 'may ye have';
K//nihwiy*1akunn, nihwiy*1kunn// 12.1 -->
L//nihwiylakunn, nihwiylkunn//

20) V11a.4 /ništaiyal/ 'he'll be asked'; K//ništayyal//
12.1 twice --> L//ništayyal//

21) V15c.5 /akKimtii/ 'I lifted him up'; K//akKimtii// -->
L//akKimtii//

3.6.23. Stage L, order 13

P13.1) Syntagms of two or more identical vowels are reduced
to one vowel immed preceding a geminate K cluster (cond (a))
and to two vowels in all other cases. Cf ex 10.

P13.2) Syntagms of two or more identical K's are reduced
to one K when abutting upon a juncture, //ə//, or another
K (cond (a)), and to two K's in all other cases. Cf exx 1,2,
4,7-11,15,16,18,19. By special convention the //pf// deletions stipulated by this rule proceed from right to left
so that P13.3 can unambiguously in case K² = W and meets the
specifications of both rules. Cf ex 11, where both //yy//
--> //y/ by P13.2 but also the first //y// --> //i/ by P13.3.
If the special right-to-left deletion convention were not
stipulated and the first //y// of //yy// were visualized as
being deleted by P13.2, then since the same segment is
clearly susceptible to P13.3, two mutually exclusive phonemic
realizations would be prescribed for one and the same stage
L realize //y//, viz --＞ ø by P13.2 and --＞ /i/ by P13.3. Granted the right-to-left deletion convention, however, the two rules do not interfere with one another: the first //y// of //yy// --＞ /i/ by P13.3, whereas the second //y// --＞ ø by P13.2. The same holds ø for the //WW// of ex 20.

P13.3) Distinctivity between homorganic vowels and semi-vowels immed preceding a juncture or K is neutralized, but not when a K also immed precedes. It has rather arbitrarily been decided to implement the neutralization in favor of vowels, i.e. to stipulate that //V^x_y// --＞ x /V^x_y/ rather than that //V^x_y// --＞ */V^x_y/, though the converse solution would probably be phonotactically and morphophonemically no more nor less simple or elegant. The important fact from the point of view of Mandaic phonemic economy is that the distinctivity //V// vs //W// is in certain environments neutralized, and P13.3 serves quite well to formalize this neutralization. Cf exx ø 6, 10-14, 17, 20. For examples of pre-P13.3 //VV// syntagms now on a par with the realizations of P13.3, cf exx 3, 7-9. Note that ex 5 --→ */ahuyan/, since though //W// immed precedes //y// and is thus ø — K, it also immed follows //h// and thus violates the subcondition " ø K—". 

Examples

1) V1b.10 /yahablan/ 'he gave to us'; L//yahablann// 13.2
2) V2b.1.6 /rattalhun/ 'it trembled for them';
L//rattallhunn// 3,2 twice

3) V3c.4,1 /rmaitii/ 'thou didst cast him'; L//rmaitii//

4) V10c.2.7 /ptahnin/ 'we opened them (fe)';
L//ptahninnn// 13.2 twice

5) V11c.8 /ahwyan/ 'he showed to me'; L//ahwyan/

6) V16c.10 /aityuun/ 'they brought me'; † L//aytyuun// 13.3

7) V21c.1.1 /hanenii/ 'he caressed him'; L//hanenii// 13.2

8)  (Alternate of 7) /hannii/; L//haninnn// 13.2

9) /parkii/ 'he saved him'; L/parkii/ 13.2

10) V21c.3.10 /$auwinnan/ 'he made us'; L/$awwiinnannn/ 13.1,13.2,13.3 **

11) V26c.3 /ailunnak/ 'they brought thee in'; L//ayyllunnak// 13.2,13.3

12) V51a.1 /iyauwar/ 'he was blinded'; L//iyyawwar// 13.3 twice

13) V61a.11 /nihiyii/ 'he'll live'; L//nihiyiy// 13.3

14) V61b.8 /nhiwiilakun, nihwiilkun/ 'may ye have';
L//nihwiylakun, nihwiylkun// 13.3

15) V61c.6.1 /nikelinnun/ 'he'll eat them'; L//nikkelinnunn// 13.2 twice

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16) Alternant of 15) /niklinnun/; L//nikklinnunn// 13.2 twice
17) V11a.4 /ništaiyal/ 'he'll be asked'; L//ništayyal// 13.3
18) V123a.2 /hut/ 'descend!'; L//hhut// 13.2
19) V123a.3 /buz/ 'plunder!'; L//buzz// 13.2
20) V143c.6 /zaudinnun/ 'provide them!'; L//zawwdinnunn// 13.2 (twice), 13.3

3.6.24. Stage M (phonemics)

3.6.24.1. As was mentioned in #3.6.1, the set of P-terminal strings called "phonemic" is structurally somewhat different from what might be expected on the basis of a conventional understanding of this term. For one thing, the structure of the set of possible phonemic strings does not formally comprise a bridge to the set of Classical Mandaic phonetic utterances, nor was it elaborated by performing classificatory operations upon such utterances by means of the tools of complementary distribution, phonetic similarity, etc. Indeed, such a procedure would not have been feasible since Classical Mandaic utterances no longer exist. Rather it might somewhat over neatly be said that the structure of the phonemic level was established at the convergent points of the writing system (#8), traditional pronunciation with the support of Modern Mandaic phonetics (#9), and interparadigmatic studies of various types which might be broadly labeled "morphophonemic". The structures thus bared were
were then formally hypostatized as terminal P-derivations of the entire preceding analysis. There remain several areas of uncertainty and clumsiness, however, products of the somewhat artificial because paleographical nature of the investigation in general and in particular resulting from the lack of a phonetic component rules of transition to which might invest the phonemic analysis with more "God's truth" and less "hocus pocus".

In view of the deficiencies alluded to and the consequent tentative nature of the phonemic analysis, this latter will be independently subjected neither to feature analysis nor to rigorous phonotactic statement.

Moreover, since phonemic strings are entirely generated by the P-rules, morphophonemic feature-columns are implicitly transduced and/or mutated and the equivalents of phonotactic statements are often included in low level P-rules. E.g. PI3.2 contains the information that word-final homophonous K-clusters are prohibited.

3.6.24.2. A few summary phonotactic observations follow. "any C" will be used to mean "any C including /h/".

(i) The corpus of phonemes is correlative to that of stage A morphophonemic segments (viz those of Fig 4 in #3.5.2) except that A//ʔ// has no phonemic counterpart (cf #3.6.21"P11,2"). /ə/ will not be analyzed into an equivalent feature-column for the reasons discussed in #3.6.24.3(i). The phonemic inventory is /a,u,i,ə,s,s,z,ɔ,p,b,k,k,g,t,t,d,m,n,l,r,h,w,y/.
(ii) There are no geminate \( \mathbf{W} \)-clusters; cf P13.3.

(iii) Geminate C-clusters are limited to intervocalic position; e.g. /\textit{tt}/ in \( \text{V}2\text{b.1.6} \) /rattalhun/ 'it trembled for them'.

(iv) Geminate V-clusters are relatively unrestricted but may not occur immed prec a geminate C-cluster (cf P13.1); e.g. /\textit{aa}/ in /aalam/,/aalm\textit{aa}/ 'world'; /\textit{uu}/ in \( \text{V16c.10} \) /\textit{aityuun}/ 'they brought me'; /\textit{ii}/ in \( \text{V33a.3} \) /itibh\textit{hiirt}/ 'thou wert chosen'.

(v) An intervocalic heterophonous C-sequence may contain 1, 2, or 3 members; e.g. /\textit{1}/ in /aalam/, /\textit{bh}/ in /itibh\textit{hiirt}/ (both under point (iv)), /\textit{rk1}/ in \( \text{V21c.1.2} \) /k\textit{arklaa}/ 'he overthrew her'.

(vi) An initial or final heterophonous C-sequence may contain 1 or 2 members; e.g. /\textit{k}/ in /k\textit{arklaa}/ 'above', /\textit{rm}/ in \( \text{V3c.4.1} \) /\textit{rmaitii}/ 'thou didst cast him', /\textit{m}/ in /aalam/, /\textit{rt}/ in /itibh\textit{hiirt}/ (both under point (iv)).

(vii) An initial or medial heterophonous V-sequence may contain 1, 2, or 3 members; e.g. /\textit{i}/ in /itibh\textit{hiirt}/, /\textit{ai}/ in /\textit{aityuun}/ (both under point (iv)), /\textit{aai}/ in the participle /a\textit{ailaa}/ 'she enters', /\textit{a}/ and /\textit{au}/ in \( \text{V51a.1} \) /\textit{iya\textit{uwar}/ 'he was blinded', /\textit{aai}/ in \( \text{V124c.6} \) /m\textit{laainnun}/ 'fill them(fe)!'

(viii) A final heterophonous V-sequence may contain 2 or 3 members (corollary: single vowels are systematically excluded
from final position; cf P2.2); e.g. /ui/ in V128c.1/buhrui/
'choose ye him!', /aa/ in V124a.1/zhaa/ 'be gone!'.

3.6.24.3. Finally, a few of the uncertainties or unsatisfactory points inherent in the phonemic analysis will be discussed.

(i) The phoneme /ə/ deserves special comment. For one thing, since its sole origin is by optional rule P10.1 it is probably true that most of /ə/’s functional potential is dissipated in the implementation of nondistinctive doublet forms; cf e.g. example pairs (7,8) and (15,16) of #3.6.20. There are, however, words which are phonotactically quite comparable to the /ə/-less members of such pairs but whose underlying morphophonemic strings do not allow of schwa-epenthesis by P10.1. Indeed, even minimal phonemic pairs may be adduced, albeit rarely. Cf the pair of #3.6.20-examples 7 and 8 just cited (KKK A//{h}a{n}:i?//2.1,3.1,7s,9.1,10.1, 10.3,12.1,13.2 -->) either /hanənii/ or /hannii/ 'he caressed him' vs only /hannii/ 'his bosom' x <-- 2.1,2.4,9.1,10.3,13.2 A//{h}a{n}:i?//. Thus /hanənii/ vs /hannii/ comprises a bona fide minimal pair and /ə/ vs š a bona fide phonemic opposition.

Finally, in view of the multiplicity of /ə/’s orthographic (#8.2.2) and traditional-phonetic (#9.5) correspondences, it was deemed best to leave the question of its feature composition unanswered. Perhaps it should be analyzed as [+vo] alone, with accessory features to be filled in context-sens/
tively by subsequent phonetic rule.

(ii) It was mentioned in point (viii) of #3.6.24.2 that word-final geminate vowel clusters are prohibited. It would be just as feasible to rewrite cond (a) of P13.1 as \( \text{XX} \ "e \ _{K}:/\#" \), effectively implementing the word-final neutralization \( \text{V}=\text{V} \): in the opposite direction and concomitantly making for a simpler phonemic notation. The converse course was decided upon only in view of the traditional pronunciation of final orthographic \(<\text{V}>\)'s as \([\text{V}:]\). This consideration is in turn mitigated by the tendency for such length differences to be neutralized in that position (#9.8). On the other hand, /ii/ and /uu/ are always qualitatively [i] and [u], whereas single /i/ and /u/ are most often [e] and [o]. In word-final position, however, the traditional pronunciation is always qualitatively [i] and [u]. Cf #9.5.

(iii) In general there are many phonemic oppositions which are implied in P-terminal strings but whose bona fides may be questioned. For example, it is not perfectly-clear whether or when \( /\text{V}^{x}\text{V}^{y}/ \) contrasts with \( /\text{V}^{x}\text{V}^{y}/ \), where \( \text{V} \) is homorganic to either \( \text{V} \). E.g. it is questionable whether there is any real contrast between /iya/ and /ia/ in V5la.1 /iyauwar/ 'he was blinded' and V75c.2 /iautbaa/ 'I'll seat her' resp. On the other hand it is quite reasonable to postulate contrast between /ya/ and /ia/; cf exx 22 and 108 of #9.11.
4. (Appendix) Bibliography

The three principal authorities for Mandaic cited in #1.2, viz Nöldeke 1964, Drower and Macuch 1963, and Macuch 1965, are abbreviated throughout the analysis in two special ways. When cited without page reference the abbreviations are "Nöldeke", "the Dictionary", and "Macuch" resp. When cited with page references, Nöldeke and Macuch are abbreviated e.g. "N189" and "Ma189" resp; when cited with reference to a footnote on a certain page, e.g. "N189n4" and "Ma189n4" resp. The Dictionary in never page-cited but rather always entry-cited, and spec root-cited. E.g. "DsubRMA", where RMA = {rmy} ('throw') of the present analysis.

Reference made to published editions of Mandaic texts (e.g. under Vic.1.6) are always to the bibliography on ppix-xi of the Dictionary. E.g. see there AM, CP, and §Q.

AM See remarks under heading above.


The Dictionary

CB

See remarks under heading above.

Dsub...


Ma... See remarks under heading above.


N... See remarks under heading above.


ŠG See remarks under heading above.


5. (Appendix) General symbology and index of terms

General symbology

5.1. Section numbers throughout the analysis are cross-referenced by \# with one exception: both within and in cross-reference to appendix \#12, the prefix V (mnemonically "verb") is used; e.g. \$V7a.2 in lieu of \#12.7a.2 or \#12.V7a.2.

Subsections are generally marked by one or more decimal points (e.g. \#2.1 \# is a subsection of \#2, \#3.5.9.1 is a subsection of \#3, of \#3.5, and of \#3.5.9), but subsections corresponding to rules are marked by suffixing the rule name in " " (e.g. \#3.5.9"IS9" = the subsection of \#3.5.9 where-under rule IS9 is treated). Moreover, where feasible and convenient subsectioning is further delicatized by suffixing the designation of one of a series of discussion points (e.g. \#3.2.1(i) refers to discussion point (i) of \#3.2.1).

Simple references to "above" and "below" refer to intrasectional subsections. E.g. if "cf (i) above" occurs within \#3.2.1, reference is to subsection \#3.2.1(i).

Finally, note that in the interests of symmetrical presentation section and subsection numbering need not always comprise a full succession. E.g. \#2.5.6 is the first subsection of \#2.5 because it corresponds to \#3.5.6 of \#3, and whilst there are subsections \#3.5.1-5 there are no corresponding \#2.5.1-5. Cf also the discussion in \#12.2.
5.2. The names of formal entities (spec those introduced by M-rule) are pluralized with an apostrophized "s" unless by coincidence they terminally spell part of a nonabbreviated English word. E.g. the plural of "Vbal" is "Vbal's", while the plural of "Vtheme" is "Vthemes".

5.3. With the exception of "e.g.", "i.e.", and "q.v.", abbreviations are not followed by a period. Note the following list. Conventional abbreviations are not glossed.

Abd = Sheikh Abdullah Khaffa:ji:, an informant of Macuch's; of Maix.

cf

cond = condition

esp

etc

ex, exx = example, examples

fe = feminine (used in glosses, esp in #12)

Fig, Figg

fol = following

immed

incl

mod = modern

op cit

orig

par = paragraph
prec = preceding

resp

Sa:b = Na:sə Na:bul:ri:, an informant of Macuch's; cf Maix.

spec = specifically

trad = traditional

vs

5.4.

--> , <-- , == , =/=, =/= . . See #6.2.

(a), (b), (c), etc; (m); (±); +, -, ±; w, x, y, z; (A), (B), (C), etc.

See #6.3.

â, â. See #6.7.2.

&, /, =, -, ⇒ , # , † , ‡ . See #6.7.3.

( ); w, x, y, z; φ; nX, nX; I', I, 2', 2, 3; RI', RI,
R2, etc; x, X. See #6.7.4.

//x// = "X is a morphophonemic, or nonphonemic cenematic, entity" (cf #1.3) 60

/x/ = "X is phonemic" (cf #3.6.24) 60

{X} = (i) "X is plerematic" (cf #1.3) 60

(ii) "X is lexemic" (cf #3.3)
(iii) "X is radical" (cf #3.5.7"LS6")

X > Y, Y < X = "X is larger than Y" (cf #6.7.4)

X ≥ Y, Y ≤ X = "X is equal to or larger than Y" (cf #6.7.4)
For <, > as assimilatory symbols, cf #6.7.4.

\( \langle X \rangle = \) (i) encloses lexical \( M', S', P', M''M''S'', P'' \)
specifications (cf #3.3.5)
(ii) has special use in IS-rules (cf #6.4)
(iii) is orthographic (cf #8)

For the two uses of ..., see #6.7.2 and #6.7.4

\( "X" = \) (i) "X is quoted" and certain derivative functions,
incl citation of subsections corresponding to rules
(cf #5.1)
(ii) "X is a symbolizable category" (cf #3.2.3)

\([X] = \) (i) "X is a linearized domination" (cf #3.2.1(iii),
#6.6)
(ii) "X is phonetic" (cf #9)
(iii) "X is a feature-column" (cf #6.7.4)
(iv) "X is an index" (cf #3.2.1(iv))
(v) "X is a line designator" (cf #6.4)

\( X = \) (i) "X is M-terminal" (cf #3.2.3)
(ii) "X as an M2-domination heads a lexemic subsection"
(cf #3.3.5(i))
(iii) "X" is emphasized or contrasted. Such emphasis
or contrast is often represented by \( X \), esp when con-
fusion might result (notably with the +ph semiconsonants
\( s, k, t \)). Exx in #10.7.

For the use of __ as a relational slot symbol, cf #6.7.2.
5.5. Index of terms

Most of the following entries are terms whose (ordinarily) initial antecedents in the main body of the analysis are underlined and which are explicitly or implicitly defined in the sections designated. A few others (e.g. Base, C1) are generic terms for formal analytic entities introduced by the M-rules. Two terms, Na and Sg, name hypostatized informal counterparts entities as "unmarked" counterparts to the "marked" formal analytic entities Fe and Pl resp. Cf #3.4"R3.1".

Finally, note that a great number of terms have been used throughout the analysis in more or less conventional or obvious ways and will not be found in the list below. A few examples are "distinctivity", "generate", "paradigm", "syntagm", "transduce".

abbreviated (derivation, tree, etc) #1.3
abut #6.7.2
adverb #3.2"M2"
afel #3.2."M48"
affix #3.5.6"JS2"
allog #3.6.11"P1"
allomorph #3.5.8.1
alphanabetic writing system ##8.1, 8.2.1
array #3.2.1(iii)

Base = generic term for Abase, Cbase, Dbase, etc. Noncapitalized "base" is used when referring to any of the class of lexemes serving as L-exponents of Base.
bilabial stop (B)  #3.5.2
$\circ$ = glide
category  #3.2.1(ii)
C1 = generic term for Ecl and Pcl.
closed syllable  #3.6.4(vi)
coda  #3.6.4(iv)
component  #1.3
conjunction  #3.2"M2"
conjunctive (rule)  #6.4
consonant (C)  #3.5.2
contentive  #3.3.5(iv)
cooccur, cooccurrence  #6.7.2
correlative  #3.6.2
demonstrative  #3.2"M2"
dental stop (D)  #3.5.2
derivation  #1.3
display  #3.3.3
dominate, domination  #3.2.1
ep'ncletic  #3.6.5"JS2"
encodation, encode  #3.5.1
epithet (adj) epithetical  #3.2"M2"
ethippaal  #3.2"M48"
ethippeel  #3.2"M48"
ettafel  #3.2"M48"
expand, expansion  #3.2.1
exponency, exponent  #3.3.1
feature, feature-column  #3.5.1, 3.5.2
figura $\#3.5.5, 6.4$
final, J-final, (#-, word-)final $\#3.6.4(v)$
full (derivation, rule chain, etc) $\#1.3$
functor (morpheme) $\#3.2.1(ii)$
geminate, gemination, gemination marker $\#\#3.5.1, 3.5.4$
gerund $\#3.2"M2"
gizra $\#3.5.7.1$
glide ($\emptyset$) $\#3.5.2$
homonymy $\#3.3.5(v)$
I is used in rule chains to indicate programming of an
inflective morpheme (cf. Fig 12)
index, indices $\#3.2.1(iv)$
independent symbolization $\#3.5.8.1$
ininitive (adj infinitival) $\#3.2"M2"
Infl (adj inflective) = generic term for Dinfl, Einfl, 
Vinfl, etc.
initial, J-initial, (#-, word-)initial $\#3.6.4(v)$
interlude $\#3.6.4(iv)$
J = any (phonological) juncture, viz $\#, **, *, :$
juncture $\#\#3.5.1, 3.5.6$
K = semiconsonant
kernel adverb, kernel conjunction, etc $\#3.2"M2"
L is used in rule chains to indicate programming of Base
or Root (i.e. M-terminal instructions to the L-component)
(cf. Fig 7)
limeative $\#3.2"M2"
line $\#6.4$
linearization $\#3.2.1(iii)$
linkage, linkage marker, linked #3.5.1, 3.5.3
liquid (L) #3.5.2
letter #8.1
Lex = generic term for Alex, Clex, Rlex, etc.
lexeme, lexical morpheme #3.3.1
M' #3.3.3
M" #3.3.4
Ma = "masculine", as an informal label for the formal
null-morpheme which is the unmarked counterpart of
marked Fe, viz "feminine". Cf #3.4"R3.1".
macrosegment #3.5.6"JS1"
Mandaic (Classical, Modern, Postclassical) #1.2
marker #3.2.2, 3.2"M6"
metanalysis #3.3.2, 9.9
microsegment #3.5.6"JS2"
morph #3.5.8.1
morpheme #3.2.1(ii)
morphemic writing system #8.1, 8.3
morphophoneme #3.5.1, 3.6.1
nasal (N) #3.5.2
noun (adj nominal) #3.2"M2"
nucleus #3.6.4(ii)
onset #3.6.4(iv)
open syllable #3.6.4(vi)
ordinative #3.2"M2"
order #3.6.1
ordered disjunctive (rule) #6.4
P'  #3.3.3
P'' #3.3.4
pael  #3.2"M48"

participle (adj participial)  #3.2"M2"
phonemic  #1.3, 3.6.1, 3.6.24.1
portmanteau  #3.5.8.1
position tag  #3.5.9.1
positioning function  #3.5.5
prefix  #3.5.6"JS2"
proclitic  #3.5.6"JS2"
qal  #3.2"M30,48"
quesitive  #3.2"M2"
radical  #3.3.3
radical-dependent symbolization  #3.5.8.1
radical tag  #3.3.3, 3.5.1
realizate, realization, realize  #3.6.1
relator  #3.2"M2"
represent, representate, representation  #1.3

Root = the formal entity introduced by e.g. M23. "Root" is partially contrasted with noncapitalized "root" which is used when referring to any of the class of lexemes serving as L-exponents of Root.

rule chain  #1.3
S'  #3.3.3
S'' #3.3.4
scope  #6.5
scriptio defectiva  #8.2.1
scriptio plena  #8.2.1
segment  

semiconsonant (K)  

semivowel (W)  

Sg = "singular", as an informal label for the formal null-morpheme which is the unmarked counterpart of marked P1, viz "plural".

simple disjunctive (rule)  

spirant (S)  

stage  

stem  

string  

strong (radical, root)  

Suf = generic term for Asuf, Bsuf, etc.

suffix  

syllabic writing system  

syllable  

symbolize, symbolization, symbolize  

synonymy  

T is used in rule chains to indicate programming of a thematic morpheme (cf Fig 8).

Theme (adj thematic) = generic term for Atheme, Ctheme, Vtheme, etc.

traditional (reading pronunciation)  

transform, transformate, transformation  

tree  

V = vowel, or prefix (mnemonically "verb") for #12 sections.

verb (adj verbal)  

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vocalization  #3.5.8.1
vowel (V)     #3.5.2
W = semivowel
weak (radical, root)  #3.5.7.1
Word = the formal primitive entity introduced by M1.
Noncapitalized and informal "word" is, however,
often used with quite equivalent purport.
word, kernel  #3.2"M1"
word, morphologic  #3.2"M1"
word, phonologic  #3.2"M1", 3.5.6"JS1"
Yngvean order  #1.3
6. (Appendix) Formal symbology

6.1. This appendix provides detailed instructions for reading the formal rules of #2. In addition, several and perhaps most of the symbols discussed are also employed elsewhere in the analysis. Hence the present appendix is partially a supplement to that of #5.

#6.2 introduces the representational format; #6.3 discusses XXXX conditions, concatenatory symbols, and certain variables; #6.4 discusses the three types of rule format; #6.5 defines the scope of symbols so far treated; #6.6 discusses the role of linearization and derivatives thereof within the formal rule format; #6.7 is dedicated to remaining symbological equipment employed in #2: spec #6.7.2 treats relational symbols, #6.7.3 truth-functional symbols, and #6.7.4 miscellaneous symbols. Finally, #6.8 is a corpus of examples each of which comprises a discursive restatement of all or part of a relevant formal rule. These examples are appealed to throughout the main body of the appendix. Exemplary rule restatements in #6.8 are presented in the order of their corresponding rules in #2, and each rule is cited by the number assigned to it in #2. Note finally that the discussion of #6.2-7 covers only the highlights of formal rule implementation. Study of the examples will reveal many symbological facets and extensions not explicitly mentioned but immediately graspable. Further control of the formulaic apparatus of #2 can also be gained by comparing the rule entries of #3.
6.2. The general format of the representational rule is $X \rightarrow Y$, viz "X is represented by Y" or "rewrite Y as the representation of X". This is not to be confused with the partially overlapping but specialized use of $X \Rightarrow Y$ to mean "Y, which is a symbolization of X". Though in the normal case, esp throughout #2, the barb of the representational arrow faces right while the symbolizational arrow ordinarily points left, Y $\leftarrow X$ and $X \Rightarrow Y$ are used where stylistically or formatwise convenient. The negative counterparts of $\rightarrow$, $\leftarrow$, $\Rightarrow$, $\Leftarrow$, $\Rightarrow$, $\Leftarrow$ = (cf #6.7.3). For $\rightarrow$, cf any example; for $\Leftarrow$, P3.1.

6.3. Representational rules may be context-free or context-sensitive. In the latter case a rule is accompanied by a set of one or more conditions, listed following the rule proper under the heading "cond". These conditions are cross-referred to the rule itself by means of various symbols as follows.

In the normal case such cross-reference is marked by a set of parenthesized lower case letters (a,b, ... ,n) but excluding (i,l,m) to avoid confusion resp with i as a lower case Roman numeral either in position tags (#6.4) or informally in numbering discursive points within the text (cf e.g. the next paragraph), 1 as the Arabic numeral 'one', and m in its own function as the condition "marked" (see next paragraph). A context-sensitive rule employing such conditions may be synopted as $X \rightarrow (a) Y$, cond (a) Z which reads "X is represented by Y as long as condition Z is true of X".
Note that the condition is illustrated is on the representate X, not on the representation Y. Indeed, if said condition is not true of X then Y cannot be programmed as X's representation. Context-free rules include M1,2. Context-sensitive rules of format X --> (a) Y constitute the great majority of all rules, but cf among others M39, M51, M52, R1.5, P2.4.

A few other symbols function more or less comparably to the condition-letters just discussed.

(i) X --> (m) Y reads "X is represented by Y when some lexeme already in the array is positively marked in its M', M", S', S", P', or P" for such Y-representation of X". Cf M56.

(ii) X --> (± Y reads "X is optionally represented by Y". In this one case (±)X --> Y has the same effective meaning. Cf TS10, P9.3.

(iii) Related to (ii) and esp to be noted in the M-rules, is the employment of nonparenthesized +, -, and ± molding concatenations of representational symbols. In this usage e.g. X --> Y + Z programs "Y + Z", X --> Y ± Z programs either "Y + Z" or "Y", X --> ± Y + Z programs "Y + Z" or "Z", X --> Y - Z programs "Y", X --> - Y + Z programs "Z", etc. Cf M1, M18, and almost any other M-rule. Note as a special convention that if X --> ± Y ± Z constitutes a full rule, only one negative option may be taken. I.e. while "Y", "Z", or "Y + Z" are licit programmings, "±" is not. Cf M46.
(iv) Alphabet-terminal lower case letters like $w,x,y,z$ are sometimes used, esp in R-rules, as variables over $+$ and $-$, in precisely the same way as $\alpha, \beta$, etc have been used in recent literature.\textsuperscript{61} E.g. $X \rightarrow Y \times Z$ programs "$Y$" or "$Y \pm Z$" pursuant to the value of $x$ which may have been specified within or with reference to the rule in question. If there has been no such specification, $X \rightarrow Y \times Z$ is equivalent to $X \rightarrow Y \pm Z$. Note of course that within one and the same rule if $x = -$ then $-x = +$ and conversely. Cf M23, R1.5.

Another general type of condition is marked by parenthesized upper case letters occurring as superscripts to another symbol, normally the representation, i.e. $X \rightarrow Y^{(A)}$. Such conditions do not implement or inhibit the choice of $Y$ as representation, but rather specify some property or properties appertaining to $Y$. I.e. $X \rightarrow Y^{(A)}, \text{cond } (A) Z$ reads "$X$ is represented by $Y$ concerning which $Z$ is true". Cf LS4, P4.1. This superscriptive use of cross-referential letters is actually a special case of the general use of superscripts to indicate some characteristic or characteristics of the symbol in question. Alphabet-terminal lower case letters like $w,x,y,z$ are frequently thus used in the P-component as variables over various feature values. E.g. $P$-componental $X^Y$ reads "segment $X$ of feature constituency $XX\times XY$ Y". A similar but nonvariable $P$-componental use of the superscript is $X^\emptyset$, viz "segment $X$ of null feature-constituency except for what is meant by $X$ itself". E.g. $G^\emptyset$
effectively means "full feature-column [+co]", $\mathcal{M}^k = "full feature-column [+na]"$, etc. Cf P3.1,3.2.

For the M-peculiar conditions called indices, cf #3.2.1(iv) and M4, M18.

6.4. Since a given representational rule often specifies a number of alternative representations of varying complexity under a variety of often complex conditions, it has proved necessary to formalize three general types of procedure for selecting among alternative representations.

The simple disjunctive type is $X \rightarrow V/W/.../Z$ or equivalently, in case the potential representations are notationally lengthy, $X \rightarrow [1/1] V [1/2] W [1/3] ... [1/n] Z$. In either case all relevant potential representations are equipollent, conditions on their individual choice being equal. As a limiting case, if none of $V$, $W$, ..., $Z$ is marked with a condition, the schemata in question may quite freely program "V", "W", ..., or "Z". Cf M2, M18, M41, M52.

The ordered disjunctive type is $X \rightarrow [1] V [2] W [3] ... [n] Z$, whereby each line (i.e. each stretch of potential representation bounded on the left by its corresponding [ ] and on the right either by another [ ] or by the end of the representational complex) starting with [1] must successively be scanned for its representational potential by dint of its attendant conditions. The earliest line so scanned and found representationally adequate is thereupon
programmed as the representation, the scanning process ceases, and the rule is exhausted. E.g. if \( [1] V \) is immed preceded by a condition (a) which is met by \( X \), the rule programs "V" as the representation. If however condition (a) is not met by \( X \) but condition (b) on line [2] \( W \) is so met, then the rule programs "W" as representation. And so on. It is important to note the following property of ordered disjunctive rules. If the conditions of each of \( n \) successive lines permit their resp lines to function as representations, it is always and only the earliest such line which is in fact so programmed. Cf M39, P2.4, P7e.

The conjunctive type is limited to the TS- and IS-subcomponents. In the TS-rules the format is

\[
X \rightarrow [1.1] V [1.2] W [1.3] \ldots [1.n] Z. \quad \text{All conditions on all lines being equal, all relevant potential representations are successively programmed as an actual multiple representation. Cf TS5. The case of the IS-rules is analogous except that the format is especially structured to concomitantly program IS-peculiar position-tagged symbolizations (#3.5.9.1). I.e. whereas a TS-rule } X \rightarrow [1.1] V [1.2] W [1.3] \ldots [1.n] Z \text{ may all else being equal program a multiple representation "VW...Z", an analogous IS-rule } X \rightarrow y <i> V <ii> W <iii> \ldots <n> Z \text{ programs not "VW...Z" but rather "<V>i <W>ii <...>iii <Z>n", i.e. a construction of position-tagged symbolizations. Note finally that the individual representational conjuncts of this type of rule, be it TS or IS, each comprise a figura (#3.5.5). Cf IS25.
6.5. Each of the symbols so far discussed has a **scope**, i.e. domain of influence.

(a, b, ..., mn); (m); (±); +, −, ±; w, x, y, z

each has for its scope its immed fol symbol plus the scope or dominations of the latter. The one type of exception to this will be discussed at the end of this section. Note that parentheses may be used in conventional ways to define scopes, and that for purposes of scope-reading S-generated concatenations of morphophonemes count as one symbol. E.g. in (a) X + Y, X is the scope of (a) and Y is the scope of +. In (a)(X + Y), Y is still the scope of +, but X + Y is the scope of (a). In an S-rule specifying X −→ (a) YZ, YZ (= an S-generated concatenation of morphophonemes) is the scope of (a). Cf M26, M56, R3.1.

The definition of a superscript's scope corresponds to that defined for the symbols in the preceding paragraph if "its immed fol symbol" is replaced by "the symbol to which it is superscript". Cf P4.1,7e.

[ ] has for its scope just the line it defines (#6.4).

A special notational convention should be noted regarding line-defining [ ] in construction with +, −, ±. Let [A] and [B] specify any two values of [ ]; x, y = +, −, ±; and W = the scope (resp line) of [ ]. Then the successive pair of lines [A] x W [B] y W or equivalently [A] x W

[B] y W
may be notationally abbreviated to

\[ [A] \ x \ y \ \{ W \]

or even collapsed to

\[ [A] \ x \ [B] \ y \ W. \]

In sum note that in all these formats (i) the scope of
\[ [A] \] is \( x \ W \), and that of \[ [B] \] is \( y \ W \); (ii) the scope both of \( x \) and of \( y \) is \( W \). Cf M26, M39.

6.6. Conditions, and in several R-### rules represents and/or representations, are often stated as linearizations of subtrees (#3.2(iii)). In fact, this usage has been extended in certain ways beyond the pale of the \( M- \) and \( R- \) components. Spec, \([X][Y]\) need not only read "\( X \) dominates \( Y \)" but more generally "\( X \) dominates a representate of \( M \ Y \)". Cf M4, M24, P4,1.

Other symbological conventions employed in #2 with regard to dominational \([ \ ]\) include the following.

\( X \ \text{immed}[Y] = "X \ and \ Y \ such \ that \ X \ immediately \ dominates \ Y" \) or "\( X \ and \ Y \ in \ the \ relation \ of \ immediate \ dominate-domination". It will be seen that \( X \ \text{immed}[Y] \) is, as it were, a mominalization of \( X \rightarrow Y \). Cf M56.

\( X[\text{only } Y] = "X \ and \ Y \ such \ that \ Y \ is \ the \ sole \ domination \ of \ X \ at \ the \ relevant \ expansional \ depth" \) or "\( X \ and \ Y \ such \ that \ Y \ is \ a \ domination \ of \ X \ and \ had \ no \ immediate \ constituent(s)". Cf M21.
X only[Y] = simultaneously X immed[Y] and X[only Y].
Cf M4.

Certain allied usages may be seen in M39, M59.

The use of the M-componential index (#3.2(iv)) is likewise an adaptation of dominational [ ].

6.7.1. Conditions have in the great majority of cases been uniformized by implementing their statement in terms only of the relevant linguistic elements and a restricted inventory of metasymbols (cf however P6.1, P7s). A number of these latter have already been discussed. The remaining symbol types may conveniently be classified as relational (#6.7.2), truth-functional (#6.7.3), and miscellaneous (#6.7.4).

6.7.2. Relational symbols include at least é, á, __, ....

X é Y = "X occurs within the same overall construction as Y",
i.e. "X cooccurs with Y". In the present analysis such cooccurrence is always limited to the word, be it morphologic or phonologic.

X é Y__ = "X occurs to the immed right of Y".
X é __Y = "X occurs to the immed left of Y".
X á Y = "either X é Y__ or X é __Y", i.e. "X abuts upon Y, and conversely".

Note that in the foregoing three formats neither linearizational brackets ([, ]) nor the concatenational symbol +, when interposed, interferes with the definitions adduced.
I.e. $X \in Y$\_\_\_, $X \in Y$\_\_\_, $X \in Y$\_\_\_\_\_, etc are all special cases of $X \in Y$. Similarly for $X \in \_\_Y$.

Likewise $X \acute{a} Y$ subsumes $X \acute{a} + Y$, $X \acute{a} [Y$, $X \acute{a} [[Y$, etc.

In this vein note the special interpretive conventions concerning the conditions of JS2 (#3.5.6"JS2"). Cf M39, M52, P2.3, P13.2.

$X \in Y$\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = "X occurs to the right of Y, but not necessarily to the immediate right", and similarly for $X \in \_\_\_\_Y$. Cf IS25.

6.7.3. Truth-functional symbols include at least &\_, /\_, =\_, -\_, i.e. resp conjunctive, disjunctive, equivalence-predication, and negative functions.

$X \& Y = "both \ X \ and \ Y"$.

$X/Y = "either \ X \ or \ Y \ or \ both"$.

$X = Y = "X \ is \ Y"$, or more specifically "X is defined as Y" (e.g. when X is a superscript condition and Y is its corresponding entry under cond), "X has Y for a value" (e.g. when X is a variable), etc.

$-X = "non-X"$. This latter function is specially symbolized in certain cases. Spec $\emptyset$, $\&$, $\#$ are the negatives of $\emptyset$, $\&$, $\#$, resp (cf also #6.2).

It might incidentally be mentioned that throughout #2 the implicational function $X \Rightarrow Y$ has consistently been reduced to its disjunctive counterpart, viz $-X/Y$. 

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Certain differences should be noted between truth-functional & and concatenatory + (#6.3(iii)). X & Y = Y & X whereas X + Y \neq Y + X. With reference to the construction W + X + Y + Z, it is true that W \in X + Y and likewise true that W \in X & Y. But whilst it is true that W \in X & Z and that W \in Y & X, it is false that W \in X + Z and that W \in Y + Z.

Cf M24, M39, M51, R1.5, R3.1, TS23, P2.4.

6.7.4. Several other symbols of general or restricted usage are found in the rules of #2.

Parentheses, as was intimated in #6.5, are used in obvious ways to effect differential subgroupings of symbols. E.g. X/(Y&Z) = "either X on the one hand or the group consisting of Y and Z on the other" whilst (X/Y)&Z = "both at least X or Y on the one hand and Z on the other". Cf M26.

As has been incidentally illustrated time and again throughout #6, most recently in the immed prec sentence, alphabet-terminal uppercase letters such as W,X,Y,Z are frequently used as variables over other than + and -, and otherwise than superscriptively to other symbols. In these latter functions lower case w,x,y,z are used. Cf #6.3(iv) and R1.5.

Another symbol that has been used above, as well as in
several connections throughout the analysis in general, is \( \emptyset \), viz the null symbol. Cf R3.1, P2.1.

Though the level-markers \{ \}, // //, / / are not generally used in the formal rules of \#2 (cf note 60), the following related usages should be noted.

\( X \) marks \( X \) as \( M \)-terminal, either as a functor morpheme or as Bases or Root, viz an instruction to the \( L \)-component to supply a lexeme as an exponent. Cf \#3.2.3 and M18,23.

\( \{ X \} \) marks \( X \) as a lexeme. Cf M18.

"\( X \)" marks \( X \) as a symbolizable category. Cf M18.

\( n_X = "a \ sequence \ of \ n \ X's". \) \( n_{MX} = "a \ series \ of \ at \ least \ m \ and \ at \ most \ n \ X's". \) Cf M1, M56, P2.5, P12.3.

In the \( S- \) and \( P- \) rules, feature-columns or parts thereof are often represented within \[ \] with constituent feature specifications separated one from another by commas. If such a \( [W,X,Y] \) is employed in immed association with its corresponding segment or segment-set \( Z \), the notation is \( [W,X,Y,Z] \) . Cf LS4, P2.6, P3.1.

A feature change \([X,Y,Z] \rightarrow [W,Y,Z]\) may be abbreviated \([X,Y,Z] \rightarrow [W,...]\) as long as it is clear that \( X \rightarrow W \) is the change meant. Cf LS4, P3.2.

If a feature change is specified whereby a feature \( [X] \)
is introduced into a column containing feature [Y], and if
[X] and [Y] are seen to be incompatible in the feature matrix
of Fig 4 (#3.5.2), then [Y] goes to null. For X = +vo and Y =
+br, cf P5.2.

Where there is no ambiguity, > and < may be used to mark
assimilatory feature changes of adjacent segments. A regressive-
assimilatory change [xY] --> [-xY] may be written
[xY] --> [Y<], whilst an analogous progressive-assimilatory
change may be written [xY] --> [>Y]. Cf P3.2.

Note incidentally that > and < are also unambiguously
used in their normal mathematical function as "larger than",
e.g. X > Y or Y < X = "X is larger than Y". In this vein
X ≥ Y or Y ≤ X = "X is equal to or larger than Y". Cf P2.7.

Where the meaning is clear, radicals may be referred to
by radical tag alone, viz I', I, 2', 2, 3. In cases where
confusion might result, the notation RI', RI, R2', R2, R3
is employed. For the abbreviatory use of {} to mark radicals,
see #3.5.7 "LS6". Cf LS4, P2.3.

In the P-component \( \text{\( x \)} \) = a short viz simple viz nongeminate
segment X. X: = a long viz geminate segment X. This latter
notation is continued even after //:// qua morphophoneme
is dissolved by the conventions of #3.6.14.1. Cf P2.4, P13.2.
6.8. Examples

1) M1) Word may be rewritten as \( n \) Pcl + Core + Ecl, Core + Ecl, or Core. \( n \) Pcl = "a sequence of \( n \) Pcl's". For the #s on either side of the rule, cf #3.2.1(i).

M2) illustrates a simple disjunctive rule.

M4) If Rel is chosen as expansion of this simple disjunctive rule, index [B] specifies that subsequent expansion of Rel include "a constituent Rtheme whose only immediate expansion is Rlex, such an Rlex itself dominating R"base". For details on indices cf #3.2(iv).

M18) illustrates a simple disjunctive rule with two alternative expansions, line [1/1] whose scope is from \( \pm \) Pcl[A] through + Alex, and [1/2] whose scope is from \( \pm \) Pcl[B] through + Asuf. If line [1/1] is chosen, the expansion may be Pcl + Dbase + Alex, Pcl + Alex, Dbase + Alex, or Alex. If line [1/2] is chosen, the expansion may be Pcl + Etheme + Asuf, Pcl + Ntheme + Asuf, Etheme + Asuf, or Ntheme + Asuf. If line [1/1] expansion Pcl + Dbase + Alex is chosen, the first two constituents are accompanied by indices [A] and [m] resp. Condition (A) of the former refers to a structure which may (partially) be defined as (containing) "a constituent Rel having for L-exponent either \( R"base1 \) or \( R\{base2 \), but not the former if the word in question also contains Dbase as a constituent". Condition (m) of the latter is "marked", i.e. any lexeme
chosen by L-rule as an exponent of Dbase must be positively marked in its M' for occurrence in a word of such and such structural characteristics.

Asuf and Dbase are underlined as M-terminal symbols, Asuf being a functor morpheme and Dbase being an instruction to the L-component to supply an appropriate lexeme as an exponent. The { } around R"base1 and R"base2 mark them as lexemes.

M21) If expansion of this simple disjunctive rule is via line [1/2] to Rtheme, index [D] on this latter specifies that the subsequent expansion of Rtheme include "Rlex without immediate constituent(s) but itself having as an L-exponent either {R"base2}, {R"base6}, or {R"base13}".

M23) illustrates the use of variables. x Mea is an instruction to choose between + Mea and - Mea. The index [Y] refers to a set of conditions Y on the subsequent expansion of Mea. Index [A] specifies that whatever lexeme is chosen as an exponent of Root must be positively marked in its M' for Vbal expansion to whatever values of x and Y have already (in view of the Yngvean order of expansion) been chosen for Mea. Thus if x = -, Mea is not part of the expansion, hence also Y is void, and the M' of a Root exponent would have to be marked "- Mea" for Vbal expansion. If on the other hand x = +, Y might e.g. = Asp[Cau], in which case the relevant lexeme's M' would have to contain "+Mea[Asp[Cau]]" for Vbal expansion.
The effect of M3 is to make the infinitival system dependent on the verbal system for the expansion of its Mea. This explicates the overall convergence of verbal and infinitival paradigms. The same relation exists between the participial and verbal systems; cf #2.2"M27".

Root is underlined as an M-terminal symbol, spec an instruction to the L-component to supply an appropriate lexeme as an exponent. Itheme is in quotation marks as a symbolizable category (cf #3.2.3 and "TS5" below).

M24) Itheme, as long as it neither is an expansion of Pol nor cooccurs with Vinfl within the same word, may expand either to Llex or to Llex + Llex. If however either of the alternatives of condition (a) holds, expansion is limited to Llex.

M26) is a simple disjunctive rule with two alternative expansions, lines [1/1] and [1/2]. These lines are not, however, perfectly equipollent, since [1/1] may only be chosen if condition (a) is fulfilled, viz if the dominate Otheme does not cooccur with 0infl. (Note incidentally that the scope of [1/1] is Olex ± (Olex/0XX0suf) while the scope of (a) is [1/1] plus the latter's scope. Hence (a) and [1/1] have effectively the same scope). If line [1/2] is chosen (either as first choice or because cond (a) on [1/1] is not fulfilled) there are several possibilities for expansion. The first constituent, Olex, is in any case obligatory. Then the complex ((a)(Olex/0suf)/((a)± 0suf/± Bsuf)) is
obligatory only if cond (a) is not the case, viz if Otheme does in fact cooccur with a previously generated Oinfl.

If on the other hand cond (a) is the case, subline [1] does not apply and subline [2] is scanned. This latter specifies that 
\[(a)(\text{Olex}/\text{Osuf})/((a)\,\pm\,\text{Osuf}/\,\pm\,\text{Bsuf})\]

is an optional expansion. Note that the expansional conditions on this complex \((a) \ldots \text{Bsuf})\) are implemented by an ordered disjunctive relation between sublines [1] and [2], themselves embedded in simple disjunctive line [1/2].

If line [1/2] has been chosen but not the complex \((a) \ldots \text{Bsuf})\), Otheme's expansion is simply to Olex. If however expansion to Olex + \((a) \ldots \text{Bsuf})\) has been chosen, the internal expansion of this latter constituent proceeds as follows. If condition (a) is met, then either constituent \(\text{Olex}/\text{Osuf}\) or constituent \(\pm\,\text{Osuf}\,\pm\,\text{Bsuf}\) is chosen. Note that this latter must be chosen in default of \(\text{Olex}/\text{Osuf}\), for though its own constituents Osuf and Bsuf are each of them optional, the choice of containing complex \((a) \ldots \text{Bsuf})\) has been positive. In sum Otheme may expand via line [1/2] to Olex + Olex, Olex + Osuf, Olex + Osuf + Bsuf, or Olex + Bsuf. If on the other hand condition (a) is not met, then expansion via line [1/1] is inhibited and expansion via line [1/2] must be to Olex + \((a) \ldots \text{Bsuf})\). Expansion of \((a) \ldots \text{Bsuf})\) in turn can only and must be to Bsuf. It can only be to Bsuf since the other constituents of the complex require that (a) be met. It must be to Bsuf because, although this latter is prefixed by \(\pm\), choice of the overall
complex ((a) ... Bsuf)) has been positive via subline [1]. Hence if condition (a) is not met, Otheme can only expand to Olex + Bsuf via line [1/2].

M39) is an ordered disjunctive rule with two lines, [1] and [2]. Line [1] must first be scanned and if concomitant condition (a) is met, viz if the dominate Rlex is an expansion of the same Rtheme that has expanded to R"base, the scanning process ceases and line [1] must be programmed. On the other hand line [2] is programmed if and only if cond (a) is not the case.

Note that if line [1] is chosen and in turn R'base with its concomitant index [C], this latter specifies that R'base must L-exponentially select {R'base13} via subline [1] if con (b) is met, i.e. if R'base is an expansion of the same Rtheme that has expanded to {R"base1}. Failing cond (b), subline [2] is scanned and L-exponency is context-freely by {R'base6}, {R'base8}, or {R'base16}. M39 thus illustrates the use within a condition (viz (C)) both of lines (viz [1] and [2]) and of other conditions (viz (b)).

M41) is a simple disjunctive rule with three potential expansions. Said expansions may be reviewed in any order, but choice of two of them is context-sensitive. Spec Heavy may be programmed as long as Type cooccurs with neither Strong nor Pre; Light may be programmed as long as Type does not cooccur with Strong; and Qcon may be programmed unconditionally.
M46) Mea must expand to Voi + Asp, Voi, or Asp₁, and illustrates the special convention regarding $X \rightarrow \pm Y \pm Z$ listed in #6.3(iii). If this convention is compared with the two cases in "M26" above of obligatory expansion of optional constituents within a positively chosen construction, $X \rightarrow \pm Y \pm Z$ can be regarded as an abbreviation for $X \rightarrow +(\pm Y \pm Z)$.

M51) In this simple disjunctive rule, Esuf₂ may be unconditionally chosen; Esuf₃ may be chosen as dominate Esuf if it cooccurs with some priorly programmed lexeme (spec Root or Bbase) whose $M^n$ is marked positively for the programming of Esuf₃; and Esuf₁ may be chosen as long as cond (a) is met. This latter specifies that Esuf on the one hand may not cooccur with Otheme and on the other may only cooccur with Atheme if a cooccurrent lexeme of is positively so marked in its $M^n$.

M52) This rule in effect programs Nsuf₁ as the unmarked Nsuf when the latter immed precedes Fe, and Nsuf₂ as the unmarked expansion when Nsuf does not so precede Fe. Under marked (viz (m)) conditions, however, the programming may be reversed. Such marking would be entered in the $M^n$ of some lexeme (spec Root or Bbase) cooccurring with Nsuf.

M56) The scope of (a&m) is $1NN[m]$: that of (b) is $[1] + Pl \pm (Con \pm Det)$; that of (c) is $[2] + Pl \pm (Con \pm Det)$; that of + is $Pl \pm (Con \pm Det)$; and that the scopes of the three $\pm$'s are resp $Pl \pm (Con \pm Det)$, $(Con \pm Det)$, and Det. Condition (a) specifies that dominate Ninfl₁ occur as an
immediate expansion of Nom. If this condition is met, and if some cooccurrent lexeme (spec Root or Nbase) has an appropriately marked M", expansion is licit to $\hat{\text{INM}}[m]$, i.e. a sequence of at least one and at most two NM's whose subsequent choice via M62 must be dictated by the terms of the just-mentioned lexeme's M".

M59) Condition (a) specifies that dominate Rinf (either occur in a Word dominating no less nor more than one Lex, which in turn has expanded to R"base, or be dominated by Pcl.

R1.5) illustrates the use of variables. The rule applies to effect the transformation to the right of the arrow just in case cond (a) is true of the transformate to the left of the arrow, viz if and only if the transformate is either Sub[SM+Pers[3rd]+Fe+P1] or Sub[SM+PERPens[1st]+Fe]. Incidentally, note the use of an ordered disjunctive format within cond (a).

If the transformate meets either of the foregoing qualifications, the transformation is programmed in any case but the constituent (Con + Det[Emp]) may be included only, and then optionally, if conditions (b) and (c) are jointly true of the transformate. Condition (b) requires that said transformate be Sub[SM+Pers[1st/3rd]], while condition (c) requires that the Root exponent in the relevant word contain either h or $?_a$ as a third radical. Note that cooccurrence of a Root exponent is clinched in that (i) only a participle can meet the structural specifications in the transformate, and (ii) rule chain $\#1,2,14,27$ insures that Root will be programmed.
R3.1) is an ordered disjunctive rule, both of whose conditions are in turn stated in an ordered disjunctive format. Line [1] is first inspected, which leads to the scanning of its associated condition (a). In cond (a), in turn, subline [1] is first scanned. If this subcondition applies, all scanning ceases, rule-line [1] applies, viz Fe is deleted, and the rule is exhausted. If however subcondition (a)[1] does not apply, subcondition (a)[2] is scanned. And so on until and provided that some relevant subcondition of (a) applies. If no such subcondition applies, rule line [1] is bypassed and rule line [2] is inspected for the applicability of its optional condition (b). At this point the ordered disjunctive subconditions of (b) are scanned just in the same way as were those of (a). The difference is that even if an applicable subcondition is encountered, Fe need not be deleted in view of the optional (viz (±)) nature of the relevant condition (viz (b)).

Note incidentally the use of variable x in cond (a) subline [2]. What this condition requires is that in any case both the transformate, viz Fe, and 2nd be dominations of Sub. Note however that it is not required that Fe and Sub be immediate constituents, which indeed they will not be in Impf verbs due to the foregoing action of R1.2.

If the specifications of (a)[2] so far discussed are met, then it is further required that the transformate occur either in an Impf verb with a Pl Sub (for x = +) or in a participle or Pf verb with Sg Sub (for x = -; participles are the only
nonverbal words capable of containing Sub, and Impa verbs do not apply since Sub-dominated Sub will have been deleted by R2,3).

JS2) For interpreting the conditions of this rule, cf the discussion in #3.5.6 "JS2".

LS4) Note that the disjunctive symbolize of this rule, viz either ?2 or y2, is unitarily paraphrasable by the feature-column \([xgr,-f1,-br]\); if \(x=+\) then \(?\) is defined, if \(x=-\) then \(y\) is defined. Note also that symbolization \(?\) of (a)[1] abbreviates \([+gr,...]\) \([+gr,-f1,-br]\). Note finally the use of superscriptive condition (A) on symbolization K of (b)[2]. A specification that the symbolize be so programmed is an instruction to rewrite as the symbolization "any K which is identical (viz in feature composition) to the third radical".

TS5) is a complex ordered disjunctive - conjunctive rule. The disjunctive line-set first to be scanned is [1.1] and [1.2], the programming of either of which is subject to cond (a), viz that Itheme not cooccur with Mea. If this condition is met, first mV is programmed via [1.1] and then, since the relation of [1.1] to [1.2] is conjunctive, this latter line likewise scanned, But [1.2] itself comprises a pair of ordered disjunctive sublines such that if either cond (b) alone or conditions (c) and (d) jointly are met,
i3 is programmed via subline [1]; otherwise a3 is programmed via subline [2]. In sum so far, if cond (a) has applied the symbolization of Itheme if is either figura mV immed followed by figura i3, or figura mV immed followed by figura a3. If on the other hand cond (a) is not met, disjunctive line-set [1.1] and [1.2] is bypassed and disjunctive line-set [2.1], [2.2], and [2.3] is scanned. Since this set, like [1.1] and [1.2], is internally conjunctive, a symbolizational construction of three constituent figurae may result if cond (d) is not the case. Viz m on positive option via line [2.1] followed by u3 obligatorily via line [2.2] followed by V:3 via line [2.3] in default of (d).

TS10) The sense of (±) preceding the symbolization is that application of this rule is optional.

TS23) is a straightforward ordered disjunctive rule whose lines are beladen with complex conditional cross-references. E.g. line [1] applies if and only if any of the fol three is true. (i) cond (a); (ii) conditions (b), (c), and (d); (iii) both cond (d) and either cond (e) or if some cooccurrent lexeme (spec the verbal root) has its S" especially marked for a3 Impa symbolization via [1] a3.

TS25) is a five-line conjunctive rule, the most complex of the IS-subcomponent, and as is the case with all IS-rules each of its lines generates a discrete position tag. Each conjunctive line but <ii> comprises an ordered disjunctive set of sublines. With regard to the conditions, notice that
(i) conditions (a), (c), (d), (e), and (g) themselves cross-refer to either or both conditions (k) and (n); and that (ii) conditions (e), (g), and (j) stochastically refer to the presence or absence of conjunctive position tag generating lines as relevant string characteristics. E.g. cond (j) on subline [3] of <vi> requires that the symbolizate cooccur with a priorly programmed <v>. Such a <v>, furthermore, may only have been generated by the very rule under consideration (though this is not in principle necessary, as is illustrable in several cases outside verb morphology).

Note finally that the second alternative of cond (e) specifies that the symbolizate must occur to the left, but not necessarily to the immed left, of OM.

P2.1) specifies that realizate \(' be unconditionally realized as null, viz be context-freely deleted.

P2.3) requires that a cluster of RI immed followed by R2 be linked if it cooccurs with Impf but not also with Mea (i.e. if it occurs in the qal Impf) and if at the same time it cooccurs with a consonant (viz if the relevant phonologic word contains such a consonant) symbolizing either a base or OM.

P2.4) One realization specified by this ordered disjunctive rule is that a syntagm consisting of a short R2 followed by a short vowel followed by a short R3 have its first two
constituents metathesized via line [1] just in case conditions (a) thru (d) jointly hold. Cond (a) requires that the R2 either be identical in feature composition to R3 or be in fact one of the K's ?, y, or w. Cond (b) requires that R3 be consonantal. Cond (c) requires that R2 be not w, viz. revises the second alternative of cond (a) to the effect that R2 be ? or y. Finally, cond (d) requires that the realizeate syntagm as a whole occur immed following a K (of necessity RI) which itself occurs immed following either of two junctures, # or **.

P2.5) The realizeate of this rule reads "a syntagm comprised by n semiconsonants".

P2.6) Note that the feature-columns defining the realizeate and realization resp are equivalent to 
[-gr,-sp,+su][-gr,+sp,xsu,yp] and [-gr,xsu,yp,+sp][-gr,xsu, yph,-sp] resp. The notation chosen was thought to be more graphic of the assimilatory process which this rule implements.

P2.7) Condition (b) reads "semiconsonant X is the third, fourth, ..., nth semiconsonant encountered in an Yngvean (viz here left-to-right) reading of the symbolization of Obase exponent Y".

P3.1) In this rule notice (i) the use of the superscript null symbol in the realizeate, viz, as in fact defined by the
accompanying feature-column, "a segment whose feature constituency is limited to [+vo]"; (ii) the use within conditions of superscriptive subconditions, e.g. 3(c) within cond (e) which reads "any R3 except 3y or 3w"; and (iii) the stipulation in cond (c) that the realize not symbolize P1/.

P3.2) The realizational feature-column [gr<,fl<,...] is equivalent to [ygr,yf1,+vo]. ... indicates the constancy of +vo from realize to realization. gr< and fl< mark regressive assimilation from an immed fol segment of the values of the features in question. This usage is not only more graphic but conveys more information, spec that of directionality, than the use of cross-referential variables like \( x, y, z \). Note also the equivalence of the feature notation [xgr,xf1,+vo] to segmental notation \( V^x \), as well as that of [ygr,yf1,-co] to \( \emptyset^y \).

P4.1) Note the embedment of two depths of superscriptive subconditions within a major condition. Spec y3 in cond (a) cross-refers to (A), which in turn cross-refers to (B). y3(A) in sum reads "any third radical y immed preceding a segment a which realizes a domination of Sub".

P5.2) Note that when realize [xgr,xf1,-br] is converted via line [2] to [xgr,xf1,+vo] ( = [=vo,...]), -br is automatically deleted since no value of br is compatible with +vo in the feature-matrix of Fig 4 in #3.5.2.
P6.1) It will be noted that these two rules are largely couched in discursive rather than symbolic terms. Symbolic conversion would be possible, but the attendant complexity of format would certainly dull any precision of statement which it ought to be the task of symbolic formality to secure.

P7e) Note that the representative of P7e is presented in an ordered disjunctive format. If the simple disjunctive format were employed, the complexities $\phi$ in statement of this rule would be needlessly aggravated. E.g. realize $K^y$ would have to be revised in some way to exclude $\bar{\imath}$ and $y$ in most cases. But such exclusion could not be absolute, since then those tokens of $\bar{\imath}$ and $y$ not meeting joint condition (a&b) on line [1] but in fact meeting joint condition (a&c) on line [2] would be unwarrantedly banned from functioning as realizates.

Note also the conditional complexities stemming from superscript (B) in realization $V(B)K^y$ of line [2]. Condition (B) is itself laid out in an ordered disjunctive format, the implementation of which $\phi$ is via interplay of (d) and (e). E.g. with reference to subline [1] and joint subcondition (d&c) of cond (B), $V(B)$ reads "a vowel which is indifferently realized as $u$ or $i$ just in case $K^x$ (cf cond (a)) is $\bar{\imath}$ or $y$, $K^x$ occurs immed for some juncture, and the containing word expands to Impa".

P9.3) Note that realize $H$ is prefixed by $(\pm)$, marking its realize function as optional. If $H$ were the sole
realizate of the rule, this optionality would be marked, as in the normal case, by prefixing the realization with \( \pm \), e.g. line \([1]\) would be prefixed by \(((a \text{ thru } d)\pm)\). Since however application of the rule is obligatory in the case of partner realizare \( \gamma \), this standard format is not facilely employed. Note also that \( \mathfrak{n} \) is unique in being the only representate of any rule, phonological or not, to be marked with a superscriptive condition. Note finally that conditions (c) and (d) are couched in discursive language. Cf "P6.1.7s" above.

P12.3) Realizate \( \mathfrak{n} \) reads "any syntagm of at least three and at most \( \mathfrak{n} //i// 's". Realization \( iy^{n-2}i \) reads "any syntagm having for constituents //i// followed by //y/ followed by \( \mathfrak{n}-2 //i// 's". E.g. if \( \mathfrak{n} i = 3i = iii \), then \( iy^{n-2}i = iyi \); if \( \mathfrak{n} i = 4i = iiii \), then \( iy^{n-2}i = iyii \).

P13.2) Note (i) the continued use of the notational convention : for gemination despite the deletion of //:// as a morphophonemic entity by the terms of \#3.6.14.1, and (ii) the reading of cond (a) as "abuts upon a juncture, semiconsonant, or schwa" and the equivalence thereof to "\( \delta (J/K/\emptyset) _\_ / _\_ (J/K/\emptyset) \)".
7. (Appendix) The elimination of feature redundancy

7.1. A set of algorithms for removing redundancy from the feature-matrix of Fig 4 in §3.5.2 is presented. As discussed in §3.5.2, the following procedures are set forth for their possible theoretical interest and are not meant to form an integral part of the analysis of Mandianic phonology as formulated throughout the main body of this work but esp in §§2.5, 6; 3.5, 6. Indeed, interpretation of the algorithms to be presented is left quite open.

7.2. The following corpus of context-free rewrite rules ("A-rules") constructs in Yngvean order a tree with initial node Segment and potential terminal nodes //a,u,i,s,s,z,♯,p,b, k,♯,g,t,♯,d,m,n,l,r,H,h,?,w,y//.

A1) Segment --> +gr
A2) +gr --> +fl
A3) +fl --> +vo
A4) +vo --> //a,u,i//
A5) -vo --> -co
A6) +co --> +ob
A7) +ob --> +su
A8) +su --> +sp
A9) +sp --> +si
A10) +sxi --> //s,s,z//
A11) -si --> //♯//
A12) -sp --> //p,b,k,♯,g,t,♯,d//
A13) -su --> +ph
A14) +ph --> same as A8)
A15) -ob --> +na
A16) +na --> //m,n//
A17) -na --> //l,r//
A18) -co --> +br
A19) +br --> //h//
A20) -br --> //w,y//

The qualification "potential terminal nodes" gives expression to the fact that A4,10,11,12,16,17,19,20 must be rendered context-sensitive to selectively distribute their twenty-three immed dominations in a one-to-one manner under fifty-six nodes labeled as a dominate. E.g. A4 must selectively distribute //a//, //u//, and //i// under three of the four nodes labeled +vo. If the requisite context-sensitivity is supplied, the resulting tree will have twenty-three terminal segments (//a,u,i,s// etc) and thirty-three "empty" terminal nodes, viz nodes labeled with a dominate of A4,10,11,12,16,17,19,20 but lacking a segment as an immed expansion.

Now if all thirty-three zero-dominating dependencies are erased with all their nodes excluding only those nodes codominating a non-null terminal, and if then by dint of an Yngvean reading a succession of nonbifurcating nonsegmental nodes is encountered, the first such node may be retained as primary and all its successors subsumed under ±t as implicates. E.g. rule chain A1,2,3,5,18 produces both a
node -br to be assigned //y// by A20 and also a node +br to be selectively ignored by A19. The last part of the subtree in question looks like this.

```
-\_co
  \-\_br
  \  +\_br
//y//
```

If the zero-dominating dependency is erased, we have

```
-\_co
  \-\_br
//y//
```

where -co, which codommates non-null //y//, is retained. An Yngvean reading shows -co followed by -br to be a succession of nonbifurcating nonsegmental nodes, whereupon, for the subtree in question, -br may be reanalyzed as an implicate of -co.

7.3. A new set of generative rules ("B-rules") may be constructed on the basis of the erasure operations just discussed.

B1) Segment --> +gr
B2.1) *gr --> +fl
*B.2) -gr --> -fl
B3) +fl --> +vo
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{B4)} \ &+v_o \rightarrow //a,u,i// \\
\text{B5)} \ &-v_o \rightarrow +c_o \\
\text{B6)} \ &+c_o \rightarrow +o_b \\
\text{B7)} \ &+o_b \rightarrow +s_u \\
\ *\text{B8.1)} \ &+s_u \rightarrow (a)[1] -s_p \quad \text{cond:} \ (a) \in +g_r[\_\_] \\
\text{B8.2)} \ &\quad [2] +s_p \\
\text{B9.1)} \ &+s_p \rightarrow (a)[1] +s_i \quad \text{cond} \ (a) \in +s_u[\_\_] \\
\ *\text{B9.2)} \ &\quad [2] +s_i \\
\text{B10)} \ &+s_i \rightarrow //s,s,z// \\
\text{B11)} \ &-s_i \rightarrow //y// \\
\text{B12)} \ &-s_p \rightarrow //p,b,k,g,t,f,d// \\
\ *\text{B13.1)} \ &-s_u \rightarrow (a)[1] -p_h \quad \text{cond} \ (a) \in +f_1[\_\_] \\
\text{B13.2)} \ &\quad [2] +p_h \\
\ *\text{B14.1)} \ &+p_h \rightarrow \text{same as } *\text{B8.1)} \\
\text{B14.2)} \ &\quad \text{same as } \text{B8.2)} \\
\ *\text{B15.1)} \ &-o_b \rightarrow (a)[1] +n_a \quad \text{cond} \ (a) \in +f_1[\_\_] \\
\text{B15.2)} \ &\quad (b)[2] +n_a \quad (b) \notin -g_r[\_\_] \\
\ *\text{B15.3)} \ &\quad [3] -n_a \\
\text{B16)} \ &+n_a \rightarrow //m,n// \\
\text{B17)} \ &-n_a \rightarrow //l,r// \\
\text{B18.1)} \ &-c_o \rightarrow (a)[1] +b_r \quad \text{cond} \ (a) \in (+g_r \land -f_1)[\_\_] \\
\ *\text{B18.2)} \ &\quad [2] -b_r \\
\text{B19)} \ &+b_r \rightarrow //h// \\
\text{B20)} \ &-b_r \rightarrow //?,w,y// \\
\end{align*} \]

Approximately half of the B-rules are identical to corresponding A-rules, the other half being for the most part one-to-many context-sensitive conversions of corresponding
A-rules. But though the B-rules are consequently greater in number and complexity than the A-rules, they jointly generate exactly twenty-three terminal nodes, which is exactly the number of segments jointly specified by B4,10,11,12,16,17,19,20. This means that these segments can each one serve as a unique name for each terminal node, which is precisely the desired effect. Indeed, the tree built by B-rules is convertible to the feature-matrix of Fig 4 by revamping the generative path of a segment, starting with but not including the initial node. Segment and without regard to the Yngvean progression of the nodes, into columnal form. At this juncture the implications discussed above may be incorporated into the feature-matrix, a task which has been accomplished in Fig 4 by parenthesizing the implicate in question. Note incidentally that the same implications can be read from the B-rules in the following way. If a given rule X --> Y it is the case that Y is unique, then Y may be viewed as an implicate of X. Such B-rules are prefixed by an asterisk.

7.4. Finally, a great deal more redundancy may be removed from the feature-matrix by applying the following ordered implicatory rules ("C-rules"). " implies", and implicates are marked in Fig 4 by bracketing.

C1) +co --> -vo
C2) +ob --> +co
C3) +br --> -co
C4) +su --> +ob
C5) +na == -ob
C6) +ph == -su
C7) +si == +sp
C8) +fl == +gr
C9) +br == -fl & +gr
C10) -si == +su & -gr

With the exception of C9 and C10, a C-rule X == yZ is a conversion from a B-rule yZ --> X if and only if there is no additional B-derivation to the \( f \) effect that -yZ --> X.
8. (Appendix) Orthography

8.1. The Mandaic writing system, based on a corpus of twenty-three symbols, is essentially alphabetic (#8.2) with admixtures of morphemic (#8.3) and syllabic (#8.4) elements. The twenty-three symbols, which regardless of their function will be called letters, are, presented in the traditional order but in the transliteration employed in this analysis, as follows: \(<a, b, e, d, h, u, z, H, t, i, k, l, m, n, s, e, p, s, k, r, S, t, D>\).  

8.2.1. The alphabetic nature of Mandaic orthography awards it a special place amongst Semitic writing systems, most of which are syllabic. More specifically, Mandaic alphabeticity consists in the obligatory representation of phonological vowels by autonomous letters on a par with such representation of consonants (scriptio plena), whereas the characteristically Semitic syllabic writing consists in such obligatory representation only of consonants (scriptio defectiva; see #8.4).  

8.2.2. Seventeen of the twenty-three letters, \(<b, d, g, h, z, t, k, l, m, n, s, p, s, k, r, S, t, D>\), correlativey represent the sixteen consonant phonemes and the glide /h/. E.g. Vla.1 /gtal/ \(<gtal> 'he killed', /bsum/ <bsum> 'he pleased', Vla.4 /nhit/ <nhit> 'he descended', Vla.5 /snap/ <snap> 'he shrieked', V6a.1.1 /pkar/ <pkar> 'they restricted', V123a.1 /šbuk/ <šbuk> 8forgive!', V143a.1 /andiz/ <andiz> 'measure!'.
The same letters may represent the geminate values of their correlative phonemes. E.g. V2a.5 /passat/ <pasat> 'she destroyed', V5a.3 /razzit/ <razit> 'I acted secretly', V5b.1.6 /abadillun/ <abadilun> 'I made for them', V11a.2 /šabbid/ <šabid> 'he enslaved', V11a.4 /ahhit/ <ahit> 'he brought down', /apik/ <apik> 'he brought out', /akkim/ <akim> 'he lifted up', V11a.6 /addik/ <adik> 'it looked forth', /arrim/ <arim> 'he raised', V21a.1 /makkik/ <makik> 'he laid down'. In fact, phonemic gemination is not per se systematically expressed in any case (but see #8.2.3(i,iii)), and in general if <X>, be it simple or complex, represents phoneme /Y/, it may also represent /YY/ and conversely. In view of this, mention henceforth that <X> represents /Y/ will be understood to include representate /YY/ as well.

Two of the remaining six letters, <H> and <D>, represent morphemes and will be discussed in #8.3. <a,u,i,e> have diverse functions, which will be discussed now.

<a> represents not only /a/ (e.g. V2b.2.3 /hnataallak/ <hnatalak> 'it pleased thee') but also occurs in <ia> which represents word-final /ii/. E.g. V7la.3 /nasgi/ <nasgia> '(he/we) will go'. Word-final <ia> may, however, also represent /yaa/. E.g. V77a.2 /nasgyaa/ 'they(f) will go' is homographically represented by <nasgia>.

<u> may represent /u/ or /w/. E.g. V1a.1 /bsum/ <bsum> 'he pleased', /rwaz/ <ruaz> 'he rejoiced', V6a.2.2 /šbuu/ <šbu> 'they baptized'. Word-initial /u/, however, is repre-
sented by <eu>. E.g. V123a.6 /u1/ <eu> 'enter!'. A system-
tematic exception is the Pol Conj /uu/ 'and', which is
always represented by <u>. E.g. V75c.8 /uu**iadkerinkun/
<iadkerinkun> 'and I'll mention ye'. Note also that word-
initial /w/ is represented not by <eu>, but by <u>. E.g.
/wardaa/ <uarda> 'rose'.

<i> may represent /i/ or /y/. E.g. V5b.2.8
/httitibkun/ <httitibkun> 'I sinned against ye', V1c.8.3
/hizyak/ <hizyak> 'he saw thee'. Word-initial /i/, however,
is represented by <e>. E.g. V65a.1 /išbuk/ <ešbuk> 'I'll
forgive', V65a.2 /iidaa/ <eda> 'I'll know'. Word-initial /y/,
on the other hand, is represented by /i/. E.g. V1c.3.3
/yahbak/ <iahbak> 'he gave thee'. Word-final /ii/ is, as
illustrated above, represented by <ia>. Cf also V65a.3
/ikrii/ <ekria> 'I'll call', but V65b.3 /ikrilak/
<ekrilak> 'I'll call thee', where the enclitic /lak/
deprives /ii/ of word-final position.

In addition to its functions mentioned above, <e> is a
sporadic surrogate of <i> representing word-medial /i/ or
of <ia> representing word-final /ii/. E.g. V10a.4 /sainiin/
<sainin, sainen> 'we washed', V16c.14 /aniddui/ <aniduia,
anedui> 'they shook him', V6a.1 /lišlum/ <lišlum, lešlum>
'it'll be accomplished', V6a.2 /nikkul/ <nikul, nekul> 'will
eat', V123a.6 /bii/ <be, bia> 'seek!'.

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The representation of /ə/ deserves special comment inasmuch as it has been postulated as a phonological entity just to explain a certain type of orthographical fluctuation within certain paradigms and phonological conditions. Specifically it was noted that under what were subsequently to be formalized as the conditions of P10.1, a given orthographic form frequently evinced alternation between <i> and/or <a> (and/or less commonly <u>) and/or ø. This phenomenon was interpreted as the result of scribal attempts to represent a vowel of muffled or central timbre (thus ø) and either of sporadic appearance or of low intensity (thus the optionality of P10.1). 68 E.g. V42a.1 /ištarhēbat/ <eštarhibat, eštarhabat> 'it was propagated', V61c.6.1 /nikēlinun; niklinnun/<nikilinun,nikalinun; niklinun> 'he'll eat them', V68b.5 /tibēdulli/ <tibidulia, tibudulia> 'ye'll do for me'.

It was mentioned above that homophonous vowels (/u/ and /i/) and semivowels (/v/ and /y/) are identically represented (<u> and <i,ia> resp) except in initial position, where /u,i/ are represented by <eu,e> resp but /v,y/ by <u,i> resp. However, this ideal picture is frequently complicated in several ways. (i) Perhaps to offset the ambiguity of final <ia> as representing either /ii/ or /yaa/, this latter syntagm is often represented by more complex orthographic constructions. E.g. Vla.33 /hyaa/ <hia, hiia, heiiia> 'he lived'. (ii) More generally, however, syntags composed of one or more /i/'s and/or /y/'s tend regardless of their constituency to be represented by clusterings of <i>'s plus or minus one <e>, though perhaps more complex phonological
syntagms are more often represented by more complex orthographic constructions. E.g. V6c.1.4 /biyuuk/ <biuk, biiuk> 'they sought thee', /biyuun/ <biun, beun> 'they sought me', V6a.11 /niyiia/ <niyiia>'he'll live', V65a.3 /ibbiia/ <ebia, ebiia> 'I'll want', V67a.2 /nibyaan/ <niban, nibian, nibeian, nibieian> 'they(fe) will want'. (iii) Conversely, syntagms composed of one or more /u/ 's and/or /w/ 's are never represented more complexly than by <uu> and regardless of their constituency tend to be represented by <u> alone. E.g. V6a.3.3 /hwun/ <hun> 'they were', V6c.1.4 /buun/ <bun> 'they sought me', V128a.3 /sun/ <sun> 'wash yourselves!', V26a.3 /šauwun/ <šauun, šaun> 'they made', V26b.3 /šauwubbin/ <šaubin> 'they made in them(fe)'. (iv) /i/- and /y/-syntagms are, however, likewise sometimes represented by relatively simpler orthographic constructions. E.g. V61b.1 /nihiibii/ <nihibH> 'will be in it', V123b.5 /ryiiili/ <riilia, rilia> 'tend for me!'.

8.2.3. As may be gathered from #8.2.2, Mandaic alphabeticity is essentially phonemic in its representational function. Various types of morphophonemic phenomena are, however, also representable. Most of these cases provide incidental exceptions to the systematic nonrepresentation of gemination discussed in #8.2.2. (i) All four radicals (viz I,2',2,3) are sometimes represented in certain Faq paradigms of 2=3 verbs. This may incidentally reflect the phonemic situation (V81c.5 /ni hannan/ <ni hannan> 'will caress me') or not
(V86a.1 /nirandun/ but <nirandun>, where radical //d// has been lost by the action of P13.2). (ii) The ideal radical situation may likewise sporadically be represented in other than 2=3 verbs. E.g. Vla.10 /plaa/ 'he served' represented by either <pla> or <plah>, the latter representing h3 before its loss by LS5. (iii) Where an R3 //t/ and a //t// symbolizing part of a Sub suffix conjoin to form a syntagm //tt//, this latter may be represented by <tt>. This may incidentally reflect the phonemic situation (V8a.2 /mittun/ <mittun> 'ye died', V15c.1 /abhittinnun/ <abhittinun> 'I shamed them') or not (V3a.3 /mit/ <mitt> 'thou didst die', where underlying stage L //tt// --> //t/ via P13.2. But see the last paragraph of #9.4).

8.2.4. This section comprises discussion of a few orthographic phenomena of somewhat doubtful systemic status but probably alphabetic (hence their treatment under #8.2) rather than morphemic or syllabic (##8.3,4) in nature.

(i) A number of sporadic orthographic conventions may betray various types of phonetic facts about the classical language. E.g. +su assimilation, progressive or regressive, of consonantal clusters (V75b.3 /asbarlak/ <asbarlak, asparlak> 'I'll entrust to thee', /masgdaa/ <masgda, masgda> 'temple'; the free alternation of <n> and <m> immed prec the representation of a +fl obstruent, perhaps reflecting neutralization of flatness in this position, cf P12.5 (V52a.5 /izdərambyat/ <ezdarambiat, ezdaranbiat> 'she was shaken'); the dissol
of initial KK clusters either by vocalic prothesis (V6b.1.3 /ptullii/ <eptulia> 'they opened for me', V8a.3 /kriitun/ <kritun, ekririm> 'ye called') or by epenthesis (Vla.24 /šmaa/ <šma, šuma> 'he heard', V3a.4 /nbat/ <nbat, nubat> 'thou didst spring forth', V5c.3.2 /šmatan, šmitan/ <š(u)matan, š(i)mith> 'I heard her'. <u>-epenthesis, an immed fol +fl K, seems to be particularly common. Further, certain roots, e.g. [šm?] 'hear', seem to favor such epenthesis. Cf also V6a.3.3, 123a.4, 123c.5, 128a.3). Some of these phenomena might be best reanalyzed as phonemic after further investigation; cf note 57.

(ii) Maljff discusses a number of discrepancies between orthographic $b$ vowel representation and traditional pronunciation, e.g. always <ligra> [laγra:] 'foot' not *<lagra> [laγra:] or <ligra>*[laγra:] (cf #9.5). Did such discrepancies also exist at the time Classical Mandaic flourished as a living language and, if so, what formal treatment would best befit them?

(iii) Of the two juncture morphophonemes with phonemic correlates, */#/ is orthographically represented by space between orthographic words (e.g. /trast#kudkaa/ <trast kudka> 'thou didst set up a milestone') while /**/ is represented by $b$ (e.g. /uu**līgtui/ <ulīgtuia> 'and they grasped him', /d**bahhar/ <Dbahar> 'which they have proven'). But not seldom /X**VY/ is represented by <XY>, e.g. V65a.1 /d**irhum/ <Drhum> 'that I may like', V65c.6.2 /uu**irmiinun/ <urmiinun> 'and I'll throw them', V178a.4
/uu**itrahhamyun/ <utrahamiun> ḫ 'and have ye mercy!'.

(iv) Although /i/ is commonly represented word-medially by <i> and word-initially by <e>, /**i/ may be represented either by <i> or <e> when (iii) does not apply. E.g.
/b**isuuraa/ <bisura> or <besura> 'in a bond'. In the case of an analogous /u/, however, only <eu> is found. E.g.
/b**usrii/ 'in minds' may be represented only by <beugria>.

8.3. Two of the Mandaic letters, <H> and <D>, are representationally morphemic.

<H> represents, via the common morphemic constituent {3rd}, either allomorph 1 of {3rd + Fe} (#3.5.9"IS2") or allomorph 1 of {3rd} (#3.5.9"IS23") in immed construction with allomorph 2 of {OM} (#3.5.9"IS19"). The upshot of this seemingly complex representational situation is that <H> /ḥ̪ḥ̪ḥ̪ḥ̪/ represents either of the two non-subjectival 3rd Sg suffixes, Ma /ii/ or Fe /aa/. E.g. V1b.1 /kaalbiī/ <kalbh> 'it was measured by it', V1c.1.1 /kidbiī/ <kidbh> 'he wrote it', V2b.1.2 /itiballaa/ <etibalH> 'she sat by her', V5c.2.2 /samtaa/ <zamtH> 'I held her back'. For further details cf ##10.11,12; 11.11,12.

<D> represents {Cbase3} and is consequently only of marginal interest to verb morphology, e.g. V65a.1 /d**irhum/ <Drhum> 'that I may like' (cf #8.2.4(iii)) above). <D> also represents {Cbase3} in the compound conjunction {Cbase8 + Cbase3} /kad/ <KD> 'when'.

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8.4. The characteristically Semitic scriptio defectiva discussed in \#8.2.1 is rare in Mandaic. It occurs either infrequently and sporadically in individual words in texts otherwise written in scriptio plena (e.g. V2a.12 /paat/\textless pt\textgreater , instead of *\textless pat\textgreater , 'she whimpered'; V61a.1 /lišlum/\textless lišlum, lešlum, lšlum\textgreater 'it'll be accomplished'; V123c.5 /tuklan/\textless tuklan, tklan\textgreater 'weigh me!') or as the normal orthographic representation for a small number of for the most part high-frequency words (e.g. /bar/\textless br\textgreater 'son', /min/\textless mn\textgreater 'from', /rabbaa/\textless rba\textgreater 'great'). A case could be made for considering such frozen representations as these latter (none of which occur in the verbal system) to be morphemic.\textsuperscript{69}
9. (Appendix) Traditional pronunciation

Introductory

9.1. Ma9-148 discusses both the phonetics of Modern Mandaic and the pronunciation of the classical language in the ritual reading of religious texts. Moreover, pronunciations are adduced by Macuch for orthographic forms essentially passim.

Though Macuch's information on the pronunciation of Mandaic, both Modern and Classical, is hitherto virtually unique and consequently of enormous value to Semitic linguistics, his data unfortunately cannot be exploited for their linguistic import without a good deal of prior interpretive work. This is due to at least the following causes. (i) Macuch does not, judging on the basis of the work in question, possess a great deal of linguistic sophistication and often his comments on a form are muddling or misleading. Of e.g. Ma92 with relation to the comments on /šimmat/ under V2a.6. On a larger scale, Macuch uses the terms "phonetics" and "phonemics" as virtually synonymous labels, and in view of this all items of pronunciation adduced by him have been considered phonetic for purposes of the present analysis. Further, it is often not clear whether the pronunciation adduced for a given form is meant to be traditional, modern, or even hypothetical.70 (ii) The work itself was apparently subjected to an exceedingly poor editing job, the most grievous consequences of which is a plethora of uncorrected
errors in Mandaic forms, both phonetic and orthographic.

With due precaution and diffidence in view of the points just discussed, Macuch's phonetic data were studied for their potential contribution to the phonological aspects of the present analysis. This contribution was, in fact, considerable despite interpretative difficulties and impasses. For example, as is mentioned in §8.2.2 gemination remains systematically unexpressed in the orthography so that e.g., for K = any given semiconsonant, /VKKV/ and /VKV/ will be both represented by <VKV>. In a great number of cases, however, the phonological interpretation of an ambiguous <VKV>-containing form can be secured by studying said form's paradigms for the differential action of certain P-rules, say P7e which may reduce /VKV/, but not /VKKV/, to /KV/ viz <KV>. But <VKV> may likewise represent /VVKV/, where VV = any homophonous vowel cluster, which phonotactically is quite equivalent to /VKKV/, e.g. P7e will not operate in either case, so that paradigmatic study for the differential action of P-rules might be fruitless. A concrete example involves the homographical representation of pael Pf verbal forms on the one hand and of qal active participial forms on the other. E.g. <zabin> in the former function glosses 'he sold' (V21a.1, and ex 71 below) and in the latter 'he buys'. Phonotactically the homography is not disambiguated, since no P-rule acts differentially on the distinct representative phonological forms. But once Macuch's phonetic conventions have been interpreted, the pronunciation [zab:en] associated with the former and [za:øen] associated with the latter lead to the
9.2. What follows purports merely to be a set of informal statements explaining in an overall way the most important relations existing between the phonemic forms of the present analysis and corresponding traditional phonetic forms in Macuch's notation. The phonetics of the modern language, for the most part identical with the rules for traditional pronunciation, are only limitedly treated. Neither the wherewithal of the original investigation nor justifications for aspects of the phonemic interpretation are discussed. In fact, both the phonetic forms are the relations tying them to phonemic forms should be considered as extra-systemic to the grammatical analysis of which #9 is an appendix. The primary task of #9 is to facilitate interpretation of the several hundred phonetic forms associated with entries in #12. Examples adduced below have been drawn from #12 where possible, and in any case are listed by number, following the main body of the discussion, in #9.11.

9.3. Ma29f charts the values he assigns to his phonetic symbols. The assignments of present interest are as follows for the consonants. Bilabial: [b, p, m, w]; labiodental: [f, v]; interdental: [s, ʃ], coronal alveolar: [d, t, n, ǀ, r, z, s, ʃ]; dorsal alveolar: [t, ɾ]; palatal: [g, k, y]; velar: [k, ʁ, x]; laryngeal: [h]. For the vowels suffice it to say that long or short [i, e, ə]
are listed as front, long or short [u, o] and [a:] as back, and [e, a] as central. Moreover there is a note (Ma30) to to the effect that [a] and [a:] "are often replaced by a short back [a]", which inferentially = [ɔ].

9.4. Semiconsonants

Except for the cases discussed in #9.8, if phoneme /K/ correlates with phone [K'], then /KK/ correlates with [K':].

In general the phonemes /s, s, z, ñ, k, t, m, n, l, r, h, w, y/ correlate with the phones [s, s, z, ñ, k, t, m, n, l, r, h, w, y], Cf among others exx 1-5, 7-14, 17, 22, 87, 123. /s/ corresponds once to [z] in ex 67, and similarly /b/ corresponds once to [f] in ex 125; cf two paragraphs below.

/p, b, k, g, t, d/ correspond both to the stop values [p, b, k, g, t, d] and to the fricative values [f, β, x, ɣ, ʃ, ʒ]. The implicit hypothesis is that stop and fricative allophones developed for the nonpharyngeal [+ob, -sp] series at some time before, during, or following the Classical Mandaic period 73, though both in the modern language and in the language of traditional pronunciation hypostatized as an independent linguistic being we are most certainly dealing with phonemically independent series. Though the orig situ- ation was probably /obstruent/ --> [fricative] ò V _ and [stop] elsewhere, subsequent analogical and other changes have greatly skewed this pristine state of affairs, and in fact the phonotactic proportion stop:fricative is identical

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for none of the six phonemes in question. For /p/, cf exx
11, 14, 29, 30, 52, 66, 111, 116; for /b/ exx 5, 6, 8, 18-20, 71, 75-77, 107;
for /k/ exx 4, 55, 65, 73, 94; for /g/ exx 1, 3, 88, 100, 106; for /ɣ
/t/ exx 15, 29, 48, 49, 57, 66, 97; for /d/ exx 18, 48, 70, 90, 124, the
last of which is the only instance of [ɣ] in the traditional
pronunciation. The modern language has lost [ɣ] entirely,
the corresponding word for 'when' being [kˤw].

Regressive-assimilatory phenomena may be seen involving
/s/ in ex 67 and /b/ in ex 125 (contrast ex 26).

By dint of pure sound correspondences, we should expect
*[meʃ] and *[metaːon] resp in exx 27 and 47. The pronunciations
actually attested may indicate either influence from the
modern paradigm (Ma325f), itself a fortiori analogically
reshaped from its classical counterpart, or the need for
modification of the phonemic forms, to be implemented by
adjustments in certain of the P-rules generating the forms
in question. The former possibility has been decided upon,
but the latter can by no means be excluded. Cf also #8.2.3(iii).

9.5. Vowels

/a/ and /aa/ generally correspond to [a] and [aː] resp;
cf exx 1 and 9 among others. /a/ may, however, sometimes
correspond to [æ] in free variation with [a]; cf exx 22, 91.
[æ] is much commoner in the modern language than in traditional
pronunciation, but in any case the presence of an immed prec
palatal [y] in ex 22 need n' have no causal connection with
the allophony in question. In fact, however, there is evidence of sporadic palatal assimilation of [a] to an immed prec [y], but the result is [e]; compare the first pronunciation of ex 37 with the examples just cited. Cf also /ai/ below. Similarly, labialization may be seen in the not uncommon correspondence of /a/ immed prec a +f1 K to [o]; cf ex 77.

/u/ and /uu/ generally correspond to [o] and [u:] resp; cf exx 45, 46. In the former case, however, [u] often varies with [o]; cf exx 43, 44 noting the homonymy of the phonemic forms in question. Cf also ex 103.

/i/ and /ii/ generally correspond to [e] and [i:] resp; cf ex 20. As is the case with /u/ and [o,u], however, [i] often varies with [e] as a correspondent to /i/; cf exx 93, 98, 99.

/e/ may correspond to any vowel but long or short [o,u]. See exx 64, 68, 78, 82, and cf #9.8. This multiple phonetic correspondence of /e/ may also be compared with the multiple orthographic representation of the same phonoeme (#8.2.2). One possible causal relation between these types of multiplicity is that the traditional rendition of the vowels in question may largely repose on reading pronunciation.

Vocalic clusters are best treated separately from their constituents.

/au/ corresponds to [aw] when immed preceding /w/. Or,
put differently, /auw/ (one of the commonest origins of which is from //awv// via P13.3) corresponds to [awː]; cf ex 74. In other cases /au/ corresponds to [o] (exx 57, 69), entailing † gemination of an immed fol ʃIk/ but non-final single [K] (exx 53, 68).

/aiy/ (commonly <--- //ayy// via P13.3) corresponds to [ayː]; cf ex 72. Word-finally /ai/ corresponds to [e]; cf ex 126, and also ex 44 for the rendition of the Ec1 /1ii/ as [1e] on the basis of the discussion in #10.15. In other cases /ai/ corresponds to [ey]; cf exx 56, 80. At this point two relevant facts regarding the modern language might be noted. (i) Traditional [ey] always corresponds to modern [e(ː)]; cf ex 121, the mod counterpart of ex 80. (ii) While on the basis of pure sound correspondences /ai/ answers to traditional [aːy] but to modern [iː] (ex 122), an /ai/ where /ai/ symbolizes allomorph 1 of {feeding} (#3.5.9"IS24") always corresponds to mod [e] (ex 118). What is involved here is probably the result of a stem:suffix metanalysis similar to the cases discussed in #9.9.

/ui/ corresponds to [uːy]. Cf exx 68, 69.

/ia/ corresponds to [ia]. Cf ex 108, and contrast the correspondents of /ya/ in exx 22, 91.

Finally, while an /u/ generated by P7e corresponds to [o] (ex 117), an /i/ so generated may correspond either to [e] or to [a]; exx 85, 105, 106, 110.
9.6. Stress

While stress has not been postulated as a phonological entity at any level, phonologic words as traditionally pronounced do evince this prosodic phenomenon though Macuch seldom overtly marks it. In an overall way, the syllable affected is (i) the penult (exx 21, 46) unless this latter has [e] for a nucleus in which case (ii) in disyllabic words the only remaining syllable is stressed (ex 1) or (iii) in words of three or more syllables the antepenult is stressed (ex 127).

As can be seen from perusing the examples in Mal37ff, however, the foregoing rules of thumb are not capable of covering every case. What would be required, in fact, is a set of ordered rules too complex for inclusion in, and beyond the pale of, the present appendix (cf the similar conclusion in note 75).

9.7. Epenthesis, prothesis, apheresis

Word-initial /KK/ most commonly corresponds to [KəK], though not rarely to [VKK] or [KVK] where V = usually [e] and only [ə] in [KəK] before an immed fol +f1 K. Cf exx 3, 12, 28, 39, 40, 114. The same statements are valid for the modern language except that [KVK] is by far the commonest pattern. Cf exx 2, 7, 13.

Word-medial /KKK/ corresponds to [KKəK]. Cf exx 60, 61, 81, 87. Note incidentally that the correspondence of /KKK/
to [KKEtK] parallels the operation of P10.1 to the effect that I//KK// --> J//KKEtK//. Moreover, the /KK/'s of interest in this paragraph bypassed P10.1 by dint of this rules optionality. Cf exx 81,82.

Words of three or more syllables beginning with /VKV/ sporadically correspond to phonetic counterparts beginning with [KV]. Cf exx 43,50.

9.8. Variations in length

A [K:] corresponding to a homophonous cluster /KK/ and occurring earlier in the phonetic word that the stress (#9.6) is ordinarily reduced to [K]. Cf ex 83 where the stress would fall on the [a:], and contrast ex 84 where the stress would fall on the [e] but where [t:] is not reduced to [t]. Two cases have been noted of an unexpected reduction *[h:] --> [h] immed following the stressed [V], but it is dubious whether these instances are systematic, and they are perhaps best discussed under #9.10. Cf exx 54,95 where the stress conditions are quite comparable but where [h:] remains as expected.

There seems to be rather widespread neutralization between [V] and [V:]. Word-final /aa/ may correspond either to [a:] or to [a]; cf exx 17,76. A /V/ which is nucleic to a closed syllable often corresponds to a phonetic long vowel. This is most commonly so when the syllable in question is closed with the help of a liquid (exx 33 and 79, contrast
ex 34; exx 42,102), but this is not a necessary condition
(ex 62, contrast ex 59; ex 36, the first syllable).75
Less commonly a homophonous /V/ under analogous conditions
corresponds to a phonetic short vowel; cf ex 58.

There seems to be free variation between [V] and [V:]
as correspondents to a nongeminate /V/ in an open syllable.
Examples were seen above in #9.5 in the paragraph on /a/
which, being a product of P10.1, is by definition in an
open syllable. A further illustration may be seen in ex 6.
At times, however, a phonemic open syllable with nongeminate
nucleus /V/ answers to a corresponding phonetic closed syllable,
the closure being effected by lengthening of the [K] immed
fol the nucleus. Cf ex 41 and contrast ex 16; cf also
exx 109,115.

Finally, there is an intermittent phenomenon which might
be called length metathesis, viz an expected [VK:] shows up
as [V:K].76 Cf exx 24,63 and contrast ex 89; ex 40 and
contrast ex 39; ex 83 and contrast ex 49; ex 96. But in
the case of exx 24,40 see the discussion under V2a.6 and
V5b.2.1 resp.

9.9. Metanalyzed suffixes

The phonetic correspondents of at least three Sub
suffixes (cf #3.5.9), allomorph# 2 of {1st} (A//itl//),
allomorph 2 of {2nd} (A//t//), and allomorph 2 of {Fe}
(A//at//), are not always what should be expected on the basis
of sound correspondences alone.
//it// --> /it/, which should then be expected to correspond to *[et] or *[e образования]. But the actual correspondent is always [iːt]; cf ex 35. [iːt] is in fact to be expected in cases like ex 38, on 3y verbs, but is then not properly speaking the phonemic realization of the Sub suffix //it//, but rather a portmanteau realization both of said suffix and of part of the stem.

//t// --> /t/, which should then be expected to correspond to [t] or *[t образования]. The former is indeed the actual correspondent (exx 29-31), but in a case like ex 32, viz a 3y verb, where on sound correspondences alone we should expect say *[eɪziːt], the actual correspondent is [ehzet].

If the cases of //it// and //t// are compared, it will be seen that in either paradigm relevant forms may end in /it/ or /iit/, though not exclusively in the case of //t//. This, however, makes for homonymy at the intersection of certain subparadigms, e.g. V3a.5 /hziit/ 'thou didst see' and V5a.4 /hziit/ 'I saw'. The groundwork is thus laid for differential homonymy-combating leveling in either paradigm, in favor of /iit/ for 1st Sub but in favor of /it/ for 2nd Sub. Hence a reasonable hypothesis is that some such leveling did in fact take place postclassically, that its results became part of the modern paradigm, and that this latter in turn influenced the ritual reading tradition of the classical language.
The case of //at// is quite similar in effect to those of //it// and //t// except that this suffix seems not to have been party to any direct homonymic clash. At any rate //at// --> /at/, which should then be expected to correspond to [at] or *[av]. The former is the actual correspondent (ex 21), but is also the ending evinced in ?/y3 forms like ex 25 where we might expect *[a:t].

This section is entitled "Metanalysis" (#3.3.2) inasmuch as the foregoing three cases, homonymy-riding analogy be it as it may, all diachronically involve some reinterpretation, from the classical to the modern language, of stem:suffix relations in the verbal paradigm. The new state of affairs in the modern language was in turn adopted into the ritual reading tradition of the classical language.

Another Sub suffix, allomorph 4 of {1st + Pl} (cf #3.5.9"IS1") has also undergone reshaping from the classical to the modern language, but without metanalysis of stem:suffix relations. Specifically this suffix, A//niyn//, --> /niin/ which on sound correspondences ought to answer to [ni:n]. This latter is, in fact, attested, but an apocopated shape [ni:] is much commoner in traditional reading and exclusive in the modern language. Cf ex 51.

9.10. Conclusion

In seeming aggravation of the rather protean image of classical phonemic - modern/ritual phonetic correspondences sketched above, there are a number of more or less aberrant
forms adduced in Macuch, e.g. ex 101 whose first [a] we should expect to be *[e] (cf ex 102), and ex 113 whose [u:] we should expect to be [o] (cf ex 109) or at any rate [u] (cf the first alternant of ex 103). Incidentally, on the basis of note 75 ex 113 cannot be subsumed under #9.8.

However, so many of the forms adduced throughout Macuch are suspect for one or another reason (cf #9.1(i,ii)) that even a number of phenomena seemingly tractable to systematic statement in #9 may be no more than linguistic foxfire. Much work remains to be done on Modern Mandaic and the ritual reading tradition right at the source, with native informants in southern Iran.

9.11. Examples

The majority of examples are from #12, whither crossreference is provided for further details, e.g. page references in Macuch. In the case of examples not taken from #12, page references to Macuch are provided.

1)  Vla.1 /gtal/ [gêta:l] 'he killed'
2)  /hlip/ mod [helef] 'he passed'
3)  /lgat/ [lêga:t, elga:t] 'he held'
4)  Vla.2 /akal/ [axal] 'he ate'
5)  Vla.3 /ihab/ [ehaβ] 'he gave'
6)  /itib/ [i:teβ, i:teβ] 'he sat'
7)  Vla.4 /nhit/ mod [enheβ] 'he descended'
8)  Vla.5 /zban/ [zêban] 'he bought'
9)  Vla.7 /kaam/ [ka:m] 'he stood'
10) V1a.8 /pas/ [pas] 'he destroyed'
11) V1a.10 /pəla/ [pəla:] 'he served'
12) V1a.11 /hwa/ [ehwa:, howa:] 'he was'
13) /kəra/ mod [kəra:] 'he called'
14) V1a.12 /kəfar/ [kəfar] 'he denied'
15) V1a.14 /atəa/ [əvə:] 'he came'
16) V1a.16 /ida/ [i:da] 'he knew'
17) V1a.24 /eəma/ [eəma:, eəma] 'he heard'
18) V1a.30 /dəpar/ [dəpar] 'he led'
19) V1a.31 /baa/ [ba:] 'he wanted'
20) V1c.1.1 /kidbiı/ [kedbi:] 'he wrote it'
21) V2a.1 /gətlat/ [gətlat] 'she killed'
22) V2a.3 /yahbat/ [yəhbat] 'she gave'
23) V2a.5 /pasat/ [pas:at] 'she destroyed'
24) V2a.6 /šimmat/ [ši:mat] 'she heard'
25) V2a.10 /ataat/ [ašat] 'she came'
26) V3a.2 /iḥbst/ [ehbst] 'thou didst give'
27) V3a.3 /meṭt/ [meṭṭ] 'thou didst die'
28) V3a.4 /ṣhat/ [aṣhat] 'thou didst quiver'
29) /pətaht/ [pətaht] 'thou didst open'
30) /ptit/ [eptet]
31) /šmit/ [ešmet, ešmet] 'thou didst hear'
32) V3a.5 /hziiit/ [ehzet] 'thou didst see'
33) V3c.1.1 /gəta:ltiı/ [gəta:ltiı:] 'thou didst kill him'
34) V3c.3.1 /ptahttiı/ [pətahtiı:] 'thou didst open it'
35) V5a.1 /pekdi:t/ [pekdiːt] 'I ordered'
36) V5a.2 /itbit/ [etbiːt, iːtbiːt] 'I sat'
37) /yatbit/ [yetbiːt, ya:tbiːt] 'I sat'

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38) V5a.6 /atiit/ [ə̌v̥i:t] 'I came'
39) V5b.2.1 /hziitiliː/ [ʰζιiːtilːiː] (I saw him)
40) /kribbiː/ [akr̥iːbiː] 'I called in it'
41) V6a.3.3 /idun/ [idːun] 'they knew'
42) V6a.4.1 /gɔtalyun/ [ɡɛtalyoːn, ɡɛtɔ lýon] 'they killed'
43) V6b.1.1 /amarulliiː/ [(a)marulːiːː] 'they said to him'
44) /amarulliiː/ [amarulːeː] 'they said to me'
45) V6c.1.1 /ligtʊuː/ [lεɡt̥uː] 'they held her'
46) V8a.1 /g tainted/ [gɛtɔlton] 'ye killed'
47) V8a.2 /mittun/ [mɛt̥ton] 'ye died'
48) V8a.3 /idittun/ [iːdet̥on] 'ye knew'
49) /šmatun/ [ʃmaton] 'ye heard'
50) V8b.1 /amartulliiː/ [(a)martolːiːː] 'ye said to him'
51) V10a.1 /galtuniː/ [gɛtalniː(ːn)] 'we killed'
52) V10a.3 /p tahniːn/ [pɛtahniːn, eftahniːn] 'we opened'
53) V11a.3 /autib/ [ot̥eːb] 'he seated'
54) V11a.4 /ahhit/ [ahːev] 'he brought down'
55) V11a.8 /aškaː/ [aškaː] 'he found'
56) V11a.11 /aitiiː/ [ɛi̯iːː] 'he brought'
57) V11c.2 /autban/ [otban] 'he seated me'
58) V11c.6 /ašmaan/ [ašman] 'he let me hear'
59) V11c.7 /ašlan/ [ašlan] 'he sloughed me'
60) /ašlan/ [ašlan] 'he sloughed me'
61) V12a.1 /adhlat/ [adʰeːlat] 'she frightened'
62) V12a.2 /apkat̥/ [aːfkat̥] 'she brought out'
63) V12a.3 /arimmat/ [ariːmat] 'she raised'
64) V12a.7 /anharat/ [anharat] 'she illumined'
65) V12a.8 /adkrat/ [adɔr̥at] 'she mentioned'
66) V13a.2 /appikt/ [af:ekt] 'thou didst bring out'
67) V15a.6 /asgiit/ [azgi:t] 'I went'
68) V16c.3 /autboi/ [ot:bu:y] 'they seated him'
69) /autboi/ [otbu:y]
70) V21a.1 /baddil/ [bad:el] 'he exchanged'
71) /zabbin/ [zab:en] 'he sold'
72) V21a.2 /sayiil/ [say:el] 'he asked'
73) V21a.3 /dakkiil/ [dak:i:] 'he cleaned'
74) /hauwiil/ [haw:i:] 'he showed'
75) /nambii/ [nambi:] 'he mourned'
76) /sabbbaa/ [saba:, saba:] 'he praised'
77) /tabbar/ [to:bar] 'he adulterated'
78) V21c.1.1 /hanonii/ [hana:ni:] 'he caressed him'
79) V21c.3.5 /sadran/ [sandra:n] 'he sent me'
80) V22a.2 /sailat/ [sylat] 'she asked'
81) V25a.3 /bakriit/ [ba:kri:t] 'I inquired'
82) /bakriit/ [ba:kri:t]
83) V25c.3.1 /sabbattii/ [sabatii:] 'I praised him'
84) V30c.6 /battilnum/ [bat:elnon] 'we destroyed them'
85) V31a.1 /itinsib/ [i:tanseb] (he was taken'
86) V31a.2 /istid/ [e:st] 'it was poured'
87) V31a.7 /istbaa/ [este:ba:] 'he was baptized'
88) V31a.8 /idgar/ [edgar] 'it was heaped'
89) V32a.1 /itgibbat/ [itgeb:at] 'she was bent down'
90) V32a.2 /ittibdat/ [ete:bat] 'she was made'
91) /ityahbat/ [etyahbat] 'she was given'
92) V55a.1 /itnattatit/ [itnattatit] 'I was afflicted'
93) V61a.1 /nigtul/ [nigtol, neytol] 'will kill'
94) V61a.2 /nikkul/ [nix:ol] 'will eat'
95) V61a.4 /nihhut/ [nehов] 'he'll descend'
96) V61a.5 /nikkum/ [nik:om, ni:kum] 'he'll stand'
97) V61a.8 /nittii/ [ni:ji:] 'he'll come'
98) V61a.11 /nibbii/ [nib:i:] 'will want'
99) /nihyii/ [nehi:] 'he'll live'
100) V61a.12 /niggar/ [nig:ar] 'we'll fornicate'
101) V61b.3 /niihilak/ [nahwi:lax] 'may thou have'
102) V61b.8 /niihilkun/ [nehwilxon] 'may ye have'
103) V66a.1 /niimrun/ [nimrun, nimron] 'they'll say'
104) /niligtun/ [ni:lajton] 'they'll hold'
105) V66a.2 /niisimmun/ [ni:šam:on] 'they'll hear'
106) V68a.1 /tigirrun/ [ti:ger:on] 'ye'll fornicate'
107) V71c.1 //nalbštii/ [nalbši:] 'we'll clothe him'
108) V75a.1 /iapriš/ [iafreš] 'I'll instruct'
109) V86a.1 /nirandədun/ [ni:randed:on] 'they'll rouse'
110) V92a.3 /titiksi/ [ti:taksi:, ti:teki:] 'thou wilt be hidden'
111) V111a.1 /nitparraŋ/ [nitfar:ak] 'he'll be saved'
112) V111a.2 /nizdahhar/ [nizdah:ar] 'he'll take care'
113) V116a.1 /nitlətətun/ [nitla:tatu:n] 'they'll be cursed'
114) V123a.1 /bdək/ [bədok, ədək] 'put!!'
115) V123a.2 /izil/ [éz:el] 'go!!'
116) /puk/ [fok] 'go out!!'
117) V123c.5 /subban/ [soβ:an] 'baptize me!!'
118) V124a.2 /hzaai/ mod [heze] 'see!!'
119) V178a.1 /izdahhar/ [ezdahar] 'be ye careful!!'
120) mod [ahwi:ni:, ahwi:n] 'we hid' 353
121) mod [šelat] 'she asked' 331

122) /kaaimit/ trad [ka:ymet], mod [ki:met] 'thou doest stand' 121

123) /wardaa/ [warda] 'rose' 98

124) /kad/ [kaœ] 'when' 35

125) /rabtii/ [rabti:, ra:fti:] 'great(fe)' 13,143

126) /dukkai/ [dok:e] 'my place' 157

127) /mašknaa/ [mašxona:] 'temple' 137
10. (Appendix) The grammar of Comp[Ecl]

10.1. Introductory

Appendices #10 and #11 grant special and detailed treatment to the grammar of verb-morphological Comp and in this sense also serve as adjuncts to "a" and "b" sections of #12.

The formats of #10 and #11 are perfectly parallel. Subsections 2, 4, 5, 6 cover resp morphological, restructuring, symbolizational, and phonological generalizations. Subsections 7 include a few semantic observations. Subsections 11-20 are numbered pursuant to the expansion of Comp in just the same way as is outlined for Sub in #12.2.

Subsections 2 comprise Figg 5 and 6, which are in all respects comparable and complementary to Figg 7-15 in #12.4. Similarly, subsections 11-20 are arranged in a format quite like that of #12 entries collapsed with their resp section headings. Spec a subsection 11-20 consists of (i) an abbreviated linearized R-terminal array, (ii) a list of applicable S-rules not priorly mentioned, (iii) a stage A P-string, (iv) a list of applicable P-rules, (v) a phonemic form or forms, (vi) an orthographic form or forms, (vii) a traditional-phonetic form or forms. A few further points on the format of 11-20 subsections are found at the end of subsections 5"IS" and 7.
10.2. Morphology

![Diagram of morphological structure]

\[ \text{Comp[Rel[["Rtheme","Rlex","R"base\{\}] + Rinfl[Con + Det[Gen[GM + Pers \pm Fe \pm Pl]]]]]} \]

M64, 4, 16, 29, 39, L, 59, I, 65, 66, I, 63, ±I, ±I

**Fig 5**

10.4. Restructuring

R1.6 applies in the case of #10.16 through #10.20, removing \{GM\} from the input to the S-rules.

R3.1 applies obligatorily \$ under cond (a)[1] (viz femininity is always neutralized in immed construction with \{1st\}) and optionally under conditions (b)[2] or [4] (viz \{Fe\} may be formally unmarked in immed construction with \{2nd\} or \{Pl\}). The upshot of the provisions of (b) is that the deep-structure distinction between #10.13 and #10.14 may be surface-structurally neutralized in favor of #10.13; and analogously in the cases of #10.16 and #10.17 in favor of #10.16, and of #10.18,19 in favor of #10.18. Such neutralization seems, in fact, to be
statistically predominant in most texts (cf N198ff, Ma239f).

10.5. Symbolization

JS) By dint of cond (c) of JS2, \{+\} of \{Sub + Comp[Ec1]\}

\(--> \///*/\///\); by dint of cond (d) of the same rule both \{+\} of

\{+ Rinf1\} and \{+\} \(\not\in\) of \{+ Det[Gen]\} \(--> \///\///\.

LS) \(R^nbasel\) is a lexemic category with two members, \{R^nbasel\}

and \{R^nbase2\}, which via LS6 \(-->\) resp \///b//\ and \///1//\.

TS) Rtheme is not symbolized, viz TS8 applies vacuously,

since expansion is to a base (spec an \(R^nbase\)) rather than to a root,

whereas TS8 vocalization \///a2//\ requires a root for

amalgamation via TS39 (cf \#3.5.8"TS39"(i)).

Rlex remains unsymbolized, viz optional TS10 does not

apply, by dint of negative specification in the \(S^n\) of

\{R^nbasel\} and \{R^nbase2\} (cf \#3.3.5).

IS) \{Con\} is not symbolized in view of the non-applicability

of cond (a) of IS26.

\{GM\} is symbolized by \<V>\ii via IS18 in the case of

\#10.11 through \#10.15. In the case of \#10.16 through \#10.20,

see under \#10.4"R1.6".

The symbolizations of Pers, \{Fe\}, and \{P1\} are listed

under the appropriate subheadings in \#10.11-20 below. Other

applicable symbolizations (viz those discussed above in this

section) are not listed but are to be understood.

After all other appropriate IS rules have applied, IS28

amalgamates the results.
10.6. Phonology

In all cases //::// --> ø via P2.1 and //::*// --> ø via P12.1.

10.7. Other

Semantically, \{R"base1\} ==> //b// unmarkedly designates a locative Comp whereas \{R"base2\} ==> //l// designates a dative or accusative Comp. Cf Vlb.16 /šraabun/ 'he spread amongst them'; ŕšš but /kbaššun/ 'he compressed for them', or V10b.1 /hzainallii/ 'we saw him'. Other semantic relations are, however, frequently designated. Cf Vlb.1 /kaalbii/ 'it was measured by it'; Vlb.7 /baabin/ 'he prayed with them(fe)'; V5b.1.6 /ihikibbun/ 'I laughed at them'; V2b.1.1 /kaamallii/ 'she stood by him'.

Since in verb morphology the grammatical and phonological treatments of both R"bases are identical, with the exception of the symbolizational differences //b// vs //l//, the rest of #10 will be set forth in terms of \{R"base1\} alone.

Furthermore, the grammatical construction of each subsection is presented in an abbreviated linear array containing only those junctures and other constituents positively subject to an S-rule. E.g. in view of the discussion under #10.5"IS", \{Con\} is included in no array, while \{GM\} is only displayed in #10.11-15. Further, the +'s conjoi1ning \{GM\} with Pers with \{Fe\} with \{Pl\} are not displayed since they are left unsymbolized by the conditions of JS2.
Pronunciations adduced below are synthesized from those listed in Ma158f for the genitive suffixes in general.

10.11. \{++R'base1} ++ GM 3rd\}
IS23 (3rd --> <i>ii<?>iii)
/*b:ii?// 10.3 --> /bii/  <bH> [bi:]  
For the pronunciation of full forms, see under V2b.1.1, V5b.2.1, V6b.1.1, V8b.1, V10b.1, V11b.1.

10.12. \{++R'base1} ++ GM 3rd Fe\}
IS2 (3rd + Fe --> <v>ii)
/*b:ii?// 3.1,10.3 --> /baa/
Usually <bH> but sporadically <ba> (cf V1b.2 /ihablaa/ <ehabla> 'it imparted to it'; see also N68f and 69n1).
[ba]

10.13. \{++R'base1} ++ GM 2nd\}
IS22 (2nd --> <k>iii)
/*b:ii?// 3.1 --> /bak/  <bak> [bax]  
For the pronunciation of a full form, see under V61b.3.

10.14. \{++R'base1} ++ GM 2nd Fe\}
IS22 (2nd --> <k>iii), IS24 (Fe --> <i>ii)
/*b:ii?// --> /bik/  <bik> [bex]
10.15. \{R"basel\} ++ GM 1st
IS21 (1st --> <i>ii<y>i>iii)
// *b::i:y// 13.3 --> /bii/ <bia>

Allomorph 3 of {1st}, occurring \& Comp[___], orthographically
<i>a> and by the hypothesis of the present analysis phono-
logically //iy// --> /ii/, is traditionally pronounced
[i: only in the possessive word /dii]lii/ <dilia> [di:li:]
'mine' and in the quesitive /1**imaali/i/ <limalia> [li:ma:li:i]
'why should I ?'. Otherwise the trad pronunciation is [e],
which is the regular traditional (and modern) pronunciation
of the {1st} allomorph \& Gen[___] but \& Comp[___], viz //ay//
--> /ai/ <ai>. Indeed, in the modern language this latter
allomorph has entirely supplanted the classical //iy// in
all contexts (cf Ma1§61,240). It may be speculated that the
replacement //iy// --> //ay//, hence [i:] --> [e], was at
least in part motivated by pressure to avoid homonymy of
{1st} and {3rd} \& Comp[___]. Cf #10.11 above. For the trad
pronunciation of full forms, see under V6b.1.1, V6b.5, V128b.5.

10.16. \{R"basel\} ++ 3rd PI
IS23 (3rd --> <h>iii), IS25 (P1 --> <v>iv< ? >v<v>n>vi)
// *b::hv?n// 3.1,+9.3 for //?// but +9.3 for //h//,13.2 -->
/bun, bhun/ <bun, bhun> [bon, bhon]

/h/-less forms, viz those presupposing application of P9.3,
are much more frequent than those retaining /h/. For two
/h/-retaining forms, see under V2b.1.6 and V173b.6. Note
incidentally that where P9/3 applies to //h//, the resulting
form is not */bbun/ (contra e.g. /nnun/ under #11.16). This
is so because cond (c) of P9.3 remains systematically unfulfilled, since //b// abuts either upon R3 or upon a C generated by P5.1.

10.17. \[ +[R^\text{base1}] ++ 3rd Fe P1 \]

IS23 (3rd --> <h>iii), IS24 (Fe --> <i>iv), IS25 (P1 --> <V>iv<^?\rangle v<n>vi)
//*b:*<h>n// +9.3 for //?// but ±9.3 for //h//, 13.2 -->
/bin, bhin/ <bin, bhin> [ben, bhen]
The remarks at the end of §10.16 likewise apply here.

10.18. \[ +[R^\text{base1}] ++ 2nd P1{\} \]

IS22 (2nd --> <k>iii), IS25 (P1 --> <V>iv<^?\rangle v<n>vi)
//*b:*<k>n// 3.1,9.3,±10.4,13.2 --> /bakun, bkun/
<bakun, bkun> [baxon, bxon]
Forms with /a/, viz those presupposing application of P10.4, are quite infrequent. For such a form see under V61b.8; of there also for the pronunciation of a full form.

10.19. \[ +[R^\text{base1}] ++ 2nd Fe P1 \]

IS22 (2nd --> <k>iii), IS24 (Fe --> <i>iv), IS25 (P1 --> <V>iv<^?\rangle v<n>vi)
//*b:*<ki>n// 9.3,±10.4,13.2 --> /bakin, bkin/
<bakin, bkin> [baxen, bxen]
The remarks under §10.18 likewise apply here.
10.20. \{+[R"baseline\} ++ 1st P1\}

IS1 (1st + P1 --\(\rightarrow \langle a\?n\text{\textcopyright}iv\rangle

\//b:\?:a\?n// 9.3,13.2 \(\rightarrow /ban/ \langle ban\rangle [ban]\n
For the pronunciation of a full form, see under V1b.10.
11. (Appendix) The grammar of Comp[Obj]

11.1. Introductory

See §10.1.

11.2. Morphology

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Comp} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{Obj} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{OM} + \text{Pers} + \text{Fe} + \text{P}} \\
\end{array}
\]

Comp[Obj[OM + Pers + Fe + P]]

M64, 67, I, 63, +I, +I

Fig 6

11.4. Restructuring

R3.1 applies under conditions perfectly corresponding
to those for Comp[Ecl] discussed under §10.4. Cf N270ff, Ma163.

11.5. Symbolization

JS) By dint of cond (d) of JS2, [+] of {Sub + Comp[Obj]}
--> ///.

IS) [OM] --> <n>i in §11.16 through §11.20 by dint of
cond (a) of IS19; {OM} --> <V>ii in §§11.11-15 by dint of
negative condition (-a) of the same rule.

The last two paragraphs of §10.5"IS" likewise apply here.
11.6. Phonology

In all cases //:// --> 0 via P2.1. Note incidentally that the majority of 11 suffixes are realized as phonemic doublets or triplets by dint of context-sensitive or optional P-rules.

11.7. Other

Semantically, Obj unmarkedly designates an accusative Comp, thus partially intersecting the range of {R"base2}. Cf V10c.2.1 /hzainii/ and V10b.1 /hzaina11i1/, both 'we saw him'. Other semantic relations are, however, sometimes designated by Obj, e.g. V11c.8 /ahwyah/ 'he showed to me'; V56c.1 /itbadrui/ 'they were scattered from him'. Note incidentally that /itbadrui/ is a Refl verb. Though there are very few examples of verbs both € Refl and € Obj, this cooccurrence is not systemically excluded. Indeed, there are several instances of such cooccurrence in the case of the qal Refl verbs {dkr} and {nšy}, resp 'remember' and 'forget'. See under V31-40c.

The grammatical construction of each subsection is presented in an abbreviated linear array containing only those junctures and other constituents positively subject to an S-rule. Specifically, the +'s conjoining {OM} with Pers with {Fe} with {Pl} are not displayed since they are left unsymbolized by the conditions of JS2.

Pronunciations adduced below are adapted from Ma163.
11.11.  {+ OM 3rd}
IS23 (3rd --> <i>i<i>{?}>iii)

//:{i}{?}/ 10.3 --> /ii/  śl K__; /i/  ś V__

In either case generally <H>, except śn if in the second case
V <= {P1} then ordinarily <ia>. For instances of <ia>
śli K__; and <H> ś {P1} => V__, see under Vlc.8.1, V10c.2.1,
V56c.1, V82c.1, V133c.1. Finally, in either case <iH> is
rather common.

In the first case [i:]; in the second case, at least where
V <= {P1}, [y].

For the pronunciation of full forms, see under Vlc.1.1, //:
1c.2.1, 3c.1.1, 3c.3.1, 5c.4.1, 6c.1.1, 6c.1.3, 10c.1.1,
10c.2.1, 16c.3, 21c.1.1, 21c.3.1, 25c.3.1, 71c.1, 148c.1.

11.12.  {+OM 3rd Fe}
IS2 (3rd + Fe --> <V?>ii)

//:{V?}/ 3.1,10.3 --> /aa/  ś K__; /:/  ś V__

In the first case generally <H>, rarely <a> (for an example
see under V14c3c.2); in the second case, where only instances
of V <= {P1} have been found, always <ə>.

In the first case [a]; in the second case the resulting con-
struction with the environmental V <= {P1} is always [u:].

For the pronunciation of a full form, see under V6c.1.1.

11.13.  {+ OM 2nd}
IS22 (2nd --> <k>iii)

//:{Vk}/ 3.1 --> /ak/  ś K__; /:k/  ś V__
[ax] ; [x] with lengthening of the immed prec V

11.14.  {+ OM 2nd Fe}
IS22 (2nd --&gt; &lt;k&gt;iii), IS24 (Fe --&gt; &lt;i&gt;ii)
//:ik// --&gt; /ik/  &lt;ik&gt;  [ex]

11.15.  {+ OM 1st}
IS21 (1st --&gt; &lt;n&gt;iii)
//:vn// 3.1 --&gt; /an/  ë K_; /:n/  ë V_
&lt;an&gt; ; &lt;n&gt;
[an] ; [n] with lengthening of the immed prec V
For the pronunciation of full forms, see under V1lc.2, 1lc.6, 1lc.7, 21c.3.5, 71c.5, 123c.5.
ë Impa, symbolization via IS21 optionally includes the figura &lt;i&gt;ii. Hence
//:in// --&gt; /in/  &lt;in&gt;  [en]
For examples, see esp under V123c.5.

11.16.  {+ OM 3rd P1}
IS23 (3rd --&gt; &lt;h&gt;iii), IS25 (P1 --&gt; &lt;v&gt;iv&lt;?&gt;v&lt;n&gt;vi)
//:nhV?n// 3.1, +9.3 for //?// but +9.3 for //h//, 13.2 --&gt;
/nun/  ë V:_; /nnun/  ë Y__; /nhun/
&lt;nun ; nhun&gt;
[non,n:on ; nhun]
Forms with /h/ are rather rare. For examples, see under V1c.1.6, 1c.8.6, 23c.1, 30c.6, 76c.1.6, 81c.6, 85c.6, 138c.6.
For the pronunciation of full forms, see V10c.2.6, 30c.6.
11.17.  (+ OM 3rd Fe P1)
IS23 (3rd --> <h>iīi>, IS24 (Fe --> <i>iv), IS25 (P1 --> <v>iv<v>n>vi)

//:nh[ǐ?n// +9.3 for //?// but +9.3 for //h//, 13.2 -->
/nin// é V:___, /nnin// é ŋ___ ; /nhin/

<nin>, rarely also <nen> (cf under V6c.1.1, 15c.6, 143c.7);<nin>

[nen,n:e:n ; nhên]

No forms with /h/ have been uncovered, though both N88 and
Mar63 list appropriate allomorphs without examples.
For the pronunciation of a full form, see under V10c.2.7.

11.18.  (+ OM 2nd P1)
IS22 (2nd --> <k>iīi), IS25 (P1 --> <v>iv<v>n>vi)

//:nkV?n// 3.1,9.3,±10.4,13.2 --> /nakun, nkun/

<nakun, nkun> [naxon, nxon]

Forms with /a/, viz those presupposing the application of
P10.4, are rather rare. For examples see under V65c.8.1, 75c.8.

11.19.  (+ OM 2nd Fe P1)
IS22 (2nd --> <k>iīi), IS24 (Fe --> <i>iv), IS25 (P1 --> <v>iv<v>n>vi)

//:nki?n// 9.3,±10.4,13.2 --> /nakin, nkin/

<nakin, nkin> [naxen, nxen]

Forms with /a/, viz those presupposing the application of
P10.4, are rather rare. For examples see under V86c.1.9.
11.20.  [+ OH 1st Pl]
IS1 (1st + Pl --> <n>iii( or <h>iii; see the remarks below)<a?q>n>iv)


It will be noted that cond (a) of IS1 allows for the optional
choice of Obj of figura <h>iii in lieu of <n>iii, and thus of
the allosuffix  /ːnha?q/n/ in lieu of  /ːn:a?q/n/. The only
form uncovered which justifies this option is 🚶
/asarinhan/ 'he tied us', listed under V1c.2.10 and cited
N279 and DsubASR. Nöldeke suggests reading  *<asarinan>,
the Dictionary merely cross-refers to Nöldeke, and the
authorities contain no other discussion of the word in
particular or of the bona fides of the suffixal form in
general. N87 and Ma84 do, however, discuss this figura
(viz <h>iii) in the demonstrative alternant /anhiin/ 'we',
where Nöldeke suggests the possibility of influence from the
<h>iii of the 3rd Pl suffixes (cf #11.16,17). Such influence
is certainly much more likely from #11.16,17 to #11.20,
where the formal and functional parallelism is quite strong.
In sum, generation of an Obj suffix alloform  /ːnha?q/n/ via
cond (a) of IS1 may be spurious, but the apparatus for such
generation is provided as an explication of how the results
of interparadigmatic contamination might be accommodated
within the descriptive framework of the present analysis.
Viz position slot <iii>, orig filled solely by figura <h>iii
(<= {3rd}) in rule IS23 and solely by figura <n>iii (<=
{1st Pl}) in rule IS1, comes to be filled in both rules by a
homonymous <h>iii, the meaning-differential burden henceforth
being carried by the other figurai composing the allomorphs
in question.
12. (Appendix) Illustrative verbs

Introductory

12.1. This appendix constitutes a list of several thousand verbal words gleaned from the authorities and provides the predominant fund of illustrations employed throughout the analysis proper. No hypothetical forms are included, at least not intentionally, though it cannot be guaranteed that the authorities in every instance avoided adducing hypothetical forms without explicitly saying so.

An individual entry generally consists in (i) a gloss, (ii) the stage A form, (iii) the numbers of those P-rules not listed in a superordinate heading (see #12.3) and yet transducing said form to its (iv) corresponding phonemic form, (v) the corresponding orthographic form, and (vi) the corresponding traditional pronunciation, if attested in Macuch, with a page reference to this authority. In default of the availability of a traditional pronunciation, a corresponding or at least comparable phonetic form of the modern language is often supplied. Also, if Macuch has explicitly supplied it, the name of the informant providing the form in question is listed ("Abd" for Sheikh Abdullah Khaffa:ji:, "Sa:b" for Na:ser Sa:bu:ri:; Maix). Furthermore in certain cases, notably when an LS-rule has applied, the gloss is preceded by the pre-LS root whilst the stage A form shows the effects of the LS-rule which will have applied; of the entries of Vla.10 and Vla.11. Finally, mention is made between the gloss and the stage A form of any applicable
S-rules not priorly mentioned in some superordinate heading (see #12.3).

12.2. The examples of #12 are categorized in the following way. The appendix as a whole is broken down into sections numbered V1a, V1b, V1c, V2a, V2b, V2c, ... *V179c, all possibilities of which do not necessarily occur (e.g. *V179c happens not to occur). Sections V1a through *V60c subsume verbs whose Ten expands to Pf; those from V61a through *V118c subsume Impf verbs; and those from V123a through *V179c subsume Impa verbs. Sections ending in "a" subsume verbs whose Vinf1 expands only to Sub; those ending in "b" subsume verbs whose Vinf1 expands both to Sub and to Comp[El]; and those ending in "c" subsume verbs whose Vinf1 expands both to Sub and to Comp[Obj]. Finally, the decades are numbered from 1 through 10 pursuant to the expansion of Sub in the following way. 1 marks {3rd}, 2 marks {3rd + Fe}, 3 marks {2nd}, 4 marks {2nd + Fe}, 5 marks {1st}, 6 marks {3rd + P1}, 7 marks {3rd + Fe { P1}, 8 marks {2nd + P1}, 9 marks {2nd + Fe + P1}, 10 marks {1st + P1}. Note however that (i) due to homonymy of relevant prefixes, *V70 - *120 are included under V61 - 111 and *V63 - *113 are included under V62 - 112 (cf #3.5,9"IS1,2,22,23"); (ii) there is no provision made for {1st + Fe + P1} Sub's since deep 1st + Fe is unconditionally reduced to 1st by the action of R3.1[1], cond (a)[1]; (iii) similarly, there are systematic lacunae pursuant to Ten-expansion due to the context-sensitive action of various
M- or R-rules (e.g. there can be no *V4 or *V69 due to R3.1[1], cond (a)[2], and there can be no *I4 *V121 due to cond (b) of M63); (iv) all other lacunae are due to the haphazards of attestation in the authorities.

The sections sketched in the prec paragraph are in turn broken down according to several criteria into subsections indicated by a number following the section designation after a decimal point. E.g. V1a.1 is a subsection of section V1a. Some preferential criteria for the breakdown into sections are classification (i) by gizras (#3.5.7.1), e.g. V1a breaks down into 35 such gizras numbered accordingly; (ii) by allomorph of the Sub suffix, e.g. the four subsections of V16a are classified by the number of the relevant {Pl} allomorph (see #3.5.9"IS25"); (iii) only feasible in "a" and "b" (viz Comp) sections, by numbers 1 through 10 pursuant to the expansion of Comp in just the same way as was outlined for Sub 4/4 in the prec paragraph, e.g. V1b. Finally, a number of subsections are further broken down by combinations of criteria like the foregoing. E.g. in V1c the primary breakdown is by (i) and the secondary breakdown by (iii). All subsections are explicitly marked for the criteria employed in their breakdown.

12.3. Each section commences with an abbreviated and linearized M-terminal model synopting the forms to be treated. This model is followed by the numbers of any R-rules transducing the M-model to its corresponding R-terminal model, which
then follows in abbreviated and linearized format. Finally, there occurs a rule chain listing all S- and P-rules common to all the entries in the section. Excepted from any such chain are rules JS1, LS6, TS39, IS28, P9.1 which apply to all verbs. In this vein, the abbreviatory convention is employed throughout #12 of listing rules applying to a group of identically headed forms only once, at that heading. Thus e.g. in the derivation of /anaan/ 'he answered me' under Vlc.9.5, not only do P5.3 and P10.2 apply, but likewise # TS25[4] and P10.3 (listed at the subsectional heading Vlc.9); JS2, TS25, and P2.1 (listed at the sectional heading Vlc); and finally JS1, LS6, TS39, IS28, and P9.1, which apply to all verbal forms.

Though #12 is primarily referential in function, being at the disposal of the analysis proper for illustrative purposes, there is some more or less independent discussion associated with a few sections, subsections, and entries. Cf Vlc.1.6, 1c.8.5, 2a.6, 3b.2.1, 5b.2, 5b.2.1, 6a, 6a.2.1, 6b, 6c, 7a, 12a.7, 16a.1, 16a.3, 20a.2, 26b, 61b.5, 128a.3.

With reference to "b" and "c" Comp sections, details of the relevant Comp-expansional grammar may be found in #10 and #11 resp.

12.4. By way of supplement to the section headings, there follows a group of nine Figg each consisting of (i) a tree, (ii) linear conversion thereof, (iii) corresponding rule chain (except for R-processed Figg 14,15), and (iv) in the
case of Figs 11, 12, 14, 15 some specification of programming conditions. The Fig pair off with the sections as follows.

V1 - 10 ; Figs 7 and 11
V11 - 30 ; Figs 8 and 11
V31 - 40 ; Figs 9 and 11
V41 - 60 ; Figs 10 and 11
V61 - 68 ; Figs 7, 11, 13, 14, 15
V71 - 88 ; Figs 8, 11, 13, 14, 15
V91 - 98 ; Figs 9, 11, 13, 14, 15
V101 - 118; Figs 10, 11, 13, 14, 15
V123 - 129 ; Figs 7 and 12
V133 - *149 ; Figs 8 and 12
V153 - *159 ; Figs 9 and 12
V163 - *179 ; Figs 10 and 12

\[ \text{Vtheme} \]
\[ \text{Ten} + \text{Root} \]

\[ \text{MX Vtheme[Ten + Root]} \]

M30, 45, L

\text{Fig 7}

\[ \text{Vtheme} \]
\[ \text{Mea} \]
\[ \text{Voi} \]
\[ \text{Ten} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Root} \]

\[ \text{Vtheme[Ten + Mea[Voi[Ref1 + Pas]] + Root]} \]

M30, 45, 46, 47, T, T, L

\text{Fig 8}
Vtheme
  Mea
  Ten + Asp + Root

Vtheme[Ten + Mea[Asp] + Root]

M30, 45, 46, 48, L

Fig 9

Vtheme
  Mea
  Voi
  Ten + Refl + Pas + Asp + Root

Vtheme[Ten + Mea[Voi[Refl + Pas] + Asp] + Root]

M30, 45, 46, 47, T, T, 48, L

Fig 10

Sub
  Pers ± Fe ± Pl

Sub[Pers ± Fe + Pl]

M68, 63, +I, +I

ε Verb[–Impa]

Fig 11

Sub
  Pers
  2nd ± Fe ± Pl


M68, 63, I, +I, +I

ε Impa

Fig 12
Fig 13

Fig 14

Fig 15

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V1a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd]]#
R2.4 -->
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]]#
TS25([3] unless marked)

V1a.1. Strong

{bsm}; 'he pleased'
TS25[1] Pf --> u3
   //{bs}u(m)// --> /bsum/ <bsum> mod [besom] 261
{gt1}; 'he killed'
   //{gt}a(1)// --> /gt1/ <gt1> [gtf1] 143
{hlp}; 'he passed'
   TS25[2] Pf --> i3
   //{h1}i(p)// --> /h1p/ <h1p> mod [helef] 260
{hN1}; 'it was convulsed'
   //{hb}a(1)// --> /hba1/ <hba1>
{lgt}; 'he held'
   //{lg}a(1)// --> /lgat/ <lgat> [løgøt, eløt] 74
{rwz}; 'he rejoiced'
   //{rw}a(z)// --> /rwaz/ <ruaz>

V1a.2. ?I (P10.2,11.2)

{?z1}; 'he went'
TS25[2] Pf --> i3
   //{?z}i(1)// --> /azil/ <azil>

{?k1}; 'he ate'
   //{?k}a(1)// --> /akal/ <akal> [axal] 36
Vla.3. yi (P10.2,11.2)

{yhb}; 'he gave'
	//{yh}a{b} // --> /ihab/ <ehab> [ehaβ] 97

{ytb}; 'he sat'
	TS25[2] Pf --> i3
	//{yt}i{b} // --> /itib/ <etib> [i:teβ]97,[i:teb]Abd,137

Vla.4. ni

{nht}; 'he descended'
	TS25[2] Pf --> i3
	//{nh}i{t} // --> /nhit/ <nhit> mod [enheβ] 259

{nsb}; 'he took'
	//{ns}a{b} // --> /nsab/ <nsab> cf mod [nešak] 'he kissed'

Vla.5/ SI

{zbn}; 'he bought'
	//{zb}a{n} // --> /zban/ <zban> [zeβan] 34

{sgd}; 'he worshipped'
	TS25[2] Pf --> i3
	//{sg}i{d} // --> /sgid/ <sgid>

{snp}; 'he shrieked'
	//{sn}a{p} // --> /snap/ <snap>

{skb}; 'he lay down'
	TS25[1] Pf --> u3
	//{sk}u{b} // --> .GetInstance /skub/ <skub> mod [šexoβ] 261

{šim}; 'it ended'
	TS25[2] Pf --> i3
	//{š1}i{m} // --> /šim/ <š1im>
Vla.6. DI
{dh1}; 'he pleased'
TS25[2] Pf --> i3
\{(dh)i(1)\} --> /dhil/ <dhil> mod [dehel] 259
{trp}; 'he smote'
\{(tr)a(p)\} --> /trap/ <trap>
{tkn}; 'he was firm'
TS25[1] Pf --> u3
\{(tk)u(n)\} --> /tkun/ <tkun>

Vla.7. ?2 (P2.4)
{l?t}; 'he cursed'
n \{(l?)a(t)\} 5.2 --> /laat/ <lat> mod [la:t] 498
{m?t}; 'he died'
TS25[2] Pf --> i3
\{(m?)i(t)\} 9.3,13.2 --> /mit/ <mit> mod [mev] 325
{k?m}; 'he stood'
\{(k?)a(m)\} 5.2 --> /kaam/ <kaam> [ka:m] 132

Vla.8. 2=3
{pss}; 'he destroyed'
\{(ps)a(s)\} 2.4,12.1,13.2 --> /pas/ <pas> [pas] 145

Vla.9. ?3
{bz?}; 'he split'
\{(bz)a(?)\} 10.3 --> /bzaa/ <bza> mod [beza] 284

Vla.10. h3 (LS5, P10.3)
{plh}; 'he served'
\{(pl)a(?)\} --> /plaa/ <pla, plah> [pela] 87
\{(pth)\}: 'he opened'
    ///{(pt)a{?}}// --> /ptaa/ <pta> [pɛta:] 87

For the spelling <pla, plah>, cf §8.2.3(ii).

Vla.11.  y3 (LS5, F10.3)
\{hwy\}: 'he was'
    ///{(hw)a{?}}// --> /hwaa/ <hua> [ɛhwə:, howə:] 15
\{kry\}: 'he called'
    ///{(kr)a{?}}// --> /kraa/ <kra> mod [kəra:] 541

Vla.12.  r3
\{kpr\}: 'he denied'
    ///{(kp)a{r}}// --> /kpar/ <kpar> [kəfar] 38

Vla.13.  ?I & 2=3
\{?I1\}: 'he entered'
    ///{(1)a{1}}// 2.4,3.4,12.1,13.2 --> /a1/ <a1>

Vla.14.  ?I & y3
\{?ty\}: 'he came'
    LS5
    ///{(t)a{?}}// 10.2,10.3,11.2 --> /ataa/ <ata> [aˈaː:] 40

Vla.15  ?I & r3
\{?mr\}: 'he said'
    ///{(m)a{r}}// 10.2,11.2 --> /amar/ <amar>

Vla.16.  yI & ?3
\{yd?\}: 'he knew'
    ///{(yd)a{?}}// 10.2,10.3,11.2 --> /idaa/ <eda> [iːda] 137
Vla.17.  yI & y3 (LS5; P10.2,10.3,11.2)

{ymy}; 'he swore'

//{ym}a{?}/// --> either, unmarkedly, /imaa/ <ema>, or, markedly via P10.2[1], /yamaa/<iama>. In either case, cf mod [yema:] 522.

Vla.18.  yI & r3

{ytr}; 'it abounded'

//{yt}a{r}/// 10.2,11.2 --> /itar/ <etar>

Vla.19.  nI & 2=3

{nnd}; 'he trembled'

//{nd}a{d}/// 2.4,12.1,13.2 --> /nad/ <nad>

Vla.20.  nI & h3

{nbh}; 'it sprang up'

LS5

//{nb}a{?}/// 10.3 --> /nbaa/ <nba>

Vla.21.  nI & r3

{ntr}; 'he guarded'

//{nt}a{r}/// --> /ntar/ <ntar>

Vla.22.  SI & ?2

{g?t}; 'he heard'

//{g?}a{t}/// 2.4,5.2 --> /aat/ <sat> [gait] 505

Vla.23.  SI & 2=3

{spp}; 'he became hot'

//{sp}a{p}/// 2.4,12.1,13.2 --> /sap/ <sap>
Vla.24. SI & ?3 (P10.3)

\{(sb?)\}; 'he baptized'

\{/\(sb\)a(?)/\} --＞ /\(sba\)/ <\(sba\) [\(so\(h\)a:] 34

\{(\(\(s\)m?)\}; 'he heard'

\{/\(\(s\)m\)a(?)/\} --＞ /\(s\)maa/ <\(s\)a\(u\)ma> [\(e\(s\)ma(:)] 14,124

Vla.25. SI & h3 (LS5, P10.3)

\{(\(\(s\)l\)h?)\}; 'he sloughed'

\{/\(\(s\)l\)a(?)/\} --＞ /\(s\)laa/ <\(s\)la> mod [\(\(\(s\)e\)la:] 522

Vla.26. SI & y3

\{(\(\(s\)r\)y\)\}; 'he spread'

LS5

\{/\(\(s\)r\)a(?)/\} 10.3 --＞ /\(s\)raa/ <\(s\)ra> mod [\(e\(s\)ra:] 499

Vla.27. SI & r3

\{(\(\(s\)d\)r\)\}; 'it was arranged'

\{/\(\(s\)d\)a\(r\)\} --＞ /\(\(s\)d\)ar/ <\(\(s\)d\)ar>

Vla.28. DI & ?2

\{(\(\(t\)n\)\}; 'he carried'

\{/\(\(t\)\)a\(n\)\} 2,4,5,2 --＞ /\(\(t\)a\)an/ <\(\(t\)a\)n>

Vla.29. DI & y3

\{(\(\(t\)l\)y\)\}; 'he hung'

LS5

\{/\(\(t\)l\)a(?)/\} 10.3 --＞ /\(t\)laa/ <\(t\)la> mod [\(\(t\)e\)la:] 505

Vla.30. DI & r3

\{(\(\(d\)b\)r\)\}; 'he led'

\{/\(\(d\)b\)a\(r\)\} --＞ /\(\(d\)bar/ <\(\(d\)bar\) [\(d\)\(h\)ar] 33
Vla.31.  ?2 & y3

{b?y}; 'he wanted'

LS5

//{b?}a{?}#/ 9.3,10.3 --> /baa/ <ba> [ba:] 91

Vla.32.  ?2 & r3

{g?r}; 'he fornicated'

//{g?}a{r}// 2.4,5.2 --> /gaar/ <gar>

Vla.33.  y2 & 2=3 & y3

{hyy}; 'he lived'

LS5

//{hy}a{?}// 10.3 --> /hyaa/ <hia, hiia, heiia>

Vla.34.  SI & 2=3 & r3

{grr}; 'he formed'

//{gr}{a{r}// 2.4,12.1,13.2 --> /gar/ <gar>

Vla.35.  DI & ?2 & r3

{d?r}; 'he dwelt'

//{d?}a{r}// 2.4,5.2 --> /daar/ <dar>
V1b.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root[ ]]] + Vinfly[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Ecl Re1]]]

R2.4 -->
\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root[ ]]] + Vinf1[Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]

JS2; TS25([3] unmarkedly); P12.1

V1b.1. Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd]

'it was measured by it'

//{k?}a{1}*b:i?/ 2.4,5.2 --> /kaalbii/ <kalbiH>

Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd]

'he spread for him'

//{mk}a{k}*Ml:q:i?/ 2.4,12.1(twice),13.2 --> /maklii/ <makliH>

V1b.2. Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd + Fe]]

'it imparted to it'

//{yh}a{b}*1:q:i?/ 10.2,11.2 --> /ihablaa/ <habla>

V1b.3. Comp[[R"base2] & 2nd]]

'he allotted to thee'

//{p1}a{g}*1:q:Vk/ --> /plaglah/ <plagh>

V1b.5. Comp[[R"base2] & lst]

{y[y]: 'he swore to me'

either LS5 and, unmarkedly, TS25[3]

//{ym}a{y}i?/ 10.2,10.3,11.2 --> /imaali/ <emia>

or LS5 and, markedly, TS25[2]

//{ym}i{y}i?/ 10.2,10.3,11.2 --> /imiiili/ <emia>
'he worshipped me'

TS25[2] (markedly)

//{sg}i{d}1::iy/  --> /sgidlii/ <sgidlia>

{pth}; 'he opened for me'

LS5

//{pt}a{?}1::iy/ 10.3  --> /ptaalii/ <ptalia>

V1b.6. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd + Pl]

{šry}; 'he spread amongst them'

LS5

//{š}a{?}b::h?n/ 10.3  --> /šraabun/ <šrabun>

Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + Pl]

'he compressed for them'

//{kb}a{š}1::h?n/  --> /kbašlun/ <kbašlun>

V1b.7. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd + Fe + Pl]

{b?y}; 'he prayed with them(Fe)'

LS5

//{b?}a{?}b::hi?n/ 9.3,10.3  --> /baabin/ <babin>

V1b.10. Comp[{R"base2} & 1st + Pl]

'he gave to us'

//{y}a{b}1::a?n/ 10.2[1](markedly)  --> /yahablan/ <yahablan> [yahablan] 97
Vlc.

\#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Root}]} + \text{Vinf}[\text{Sub}[\text{3rd}]] + \text{Comp}[\text{Obj}]]\#
\text{R2.4} \rightarrow
\#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Root}]} + \text{Vinf}[\text{Comp}[\text{Obj}]]]\#

JS2; TS25; P2.1

Vlc.1. Strong (TS25[3])

Vlc.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he wrote it'

\text{//{kd}\text{a}{b}:i?} / 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{kidbii}/ <\text{kidbH}> [\text{ked}\beta i:] 61

Vlc.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'he took thee'

\text{//{lg}\text{a}{f} :\text{Vk}} / 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{ligtak}/ <\text{ligtak}>

Vlc.1.4. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

'he took thee(Fe)'

\text{//{lg}\text{a}{f} :\text{ik}} / 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{ligtik}/ <\text{ligtik}>

Vlc.1.5. \& Comp[OM + 1st]

'he killed me'

\text{//{gt}\text{a}{l}:\text{Vn}} / 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{gitlan}/ <\text{gitlan}> 133

Vlc.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'he grasped them'

\text{//{lg}\text{a}{f} :\text{nhV}n} / 7e \rightarrow /\text{lgatin}\text{nun}, \text{lgatinhun}/ <\text{lgatin(n)un}>

Ma28 cites a form <gitlun> [getlu:n] 'he killed them', and compares mod [getlu:]. He provides no textual cross-reference, but the Dictionary cites a form <lagitlu> 'he
did not slay them' (also comparing mod [læg tung]) from the textual source AM, a postclassical work. Though the form cited by the Dictionary is not classical, and that adduced by Macuch is probably not, it is interesting to note that <gitlun> can be derived as /gitlun/ via P3.1,7s,7e,9.3,13.2 from //{(g) 타}a{1}.v?n// whose difference from classical //{(g) 타}a{1}.nhV?n// is expressible by postulating positive application of R1.7 ( = loss of {OM} which would then automatically entail application of R2.4, viz loss of {3rd}). In turn <gitlu> (as well as the mod [g<caret>tu:u:]) is in parallel fashion derivable from //{(g) 타}a{1}.v?// which differs from //{(g) 타}a{1}.v?n// by nonapplication of IS25<vi>, viz the morpheme {Pl} ‡ is symbolized by allomorph 2, rather than by allomorph 3 as is the case in the classical language. Indeed, lack of an OM (or more precisely of its allomorph <n>i; see IS19) seems to be a fact of the modern paradigm of plural object affixes. See Mal63.

Vlc.1.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + Pl]

'he blessed ye'

//{br}a{k}.nkV?n// л:л 7e --> /brakinkun/ <brakinkun>

Vlc.1.10. Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'he cut us off'

//{ps}a{k}.n:a?n// 7e --> /paskaninna/ <paskaninna>

Vlc.2. ?I, incl r3 (TS2§5[3])

Vlc.2.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]
'he ate it'

/{?k}a{l};i?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /iklii, aklii/ <eklH,aklH> [exli:] 110

Vlc.2.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'he tied me'

/{?s}a{r};Vn// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /isran, asran/
<esran, asran>

Vlc.2.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'he tied us'

/{?s}a{r};nha?n// 7e,10.2,11.2 --> /asarinhan/
<asarinhan>

Vlc.3. Iy (TS25[3]; P7s,7e)

Vlc.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he gave him' ( = 'gab ihn', N275)

/{yh}a{b};i?// --> /yahbii/ <iahbH>

Vlc.3.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'he gave thee' ( = 'gab dich', N273)

/{yh}a{b};Vk// --> /yahbak/ <iahbak>

unless marked

Vlc.4. ?2, incl DI (TS25[3]; P2.4)

Vlc.4.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he thrust it in'

TS25[2]

/{d?}i?{g};i?// 9.3 --> /dissii/ <diSiH>

Vlc.4.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'he cursed her'

/{l?}a{z};V?// 5.2 --> /laataa/ <laaH>
Vlc. 4.5. \( \text{comp}[/0M + 1st]\)

'he carried me'

\(//\{t\}a\{n\} : Vn// 5.2 \rightarrow /\text{tan}an/ \langle \text{tan}an \rangle\)

Vlc. 5. \(2=3 \ (\text{TS25}[3]; \ P2.4,12.1)\)

Vlc. 5.1. \(\text{comp}[/0M + 3rd]\)

'he wrapped him'

\(//\{kn\}a\{n\} : i?// \rightarrow /kannii/ \langle \text{n}H \rangle\)

Vlc. 5.3. \(\text{comp}[/0M + 2nd]\)

'he built thee'

\(//\{bn\}a\{n\} : Vk// \rightarrow /\text{bann}ak/ \langle \text{ban}ak \rangle\)

Vlc. 5.5. \(\text{comp}[/0M + 1st]\)

'he wrapped me'

\(//\{kn\}a\{n\} : Vn// \rightarrow /\text{kann}an/ \langle \text{kan}an \rangle\)

Vlc. 5.6. \(\text{comp}[/0M + 3rd + Pl]\)

'he destroyed them'

\(//\{ps\}a\{s\} : nhV?n// 7e \rightarrow /\text{passin}nun/ \langle \text{pasinun} \rangle\)

Vlc. 6. \(?3, \text{incl SI} \ (\text{TS25}[4])\)

Vlc. 6.5. \(\text{comp}[/0M + 1st]\)

'he swallowed me'

\(//\{bl\}i\{?\} : Vn// 7s,7e,9.3 \rightarrow /\text{bil}lan/ \langle \text{bilan} \rangle\)

'he baptized me'

\(\text{either} \ //\{sb\}a\{?\} : Vn// 5.3 \rightarrow /\text{g}ba\text{n}a/ \langle \text{g}ban \rangle\)

\(\text{or} \ //\{sb\}i\{?\} : Vn// 7s,7e,9.3 \rightarrow /\text{gi}bb\text{n}a/ \langle \text{gib}ban \rangle\)
Vlc.6.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'he baptized them'

//{sb}a/i(ʔ);nhV?n/ 7e,10.3,11.1 or 13.1 -->/sbinnun/ <sbinun>

Vlc.6.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]
'he baptized us'

//{sb}a/i(ʔ);n:a?n/ 7e,10.3,11.1 or 13.1 -->/sbinnan/ <sbinan>

Vlc.7. hɔhɔ, incl SI (TS25[4])

Vlc.7.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]
'he measured it'

//{mʃ}a/i(h);iʔ/ 7s,7e,8.1 -->/mihšii/ <mišH, mišiH>

'he opened him'

//{pt}a/i(h);iʔ/ 7s,7e,8.1 -->/pihtii/ <pihtH>

Vlc.7.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]
'he sent thee'

//{ʃl}a/i(h);Vk/ 7s,7e,8.1 -->/sihlak/ <sihlak>

Vlc.7.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'he opened them'

//{pt}a/h;nhV?n/ 7e -->/ptahinnun/ <ptahinun>

Vlc.8. y3, incl SI (TS25[4])

Vlc.8.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]
'he created him'

//{kr}i(y);iʔ/ 7s,7e -->/kiryii/ <kiriH, kiriiH, kiriiA>

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Vlc.8.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'he saw thee'

/\{hz\}i{y}:VkJ 7s,7e -- /hizyak/ <hiziak>

'he created thee'

/\{kr\}a{y}:VkJ 5.3 -- /kraak/ <kraak>

Vlc.8.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'he let me dwell'

/\{šr\}a{y}:VnJ 5.3 -- /šraan/ <šran>

'he freed me'

/\{šr\}i{y}:VnJ 7s,7e -- /širyan/ <širian>

Though in these two examples we are dealing with two distinct but homophonous roots, this distinctiveness is but coincidently reflected in the different (a3 vs i3) Pf vocalizations seen in the forms in question. A glanced at the forms added in DsubŠRAI will show that Pf a3 vs i3 forms do not pattern pursuant to semantic root differences. Cf also #3.5.8"TS25".

Vlc.8.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'he saw them'

either /\{hz\}a{y}:nhV^n/ 5.2,11.1 -- /hzninun/ <hzinun>
or /\{hz\}i{y}:nhV^n/ 5.2 -- /hziinun/ <hzinun>

Similarly for 'he came up to them', /\{mt\}a{i}{y}:nhV^n/, with the difference that P9.3 does not apply for realizate h, -- /mtinhun, mtiinhun/ <mtinhun>
V1c.9.  ?I & y3 (TS25[4]; P10.3)

V1c.9.5.  Comp[OM + 1st]

'he answered me'

either //{?n}a(y):Vn/ 5,3,10.2 --> /anaan/ <anan>

or //{?n}i(y):Vn/ 7s,7e --> /inyan/ <enian>

V1c.10.  yI & ?3 (TS25[4]; P5.3,10.2,11.2)

V1c.10.3.  Comp[OM + 2nd]

'he knew thee'

//{yd}a(?)::Vk/  --> /idaak/ <edak>

V1c.11.  ?2 & y3, incl IS (TS25[4]; P5.3,9.3)

V1c.11.5.  Comp[OM + 1st]

'he defiled me'

//(s?):{(s?)}a(y):Vn/  --> /saan/ <san>
V2a.
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]#
R2.4 -->
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe]]]#
JS2; TS25{[3] unless marked}; IS24(<a>ii<t>iii); F2.1

V2a.1. Strong (P7s,7e)

'it pleased'

TS25[1] Pf --> u3

//{bs}u(m):at// --> /bismat/ <bismat>

'she killed'

//{gb}a(l):at// --> /ğtlat/ <ğtlat> [ğtlat] 138

{hNbl}; 'she was convulsed'

//{hb}a{l}:at// --> /hiblat/ <hiblat>

'it passed'

TS25[2] Pf Pf --> i3

//{h1}i(p):at// --> /hilpat/ <hilpat>

'it rejoiced'

//{rw}a(z):at// 13.3 --> /riuzat/ <riuzat>

V2a.2. ?I

'she ate'

//{?k}a{l}:at// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /iklat, aklat/ <eklat, aklat> [eklat] 110

V2a.3. yI

'she gave'

//{yh}a(b):at// 7s,7e --> /yahbat/ <iahbat> [yahbat] 97
V2a.4. 72
'she stood'

/{k}a{m}at/ 2.4,5.2 --> /kaamat/  <kamat> mod[ka:mat] 325

V2a.5. 2=3
'she destroyed'

/{ps}a{s}at/ 2.4,12.1 --> /passat/  <pas:at> [pas:at] 145

'she tore'

/{bz}a{?}at/ 5.3 --> /bzaat/  <bzat>
'she heard'

/{šm}i{?}at/ 7s,7e,9.3 --> /šimmat/  <šimat> [ši:mat] 92,
but in view of the diachronic rule-of-thumb Macuch is attempt-
ing to illustrate by adducing this pronunciation for
<šimat>, perhaps *[šim:at] is meant. Indeed, only this
latter jibes with the phonemic interpretation as /šimmat/.
But cf #9.8.

V2a.7. h3 (TS25[4] Pf --> a/i3)
'she opened'

/{pt}a/i{h}at/ 7s,7e,8.1 --> /pihtat/  <pihtat>

V2a.8. y3 (TS25[4] Pf --> a/i3)
'she was'

/{hw}a{y}at/ 5.3 --> /hwaat/  <huat> [ehwat] Abd,  
mod [hewat] 544

'she saw'

/{hz}a{y}at/ 5.3 --> /hzaat/  <hzat> mod [nezat] 350

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'she arrived'  

/\{mt\}i[y]:at/  7s,7e --> /mityat/  <mitiat>

V2a.9.  ?I & 2=3

'she entered'

/\{?\}a{1}:at/  2,4,3,4,12.1 --> /alLat/  <alat>


'she came'

/\{?\}a{y}:at/  5,3,10.2,11.2 --> /ataat/  <atat>  
mod [avat] 302


'she knew'

/\{yd\}a{?\}:at/  5,3,10.2,11.2 --> /idaat/  <edat>


'she wanted'

/\{b\}a{y}:at/  --> /baat/  <bat> mod [abat] 91

'she whimpered'

/\{p\}a{y}:at/  --> /paat/  defectively  <pt>
V2b.1. Strong, incl any gizra but y3 (TS25[3] unless marked; IS24 Fe --> only a>ii<tt>iii; P2.5.5.1)

V2b.1.1. Comp[({R"base2} & 3rd]

'she said to him'

///{?m}a{r}:at*l:·i?// 10.2,11.2 --> /amarallii/ <amaralH> [amaral:i:] 62

'she gave to him'

///{y}h}a{b}:at*l:·i?// 10.2,11.2 --> /ihaballii/ <ehabalH> [ehabal:i:] 97

'she stood by him'

///{k}a{m}:at*l:·i?// 2.4,5.2 --> /kaamallii/ <kamalH>

V2b.1.2. Comp[({R"base2} & 3rd + Fe]

'she sat by her'

TS25[2]

///{y}t}i{b}:at*l:·v?// 10.2,11.2 --> /itiballaa/ <etibalH>

'she fell'

///{n}p)a{1}:at*l:·v?// --> /npalallaa/ <npalalH>

'she moved'

TS25[2]

///{r}h}i{g}:at*l:·v?// --> /rhišallaa/ <rhišalH>
V2b.1.6.  Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd + P1]

'it trembled for them'

//{rt}a{t}\:at*1\::hV\:n// 2.4,12,1(twice),13,2 --> /\ratalhun/ <ratalhun>

V2b.2.  y3, incl ?I, yI (TS25[4]; IS24 Fe --> <a>i\:ii <t>iii
\i<\i\i<v>iv; P5.3)

V2b.2.1.  Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd]

'she sinned against him'

+<iv>[2]

//{ht}a{y}\:atV*bb:\:i?// -2.2,3.1,5.1 --> /\htaatabbii/ <htaatabh>

Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd]

'she swore to him'

-<iv>[2]

//{ym}a{y}\:at*1\::i?/ // 2.5,5.1 --> /imallii/ <emailH>

V2b.2.3.  Comp[[R"base2] & 2nd]

'it pleased thee'

+<iv>[2]

//{hn}a{y}\:atV*1\::\Vk// -2.2,3.1,5.1 --> /hnaatallak/ <hnatalak>

V2b.2.5.  Comp[[R"base2] & 1st]

'it pleased me'

-<iv>[2]

//{hn}a{y}\:at*1\::iy// 2.5,5.1 --> /hnallii/ <hnalia>

V2b.2.6.  Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd + P1]

'she threw amongst them'

+<iv>[2]

//{rm}a{y}\:atV*b\::hV\:n// -2.2,3.1,5.1 --> /\rmaatabbun/ <rmatabun>

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Comp[{'R"base2'} & 3rd + Pl]
'she came to them'

V2b.2.8. Comp[{'R"base2'} & 2nd + Pl]
'she revealed to ye'

V2b.2.10. Comp[{'R"base2'} & 1st + Pl]
'she came to us'

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V2c.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root{  }] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.4 -->
#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root{  }] + Vinfl[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#
JS2; TS25; IS24(<a>i<it>iii); P2.1

V2c.1. Strong, incl weak I (TS25[3])

V2c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (P7e)

'she brought him forth'  
///{yd}a{l}:at:i??/ 10.2,11.2 --> /idaltii/ <edaltH>

'she took him'
///{ns}a{b}:at:i??/ --> /nsabtii/ <nsabtH>

V2c.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'she blessed thee'
///{br}a{k}:at:Vk// 71s --> /braktak/ <braktak>

V2c.1.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'she ate me'
///{hk}a{l}:at:Vn// 7s,10.2,11.2 --> /akaltan/ <akaltan>  
cf mod [axa:ite] 361

V2c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl] (P7e,7s,10.32,11.2)

'she brought them forth'
///{yd}a{l}:at:nhV?n// --> /idaltinnun/ <edaltinnun>

'she took them'
///{ns}a{b}:at:nhV?n// --> /nsabtinnun/ <nsabtinnun>
V2c.1.10. \( \text{Comp}[\text{O}m + \text{1st} + \text{P}1] \)

'it beguiled us' 

\( /\{\text{nk}\}a[1]:\text{at}n:a?\text{n}/ /7e,7s,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{nkaltinnan}/ <\text{nkaltinan}> \)

V2c.2. Weak 2, incl SI (P2,4,7s) 

V2c.2.1. \( \text{Comp}[\text{OM} + \text{3rd}] (\text{TS25}[3]) \)

'she built him' 

\( /\{\text{bn}\}a\{n\}:\text{at}i?/ /12.1,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{bantii}/ <\text{bantH}> \)

'she cursed him' 

\( /\{1\}?a\{t\}:\text{at}i?/ /5.2 \rightarrow /\text{laatii}/ <\text{latH}> \)

V2c.2.5. \( \text{Comp}[\text{OM} + \text{1st}] (\text{TS25}[2]) \)

'she requested of me' 

\( /\{\text{g}\}?i[1]:\text{at}Vn/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{Si\text{t}t\text{an}}/ <\text{Si\text{t}t\text{an}} > \)

V2c.3. \(?/y3, \text{incl } ?/\text{SI} (\text{TS25}[4]; \text{P}5.3) \)

V2c.3.1. \( \text{Comp}[\text{OM} + \text{3rd}] \)

'she answered him' 

\( 6 /\{?n\}a\{y\}:\text{at}i?/ /10.2,11.2 \rightarrow /\text{anaatii}/ <\text{anatH}> \)

V2c.3/5. \( \text{Comp}[\text{OM} + \text{1st}] \)

'she hated me' 

\( /\{\text{sn}\}a\{y\}:\text{at}Vn/ \rightarrow /\text{snaatan}/ <\text{snatan}> \)

'she baptized me' 

\( /\{\text{sb}\}a\{?\}:\text{at}Vn/ \rightarrow /\text{sbaatan}/ <\text{sbatan}> \)

of mod [\text{go}a\{t\}:\text{i}:] 'she baptized him' 

V2c.3.6. \( \text{Comp}[\text{OM} + \text{3rd} + \text{P}1] \)

'she came up to them' 

\( /\{\text{mt}\}a\{y\}:\text{at}\text{nhV?n}/ /7e \rightarrow /\text{mtaatinnun}/ <\text{mtatinun}> \)

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V2c.4. h3, incl SI (TS25[4])

V2c.4.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'she took it off'

\[
/\{\text{\{h\}}:\text{at\':i}/\ 7s,9.3 \rightarrow /\text{\{lat\}ii}/ <\text{latH}>
\]
V3a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{  }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pe]]]#
(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{  }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd]]]#
JS2; TS25([3] unless marked); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1

V3a.1. Strong, incl nI

'thou didst kill'

//{gt}a{1}:t// --> /gtalt/ <gtalt> [gtalt] 21

'thou didst descend'

TS25[2]

//{nh}i{t}:t// 12.1,13.2 --> /nhit/ <nhitt>

V3a.2. */yI (P10.2,11.2)

'thou didst eat'

//{?k}a{1}:t// --> /akalt/ <akalt> mod [axalt] 302

'thou didst give'

//{y}{h}a{b}:t// --> /ihabit/ <ehabit> [ehabit] 97

Thou didst didst sit'

TS25[2]

//{yt}i{b}:t// --> /itibt/ <etibt> [i:teibt] 97

V3a.3. Weak 2, incl DI (P2.4)

'thou didst dwell'

//{d}?a{r}:t// 5.2 --> /daart/ <dart> of mod [ka:mt]

'thou didst stand'

'thou didst die'

TS25[2]

//{m}?i{t}:t// 7e,10.3,13.1,13.2 --> /mit/ <mit> [meyt] 12

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'thou didst destroy'
\[
\{(ps)\{a\}\{s\}\}t/ \rightarrow past/ [past] 12
\]

V3a.4. 9/h3, incl n/SI (TS25[4])

'thou didst quiver'
\[
\{(zh)\{a\}\{\}\}t/ \rightarrow zhat/ [azhat] 325
\]

'thou didst spring forth'
\[
\{(nb)\{a\}\{n\}\}t/ \rightarrow nabat/ [nbat, nubat]
\]

'thou didst open'
\[
either \{(pt)\{a\}\{h\}\}t/ \rightarrow ptah/ [ptah] 86
\]
\[
or \{(pt)\{i\}\{h\}\}t/ \rightarrow ptit/ [ptit] 112
\]

'thou didst hear'
\[
\{(sm)\{i\}\{\}\}t/ \rightarrow smit/ [esmet, esmet] 112
\]

V3a.5. y3 (TS25[4]; P5.2)

'thou didst see'
\[
either \{(hz)\{a\}\{y\}\}t/ \rightarrow hziit/ [ehzet] 119
\]
\[
or \{(hz)\{i\}\{y\}\}t/ \rightarrow
\]

V3a.6. 9/I & y3 (TS25[4]; P5.2,10.2[1]or[2],11.2)

'thou didst come'
\[
either \{(at)\{a\}\{t\}\}t/ \rightarrow atit, itit/ [atit, etit] 302
\]
\[
or \{(at)\{i\}\{t\}\}t/ \rightarrow
\]

V3a.7. yI & 93 (TS25[4] -- 13)

'thou didst know'
\[
\{(yd)\{i\}\{\}\}t/ \rightarrow idit/ [edit]
\]
V3a.8.  ?2 & y3 (TS25[4]; P5.2,9.3)

'thou didst want'

\[
\text{either } \{b?\}a\{y\}:t// 11.1 \quad \{/biit/ <bit>/}
\text{or } \{b?\}i\{y\}:t//
\]
V3b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp [Ecl[Rel1]]]]

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]

JS2; TS25; IS22; P2.1,12.1

V3b.1. Strong, incl SI/?2 (TS25[3]; IS22 2nd --> only <t>iii)

V3b.1.1. Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd]

'thou didst dwell therein'

//{d}a{r}:t*bi'i?// 2.4,5.2 --> /daartbii/ <dartbH>

V3b.1.7. Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd + Fe + F1]

'thou didst provide them(fe) with an abode'

//{šk}a{r}:t*1:hi^n// --> /škantlin/ <škantlín>

V3b.2. y3 (TS25[4]; IS22 2nd --> <t>iii<i>iv)

V3b.2.1. Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd]

'thou wert in it'

//{hw}a/i{y}:ti*b:ši?// either +2.2,5,2,(11.1) -->
/hwi(i)tbi'i/ <huitbH>
/or -2.2,5,1,5,2,(12,4) -->
/hwiiitbii/ <huitibH>

'thou didst grow in it'

//{rb}a/i{y}:ti*b:ši?// either +2.2,5,2,(11.1) -->
/rbi(i)tbi'i/ <rbitbH>
/or -2.2,5,1,5,2,(12,4) -->
/rbiitbii/ <rbitibH>

N257n3 considers the variants <huitbH> and <rbitibH> to be products of scribal confusion with the correspondent 1st Sg Sub pattern (cf V5b.2). The Dictionary, however, cites no 1st Sg Sub forms for the roots in question. But if Nöldeke is
correct, and these forms are nothing but orthographical aberrancies, <iv> of rule IS22 should be scrapped.
V3c.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root[    ]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Pe] + Comp[Obj]]]#  
(R3.1 -->)  
#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root[    ]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd] + Comp[Obj]]]#  
JS2; TS25; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1  
V3c.1. Strong, incl n/S/DI (TS25[3])  
V3c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]  
'thou didst kill him'  
///{(g)l}a{l}:t:i?// --> /galtii/ <galtH> [gəta:lti:] 21  
V3c.1.5. Comp[OM + 1st]  
'thou didst forsake me'  
///{(S)b}a(k):t:Vn// --> /saktan/ <saktan>  
V3c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]  
'thou didst take them'  
///{(S)l}a(b):t:nhV?n// 7e --> /nsbatinnun/ <nsbatinun>  
V3c.1.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]  
'thou didst set us upright'  
///{(t)r}a{s}:t:n:a?n// 7e --> /trastinnan/ <trastinan>  
V3c.2. ?2 (TS25[3]; P2.4,5.2)  
V3c.2.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]  
'thou didst unite him'  
///{(l)l}a(p):t:i?// --> /laaptil/ <lapH>  
V3c.2.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]  
'thou didst unite us'  
///{(l)l}a(p):t:n:a?n// 7e --> /laaptinnan/ <lapinan>
V3c.3.  */h3, incl SI (TS25[4])*

V3c.3.1.  Comp[OM + 3rd]

'thou didst open it'

//{pt}a{h}:ti?//  -9.3 --> /ptahtii/ <ptahtH> [pêtha ti:] 86

V3c.3.10.  Comp[OM + 1st + PI]

'thou didst hear us'

either  //({šm}a{y}):(t:n)a?n//  7e, 9.3 --> /šmatinnan/
<šmatinan>
or //({šm}i{y}):(t:n)a?n//  7e, 9.3 --> /šmitinnan/
<šmitinan>

V3c.4.  y3 (TS25[4]; P5.2)

V3c.4.1.  Comp[OM + 3rd]

'thou didst cast him'

either  //({rm}a{y}):(t:i)//  +12.4 --> /rmitii, rmaitii/
<rmitH, rmaitH>
or //({rm}i{y}):(t:i)// --> /rmitii/  <rmitH>
    of mod [abi:ti:] 'thou didst want him' 372

V3c.4.5.  Comp[OM + 1st]

'thou didst call me'

//({kr}a{y}):(t:Vn)//  -12.4 --> /krtaitem/ <kraitian>

V3c.4.6.  Comp[OM + 3rd + PI]

'thou didst cause them to dwell'

either  //({šr}a{y}):(t:nhV)n//  7e, 12.4

or //({šr}i{y}):(t:nhV)n//  7e
    /šriitinnun/ <šritinan>

V3c.4.10.  Comp[OM + 1st + PI]

'thou didst fill us'

either  //({ml}a{y}):(t:n)a?n//  7e, 12.4

or //({ml}i{y}):(t:n)a?n//  7e
    /mlitinnan/  <mlitinan>
V5a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe]]#
(R3.1 -->)
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[1st]]#
JS2; TS25; IS21(<i>ii<i>t>iii); P2.1

V5a.1. Strong (TS25[3] unless marked; P7s,7e)

'I was fragrant'
TS25[1]
//{bs}u{m}:it// --> /bismit/ <bismit>

'I ordered'
//{pk}a{d}:it// --> /pikdit/ <pikdit> [pēkdit] 66

'I ran'
TS25[2]
//{rh}i{t}:it// --> /rihtit/ <rihtit>

V5a.2. ?/yI (TS25[3] unless marked; P7s,7e)

'I did'
//{ʔ}a{d}:it// 10.3 --> /ibdit/ <ebdit> [eβdi:t]16

'I ate'
//{ʔ}a{1}:it// 10.3 --> /aklit/ <aklit> mod[aκli:t]302

'I sat'
TS25[2]
//{yt}i{b}:it// 11.2(for the first doublet) --> /itbit, yatbit/<etbit, iatbit>
[etβi:t, yetβi:t] 97, but also
[i:tbi:t, ya:tbi:t] Abd 110

V5a.3. Weak 2 (TS25[3]; P2.4)

'I feared'
//{nʔ}a{k}:it// 5.2 --> /haakit/ <hakit> [hā:ki:t] 93

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'I acted secretly'

>{{rz}a(z)j;it} // 12.1 --> /razzit/ <razit>

V5a.4. Weak 3, incl DI (TS25[4])

'I shone'

>{{dn}a/i(h)i;} // 7s,7e,8,1,-9.3 --> /dihnit/ <dihnit>

'I saw'

>{{hz}a[y]j;it} // 5.3,11.1 --> /hziit/ <hzit> mod[hezi:t]350

'I sank'

either>{{tb}a(?)]j;it} // 5.3,11.1 --> /tbiit/ <tbit>

or>{{tb}i(?)]j;it} // 7s,7e,9.3 --> /tibbit/ <tibit>

'I anointed'

>{{m$}a/i(h)i;} // 7s,7e,8,1,+9.3 --> /mi$sit/ <mi$it>

V5a.5. ?I & 2=3 (TS25[3])

'I entered'

>{{?1}a(1)]j;it} // 2.4,3.4,12.1 --> /allit/ <alit>


'I came'

>{{?t}a(y)j;it} // 5.3,10.2[1]or[2],11.1,11.2 --> /atiit, itiit/ <atit, etit> [avi:t] 483


'I knew'

>{{yd}a(?)]j;it} // 5.3,10.2,11.1,11.2 --> /idiit/ <edit>


'I wanted'

>{{b^}a(y)j;it} // 5.3,9.3,11.1 --> /biit/ <bit>

cf mod [ab:i:t] 354
V5b.

`#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp Eocl[Rel]]]`#

(R3.1 -->)

`#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st] + Comp[Eocl[Rel1]]]`#

JS2; TS25; IS21; P2.1,12.1

V5b.1. Strong, incl any gizra but y3 (TS25[3] unless marked; IS21 1st --> only <i><ii><iii>; P2.5,5.1)

V5b.1.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'I tied on him'

`//(et)a(r):it*b::i?// --> /etaribbi/ <etaribh>`

'I lived in it'

`//(d?)a(r):it*b::i?// 2.4,5.2 --> /daaribbi/ <daribh>`

'I stretched in it'


`//(mt)a(h):it*b::i?// --> /mtahibbi/ <mtahibh>`

Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]

'I said to him'

`//(m)m(a(r):it*1::i?// 10.2,11.2 --> /amarillii/ <amarilh> [amaril:i:] 62`

'I tied him'

`//(et)a(r):it*1::i?// --> /etarillii/ <etarilh>`

'I gave to him'

`//(y)y(a{b}:it*1::i?// 10.2,11.2 --> /ihabilllii / <ehabilh> [ehabi]il:i:] 97`

'I wrapped him'

`//(k)n(a{n}:it*1::i?// 2.4,12.1(twice),13.2 --> /kannillii/ <kani1h>`
V5b.1.3. Comp[\{R^\text{base2}\} & 2nd]

'I gave to thee'

\[\{(\text{yh})a(b); \text{it}\ast 1; \text{\textbackslash{}V}_\text{K}/\ 10.2,11.2 \rightarrow /\text{ihabillak}/ <\text{ehabilak}>\]

V5b.1.6. Comp[\{R^\text{base1}\} & 3rd + Pl]

'I laughed at them'

\[\{(\text{h})i(k); \text{it}\ast \text{\textbackslash{}bV}_\text{n}/\ 10.2,11.2 \rightarrow /\text{ihikibun}/ <\text{ehikibun}>\]

Comp[\{R^\text{base2}\} & 3rd + Pl]

'I made for them'

\[\{(\text{b})a(d); \text{it}\ast 1; \text{\textbackslash{}hV}_\text{n}/\ 10.2,11.2 \rightarrow /\text{abadillun}/ <\text{abadilun}>\]

V5b.1.8. Comp[\{R^\text{base2}\} & 2nd + Pl]

'I said to ye'

\[\{(\text{m})a(r); \text{it}\ast 1; \text{\textbackslash{}kV}_\text{n}/\ 10.2,11.2,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{amarilkun}/ <\text{amarilkun}>\]

V5b.2. y3, incl weak I (TS25[4]) \textit{(note: For economy's sake, forms describable on the basis of either Pf \rightarrow a3 or Pf \rightarrow i3 are generated on the latter basis. This is quite arbitrary, and the forms in question might just as well be described on the basis of Pf \rightarrow a3 followed by application of P-rules 5.3 and 12.4); IS21 1st \rightarrow <i>ii<t>i<iii<i>\textbackslash\text{}\hat{a}<i>iv}\]

V5b.2.1.1. Comp[\{R^\text{base1}\} & 3rd]

'I called in it'

\[\langle i>iv\]
\[\{(\text{kr})a(y); \text{it}\ast b; ii/\ 2.5,5.1,5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /\text{kribbii}/ <\text{kribH}>[\text{akri:bi:]} 483\]

We should expect *[(a)\text{kre/ib:i:} (cf the pronunciations adduced below in this subsection and \#9.4.5). Parenthetically, the text (in Ma481ff) in reference to which the pronunciation
in question is cited also contains \texttt{<arhubH>} 'they smelt at it' with the pronunciation [\texttt{arhub\text Ray}] and not *[\texttt{arho/ub:i:}] (see under V16b.1). These are the only relevant verbal Ecl forms there adduced, and if the pronunciation \texttt{[-V:\$-]} in lieu of *[-\texttt{Vo:-}] is not a \texttt{gmaphazard} manifestation of length metathesis (\#9.8), it might be that the realization of P5.1 should be changed to \texttt{V:*} just in case the environmental 
\texttt{C = //b// \texttt{<=} \{R"base1\}. All other verbal Ecl forms in Macuch with pronunciations adduced involve \{R"base2\} \texttt{==> //1//}.

'I dwelt in it'
\texttt{+<i>iv} \\
\texttt{//(\texttt{\$r})i(y):iti*\text Ray:i?// -2.2,5.1,7s,13.3 \texttt{--> /\texttt{\$riiti:bbi}/<\texttt{\$ritibH}>}}

\texttt{Comp[(R"base2 \& 3rd]}

'I came to him'
\texttt{+<i>iv} \\
\texttt{//(\texttt{\$t})a(y):iti*\text Ray:i?// +2.2,5.3,10,2[1],11,1,11.2 \texttt{--> /iti:lii/ <iti:liH>}}

'I saw him'
\texttt{+<i>iv} \\
\texttt{//(\texttt{\$h})i(y):iti*\text Ray:i?// -2.2,5.1,7s,13.3 \texttt{--> /hziiti:lii/ <hzi:ti:li:i:] 63}}

'I threw him'
\texttt{-<i>iv} \\
\texttt{//(\texttt{\$r})ma(y):it*\text Ray:i?// 2.5,5.1,5.3,11.1 \texttt{--> /rmill:lii/ <rimi:liH>}}

'I opened it'
\texttt{+<i>iv} \\
\texttt{//(\texttt{\$r})i(y):iti*\text Ray:i?// -2.2,5.1,7s,13.3 \texttt{--> /\texttt{\$riiti:lii}/<\texttt{\$riti:li:H}> [\texttt{\$eri:ti:li:i:] 63}}

V5b.2.6. \texttt{Comp[(R"base2 \& 3rd + P1]}

'I called them'
\texttt{+<i>iv} \\
\texttt{//(\texttt{\$r})a(y):iti*\text Ray:i?n// -2.2,5.1,5.3 \texttt{--> /kraitillun/ <kraitillun>}}
V5b.2.8. Comp[\{R"base1\} & 2nd + P1](P2.2,5.1,7s,13.2,13.3)

'I sinned against ye'

\texttt{+<i>iv}
\texttt{//\{ht\}i[y]:iti*b::kkV?n//} \implies \text{\textit{htitibkun}} / \text{\textit{htitibkun}}

\text{Comp[\{R"base2\} & 2nd + P1]}

'I called ye'

\texttt{+<i>iv}
\texttt{//\{kr\}i[y]:iti*1::kkV?n//} \implies \text{\textit{kriritilkun}} / \text{\textit{kriritilkun}}
V5c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#
(R3.1 -->)
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[1st] + Comp[Obj]]]#
JS2; TS25; IS21(<i>ii</i><t>iii unless marked); P2.1

V5c.1. Strong, incl weak I (TS25[3])

V5c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I did it'

///{a}{d}:it:i?// 7s,10.2[1]or[2],11.2 --> /abadtti, ibadtti/ <abadtH, ebadtH>
  cf mod [axa:ltax] 'I ate thee',
  [eβadtax] 'I made thee' 361

V5c.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'I dressed thee'

///{b}{d}:it:Vk// 7s --> /1baʃtak/ <1baʃtak> cf mod
  [bedaktax] 'I put thee',
  [geta:ltax] 'I killed thee' 361

V5c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'I shut them'

///{a}{d}:it:nV?n// 7s,7e,10.2,11.2 --> /ahadtinnun/
  <ahadtinnun>

V5c.1.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1] (P7s,7e)

'I bound them(Fe)'

///{s}{r}:it:nhi?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /asartinnin/ <asartinin>

'I took them(Fe)'

///{ns}{a}{b}:it:nhi?n// --> /nsabtinnin/ <nsabtinin>
V5c.1.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + Pl]
'I blessed ye'

/{br}a{k}:it'nkV?n/ 3.1,7s,7e --> /braktinkun/ <braktinkun>

V5c.2. Weak 2, incl. weak I (TS25[3]; P2.4)

V5c.2.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe] (P75s,12.1,13.2)
'I enfolded her'

/{?p)a{p}:it'V?/ 3.4 --> /aptaa/ <aptH>
'I held her back'

/{zm)a{m}:it'V?/ --> /zamtaa/ <zamH>

V5c.2.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]
'I cursed thee'

/{1?}a{t}:it'Vk/ 5.2,7s --> /laattak/ <laattak>

V5c.2.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]
'I joined them'

/{1?}a{p}:it'nhV?n/ 5.2,7e,7s --> /laaptinnun/ <lapinun>

V5c.3. 3, incl. SI (TS25[4]; IS21 1st --> only <t>iii; P9.3)

V5c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]
'I baptized him'

/{sb}a{?}:t:i?/ --> /sbattii/ <sbath>

V5c.3.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]
'I heard her'

/{?m)a/i{?}:t'V?/ --> /?mattaa, ?mittaa/ <?u>math, ?i>mith>
V5c.4. h3, incl SI (TS25[4] Pf --&gt; a3; P7s)

V5c.4.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I opened it'

/\{pt\}a{h}:it:i?// -9.3 --&gt; /ptahti/ <ptahtH> [\petahti:]86

I took it off'

/\{\$1\}a{h}:it:i?// +9.3 --&gt; /\$latii/ <\$latH>

V5c.5. y3, incl ?I (TS25[4]) {for economy's sake all forms
will be generated on the basis of Pf --&gt; a3,
though /hziitii, adiiitii, hziitinnun/ could just
as well be derived from forms with an underlying
i3 <= Pf); P5.3)

V5c.5.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (+ P12.4)

'I saw him'

/\{hz\}a{y}:it:i?// --&gt; /hziitii, hzaitii/ <hzitH, hzaitH>

'I passed by it'

/\{?d\}a{y}:it:i?// 10.2,11.2 --&gt; /adiiitii, adaitii/
<aditH, adaitH>

V5c.5.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'I saw thee('

/\{hz\}a{y}:it:Vk// -12.4 --&gt; /hzaitak/ <hzaitak>

V5c.5.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'I saw them'

/\{hz\}a{y}:it:nhV\?n// 7e,±12.4 --&gt; /hziitinnun, hzaitinnun/
<hzitinnun, hzaitinnun>
V6a.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]* Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]\#  
R2.4, (+3.1) -->  
\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]* Vinf1[Sub[Pl]]]\#  
JS2; TS25; IS25; P2.1

Forms whose stage A is preceded by \( n \) have alloforms under V6a.\( n \).---. E.g. under V6a.1.1 we find 4 over \( /{np}a(k)^{n}v/32, \) which directs us to look under V6a.4.1 where we find 1 over \( /{np}a(k)^{y}v{n}/32, \). This procedure for cross-reference is likewise employed in V6b 1 below.

V6a.1.  IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (P2.2)


1 'they did'

4 \( /{np}a(k)^{n}v/32 \) 10.2,11.2 --> /ab\( d \)/ <ab\( d \>)

2 'they said'

7 \( /{np}a(k)^{n}v/32 \) 10.2,11.2 --> /amar/ <amar> [amar] 132

1 'they turned'

7 \( /{np}a(k)^{n}v/32 \) 10.2,11.2 --> /apa\( k \)/ <apa\( k \>)

1 'they went out'

7 \( /{np}a(k)^{n}v/32 \) --> /na\( p \)ak/ <na\( p \)ak>

1 'they restricted'

7 \( /{pk}a(r)^{n}v/32 \) --> /pk\( a \)/ <pk\( a \>)

1 'they understood'

7 \( /{np}a(\$)^{n}v/32 \) --> /pra\$/ <pra\$>

1 'they were pleased'

TS25[1]  
7 \( /{np}u(r)^{n}v/32 \) --> /\( \$ \)pur/ <\( \$ \)pur>
V6a.1.2. Weak 2 (TS25[3] unless marked; P2.4)

'they died'
TS25[2]
//{mʔ}i{t}:V/ /9.3,13.2 --> /mit/ <mit> cf mod [meʔj]
'he died' 325

'they stood'

//{ʔʔʔ}a{m}:V/ /5.2 --> /kaam/ <kaam> cf [kaːm] 'he stood' 132

'they trembled'

//{rt}a{t}:V/ /12.1,13.2 --> /rat/ <rat>

V6a.1.3. */n/y3, incl weal I (LS5; TS25[3]; P10.3)

'they knew'

//{yd}a{ʔ}:V/ /10.2,11.2 --> /idaa/ <eda> cf [iːda]
'he knew' 137

{nšy}; 'they forgot'

//{nš}a{ʔ}:V/ --> /nšaa/ <nša> cf mod [nəšaː]
'he forgot' 503

{pθh}; 'they pθh opened'

//{pt}a{ʔ}:V/ --> /ptaa/ <pta> cf [pətaː] 'he opened' 87

'they baptized'

//{sb}a{ʔ}:V/ --> /sbaa/ <sba> cf [səbaː] 'he baptized' 34

{rmy}; 'they threw'

//{rm}a{ʔ}:V/ --> /rmaa/ <rma>

'they heard'

//{šm}a{ʔ}:V/ --> /šmaa/ <šuma> cf [eʃmaː] 'he heard' 124

V6a.2. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv?<>v (TS25[3]; P3.1,10.3)

V6a.2.1. Strong

'they blessed'

//{br}a{k}:V/ /7s,7e --> /birkuu/ <birku>

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Ma67 translates this form 'he blessed them' (cf the form <gitiu> and relevant discussion under V1c.1.6 above), but the present interpretation better fits the context in the sources (CP239:15, §G19). In any case, this is the only P1 --> <V>im<?>v strong verb form to date uncovered by the present author.

V6a.2.2. Weak 3, incl weak I (LS5; P5.3,11.1)

'they baptized'
\[
\frac{1}{3}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[gs]}a\{?\}^2 V^2 / \rightarrow /\text{sbu}/ \langle\text{sbu}\rangle
\end{array}
\]

{kry}; 'they called'
\[
\frac{2}{7}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[kr]}a\{?\}^2 V^2 / \rightarrow /\text{kr}u/ \langle\text{kr}\rangle
\end{array}
\]

{rmy}; 'they threw'
\[
\frac{3}{7}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[rm]}a\{?\}^2 V^2 / \rightarrow /\text{rm}u/ \langle\text{rm}\rangle
\end{array}
\]

{šry}; 'they placed'
\[
\frac{3}{7}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[šr]}a\{?\}^2 V^2 / \rightarrow /\text{šru}/ \langle\text{šru}\rangle
\end{array}
\]

V6a.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<?>v<n>v1 (TS25[3]; P3.1,9,3,13.2)

V6a.3.1. Strong

'they understood'
\[
\frac{1}{7}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[pr]}a\{?\}^3 V^0 / 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{pirš}u/ \langle\text{piršun}\rangle
\end{array}
\]

V6a.3.2. Weak 2, incl weak I (TS25[3]; P2.4)

'they remained'
\[
\frac{4}{7}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[p]}a\{?\}^3 V^0 / 5,2 \rightarrow /\text{paš}u/ \langle\text{pašun}\rangle
\end{array}
\]

'they enfolded'
\[
\frac{4}{7}\begin{array}{c}
\text{[p]}a\{p\}^3 V^0 / 3,4,12,1 \rightarrow /\text{app}u/ \langle\text{apun}\rangle
\end{array}
\]
V6a.3.3. Weak 3, incl weak I (LS5; P5.3,11.1)

{{?dy}; 'they passed'
  //{{?d}a{?}i?n/ 10.2[1],11.2 --&gt; /idun/ <edun>

{{?ty}; 'they came'
  //{{?t}a{?}i?n/ 10.2[1]or[2],11.2 --&gt; /itun, atun/<etun, atun> mod [aʊ̇m] 303

{{ghy}; 'they sobbed'
  //{{gh}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /ghun/ <ghun> [gəhon] 94

{{hwy}; 'they were'
  //{{hw}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /hwun/ <hun> mod [hewo:n] 100

{{hzy}; 'they saw'
  //{{hz}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /hzun/ <hzun>

'they knew'
  1/4
  //{{yd}a{?}i?n/ 10.2,11.2 --&gt; /idun/ <edun> [id:un]Abd 135

{{lwy}; 'they accompanied'
  //{{lw}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /lwun/ <lun>

'they baptized'
  1/2
  1/7
  //{{sb}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /sbun/ <sbun> mod [gəpon] 290

{{kny}; 'they acquired'
  //{{kn}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /knun/ <knun>

{{kry}; 'they called'
  2
  1/7
  //{{kr}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /krun/ <krun> mod [kero:n] 350

{{rmy}; 'they threw'
  1/2
  1/7
  //{{rm}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /rmun/ <rmun>

'they heard'
  1/4
  1/7
  //{{sm}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /smun/ <s(u)mun>

{{sr}; 'they placed'
  2
  1/7
  //{{sr}a{?}i?n/ --&gt; /srun/ <srun>
V6a.3.4. Weak 2 and 3 (LS5; P5.3,11.1)

{b?y}; 'they wanted'
   //{b?}a{y}; ò?n// 9.3 twice --> /bun/ <bun> of mod [abon]354
{hyy}; 'they lived'
   //{hy}a{y}; ò?n// --> /hyun/ <hiun>

V6a.4. IS25 P1 --> <y>i<iv<v<v<n>vi (P3.1,9.3,13.2)


'they did'
   1/ //{b}a{d}; ò?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /abadyun/ <abadiun>

'they ate'
   //{k}a{1}; ò?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /akalyun/ <akaliun>
   mod [axalyon] 263

'they said'
   1/ //{m}a{r}; ò?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /amaryun/ <amariun>
   of mod [emaryo:n] 303

'they killed'
   //{g}a{1}; ò?n// --> /galyun/ <gtaliun>
   [galyo:n] 49, [galyon] 1143

'they went out'
   1/ //{np}a{k}; ò?n// --> /npakyun/ <npakiun> mod [npakiyon]263

'they ran'
   TS25[2]
   //{rh}i{t}; ò?n// --> /rhityun/ <rhitiun> mod [rhetyon]263

V6a.4.2. Weak 2, incl weak I (TS25[3] unless marked; P2.4)

'they entered'
   //{y}a{1}; ò?n// 3.4,12.1 --> /alyun/ <aliun>

'they grew hot'
   //{hm}a{m}; ò?n// 12.1 --> /hamyun/ <hamiun>
'they remained'

2 7/{p?}a{s}:yV?n/ 5.2 → /pa$ayn/ <pa$ion>

'they stood'

1 7/{k?}a{m}:yV?n/ 5.2 → /kaamyun/ <kamiun> mod [ka:myo:n] 326

'they tied'

TS25[1]

12.1 → /ruppy/ <rupiun> mod [rofyon] 263

V6a.4.3. Weak 3, incl weak I (LS5; TS25[3]; P9.3,13.3)

'they knew'

1,2 7/{yd}a{?}:yV?n/ 10.2,11.2 → /idayun/ <edaiun>

'they heard'

1,2 7/{sh}a{?}:yV?n/ → /$maiun/ <$maiun>
V6b.

Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ } + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Se + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]#

R2.4, (+3.1) -->

Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ } + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]#

JS2; TS25; IS25; P2.1,12.1

Three of the four Sub suffix allmorphs exemplified in
V6a are admissible @ Ecl, only the allomorph treated under
V6a.4 being excluded by cond (a) of IS25 (cf #3.5.9"IS25").
Excepting those forms of V6b.1 (immed below) processed by
P2.2, all phonological (hence also graphological) differences
amongst the Sub suffix allmorphs in question are neutralized
by the P-rules in the case of Ecl-bearing forms. For a con-
crete illustration of this neutralization, cf the generation
of /sbubbi/ 'they took pleasure in me' under all three
headings below. At any rate, in view of the descriptive
slack occasioned by such neutralization, the following
criteria have been decisive as to whether a given form should
be generated under V6b.1 or .2 or .3: (i) where possible,
forms described above in V6a are described correspondingly
here (e.g. the threefold generation of /sbubbi/); (ii) if
a form must be processed by P2.2 and hence belonfs under V6b.1,
then if such a form has an ambiguous doublet, both forms are
described under V6b.1 (e.g. /ngablak, nsaullak/ 'they plant-
ted thee'); finally (iii) all other forms are described
under V6b.1 inasmuch as <V>.iv seems to be the unmarked
allomorph for the relevant paradigms.
See also the comments at the beginning of V6a. The relevant alloforms here may, however, differ as to Ecl Comp.

V6b.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (+P2.2)

V6b.1.1. Strong, incl weak I/r3 (TS25[3])

Comp[[R"base1] & 2nd]

'they did with thee'

/\{?b\}a{d}\;V*\;b:::\;Vk/\; -2.2,3.1,5.1,10.2,11.2 -->
/abadubbak/ <abadubak>

Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd]

'they said to him'

/\{?m\}a{r}\;V*\;1::\;i?\;/\; -2.2,3.1,5.1,10.2,11.2 -->
/amarullii/ <amarulli> [(a)marul:i:] 51

Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd]

'they denied him'

/\{kp\}a{r}\;V*\;b::\;i\;/\; +2.2 --> /kparbii/ <kparbh>

Comp[[R"base2] & 2nd]

'they planted thee'

/\{ng\}a{b}\;V*\;1::\;Vk/\; either +2.2 --> /ngablak/ <ngablak>
/or -2.2,3.1,5.1 --> /ngabullak/ <ngabulak>

Comp[[R"base2] & 1st]

'they said to me'

/\{?m\}a{r}\;V*\;1::\;iy/\; -2.2,3.1,5.1,10.2,11.2 -->/amarullii/ <amarulía> [amarol:e] 132

V6b.1.2. Weak 2, incl weak I/r3 (TS25[3]; P2.4)

Comp[[R"base1] & 3rd]

'they stood therein'

/\{k\}?a{m}\;V*\;b::\;i?\;/\; +2.2,5.2 --> /kaambii/ <kambh>
"they spread for thee!"

\[
\begin{align*}
\{(mk)a\{k\}:V^*1::V_k/ & \quad -2.2,3.1,5.1,12.1\text{(twice)} \quad \rightarrow \quad /makkullak/ \quad <makulak> \\
\end{align*}
\]

"they tied in for themselves!"

\[
\begin{align*}
\{(sr)a\{r\}:V^*1::hV?n// & \quad +2.2,12.1\text{(twice)},13.2 \quad \rightarrow \quad /sarlun/ \quad <sarlun> \\
\end{align*}
\]

V6b.1.3. */h?y3, incl weak I (LS5; TS25[3])

\[
\begin{align*}
\{(pth)\}: & \quad \text{'}they opened for him'} \\
\{(pt)a\{?\}:V^*1::i?// & \quad +2.2,10.3 \quad \rightarrow \quad /ptailii/ \quad <ptailiH> \\
\end{align*}
\]

V6b.2. IS25 P1 \(\rightarrow\) \(<V>iv?<>v\) (LS5; TS25[3]; P2.5,3.1,5.1, 5.3,11.1)

V6b.2.1. Weak 3, incl weak I

\[
\begin{align*}
\{(kry)\}: & \quad \text{'}they called him'} \\
\{(kr)a\{?\}:V^*1::i?// & \quad \rightarrow \quad /kruilli/ \quad <kruHl> \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{(sby)\}: & \quad \text{'}they took pleasure in me'} \\
\{(sb)a\{?\}:V^*b::i?// & \quad \rightarrow \quad /sbbuii/ \quad <sbbia> \\
\end{align*}
\]

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Comp[{R\textsuperscript{base2}} \& 1st]

{šry}; 'they conferred upon me'

\[ ^3 \]/{šr}a(?):v?\textsuperscript{1}iy/ \rightarrow /šrullii/ <šrulia>

V6b.3. IS25 P1 --&gt; <V>iv&lt;?&gt;v</n>vi (TS25[3]; P\#2.5,3.1,5.1)

V6b.3.1. Weak 2 (P2.4,5.2)

Comp[{R\textsuperscript{base1}} \& 3rd]

'they remained in it'

\[ ^3 \]/{p?}a(?):v?n\textsuperscript{b}:i?/ \rightarrow /paašubbii/ <paašubH>

V6b.3.2. Weak 3, incl weak I (LS5; P5.3,11.1)

Comp[{R\textsuperscript{base2}} \& 2nd + Fe]

{?ty}; 'they came to thee(fe)'

\[ ^1\]/{t?}a(?):v?n\textsuperscript{1}ik/ 10.2,11.2 \rightarrow /atullik/ <atulik>

Comp[{R\textsuperscript{base1}} \& 1st]

{šby}; 'they took pleasure in me'

\[ ^{1,2} \]/{šb}a(?):v?n\textsuperscript{b}:iy/ \rightarrow /šbubii/ <šbubia>

Comp[{R\textsuperscript{base2}} \& 1st]

{kry}; 'they called me'

\[ ^2 \]/{kr}a(?):v?n\textsuperscript{1}iy/ \rightarrow /kruullii/ <kruilia>

{šry}; 'they conferred upon me'

\[ ^2 \]/{šr}a(?):v?n\textsuperscript{1}iy/ \rightarrow /šruullii/ <šruilia>
V6c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.4, (+3.1) -->

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS25; IS25; P2.1,3.1

Only two of the four Sub suffix allomorphs exemplified in V6a are admissible & Obj, the remaining two (those treated under V6a.2,4) being excluded by conditions (a) and (g) of IS25 (cf #3.5.9"IS25"). Of the four two Sub suffix allomorphs permissible & Obj, allomorph <V>iv<e>vn<vi (V6c.3) seems quite rare. However, the validity of this observation rests solely upon the frequency of forms with Sg Obj suffixes, &t since all phonological (hence also orthographic) differences between the two Sub suffix allomorphs are neutralized by the P-rules in the case of Pl Obj suffix forms. Concrete illustrations of this neutralization are provided by the generation of /dkarunkun/ 'they remembered ye' and /trasunnun/ 'they established them' under both V6c.1 and V6c.3.

V6c.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv

V6c.1.1. Strong, incl weakI/r3 (TS25[3])

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they held him'

/\{1g)a{\#};V:i?// 7s,7e --> /ligtui/ <ligtuia, ligtuir> [1e\#tu:y] 163

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Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they turned her'

//{?p}a{k}:V:V?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /apkuu/ <apku>

'they held her'

//{lg}a{z}:V:V?// 7s?e --> /līgtuu/ <līgtu> [lēŋtu:] 163
Comp[OM + 1st]

'they bound me'

//{?s}a{r}:V:Vn/ // 7s,7e,10.3 o--> /isruun, asruun/ <esrun, asrun>

'they knew me'

//{pr}a{z}:V:Vn// // 7s,7e --> /piršuun/ <piršun>
Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'they gave them' (= 'sie gaben sie')

//{yh}a{b}:V:nhV?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /ihabunnun/ <ehabunun>

'they established them'

//{tr}a{s}:V:nhV?n// --> /trasunnun/ <trasunun>
Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'they left them(fe)'

//{?b}a{k}:V:nhV?n// --> /šbakunnin/ <šbakunin, šbakunen>
Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

'they remembered ye'

//{dk}a{r}:V:nkV?n// --> /dkarunkun/ <dkarunkun>

V6c.1.2. Weak 2, incl weak I (TS25[3]; P2.4)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they closed it up'

//{tm}a{m}:V:i?// 12.1 --> /tammi/ <tamui>

'they cursed him'

//{lʔ}a{z}:V:i?// 5.2 --> /laatui/ <laui>
V6c.1.3.  /h/y3, incl. weak I (TS25[4])

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they saw him'

//{hz)i(y)\v:i?// 7s,7e --> /hizyui/  <hiziuia> [hexyu:y] 18

'they called him'

//{kr)i(y)\v:i?// 7s,7e --> /kiryui/  <kiriuiia> [keryu:y] 18

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they knew thee'

//{yd)a(?):\v:Vk// 5,3,10.2,11.1,11.2 --> /iduuk/  <eduuk>

Comp[OM + 1st]

'they answered me'

either //{?n)a(y)\v:Vn// 5.3,10.2,11.1,11.2 --> /anuun/  <anun>

or //{?n)i(y)\v:Vn// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /inyuun/  <eniuu>

'they baptized me'

//{sb)i(?):\v:Vn// 7s,7e,9.3 --> /sibbuun/  <sibun>

'they called me'

either //{kr)a(y)\v:Vn// 5.3,11.1 --> /kruun/  <krun>

or //{kr)i(y)\v:Vn// 7s,7e --> /kiryuun/  <kiriun>

'they sent me'

//{si)a/i(h)\v:Vn// 7s,7e,8.1 --> /siihlun/  <siihun>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

they came to them'

//{mt)a(y)\v:nhV?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /mtunnun/  <mtunun>

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'they expelled us'

//{dh)a(y)\v:n:a?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /dhunnan/  <dhunan>
V6c.1.4.  Weak 2 and weak 3 (TS25[4]; P9.3,12.2)

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they sought thee'

\[
\])))\{b?\}i\{y\}V\{V\}k// 7s,7e,13.3 \rightarrow /biyuuk/ <biuk, biiuk>
\]
Comp[OM + 1st]

'they sought me'

\[
\text{either } \)))\{b?\}i\{y\}V\{V\}n// 7s,7e,13.3 \rightarrow /biyuun/ \text{<biun, beium>}
\]
\[
\text{or } \)))\{b?\}a\{y\}V\{V\}n// 5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /buun/ <bun>
\]

V6c.3.  IS25 P1 \rightarrow <v>iv<?>v<n>vi (TS25[3]; P9.3,13.2)

V6c.3.1.  Strong, incl weak I/r3

Comp[OM + 3rd * P1]

'they established them'

\[
\text{either } \text{((tr)a\{g\}V\{V\}n\{V\}hV\{V\}n// \rightarrow /trasunnun/ <trasunun>
\]
\]
\[
\text{Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]}
\]

'they remembered ye'

\[
\text{either } \text{((dk)a\{r\}V\{V\}n\{V\}nkV\{V\}n// \rightarrow /dkarunkun/ <dkarunkun>
\]
\]
V7a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pop + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1]]]#
R2.4, (-3.1) -->
#Word[Vtheme[Pop + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe + P1]]]#
JS2; TS25; IS#3(<y>i=a:?><n>i); P2.1

V7a comprises a complete list as of this writing, and no corresponding forms of Comp have come to light. The meaning of this is not that verb forms with semantic Fe P1 Sub are rare in Mandaeic literature, but rather that optional rule R3.1 is tendentially positive. Hence a form semantically Sub[Pers[3rd] + Fe + P1] will most likely be represented syntactically by a corresponding form Sub[Pers[3rd] + P1], and so classifiable under V6a (resp V6b,c). Cf #3.4 "R3.1".

At first blush the forms <ehzia> 'they(fe) saw' [ehzi:] 335 and <(e)knia> 'they(fe) acquired' [ekni:] 335 seem to be most facilely describable, under V6a.1.2, as /hzii/ and /knii/ <-- 2.2.10.3 //{hz}i(?):\N/ and //{kn}i(?):\N/, presupposing the application of R3.1, LS5, and (markedly) TS25[2]. N258 and Ma335 suggest, however, that these forms are distinctively feminine, and their suggestion is at least rendered plausible by attested corresponding non-feminine forms (see V6a.3.3). Since these are the only two such qal forms to date uncovered (for analogous forms in verbs of Mea, cf V16a.1, 26a.1, 36a.1, 57a), the matter shall be left pending with a suggestion as to how such distinctivity might be formalized. The roots in question might be marked positively for the application of TS25[2] just in case their containing forms meet certain specifications, inter alia Sub[Pers[3rd] + Fe + P1] prior
to the application of rule R3.1. In turn, this latter R-rule would then be obligatory, as would subsequent choice of Sub suffix allomorph <V>iv by IS25. Alternatively, R3.1 might not apply and the entire form could be processed by a portmanteau S-rule along the lines of TS2.


'they(\textit{fe}) spread forth'

\begin{align*}
\text{either} & //\{nb\}a{[t]}:\text{ya:}'n// 9.3 \rightarrow /\textit{nbatty}an/ <\textit{nbati}an> \\
\text{or} & //\{nb\}a{[t]}:\text{ya:}'// 10.3 \rightarrow /\textit{nbaty}aa/ <\textit{nbati}a>
\end{align*}

'they(\textit{fe}) spread out'

\begin{align*}
\text{either} & \text{TS25[3]} \\
//\{sh\}a{[t]}:\text{ya:}'n// 9.3 \rightarrow /\textit{shaty}an/ <\textit{shati}an> \\
\text{or} & \text{TS25[2]} \\
//\{sh\}i{[t]}:\text{ya:}'n// 9.3 \rightarrow /\textit{shity}an/ <\textit{shiti}an>
\end{align*}

'they(\textit{fe}) discerned'

\begin{align*}
//\{pr\}a{[\textit{g}]\}:\text{ya:}'n// 9.3 \rightarrow /\textit{pra}\textit{gy}an/ <\textit{pra}\textit{g}ian> \text{ cf mod} \\
[g\textit{taly}a:n] '/\textit{they(\textit{fe}) killed}' 264
\end{align*}

'they(\textit{fe}) were angry'

\begin{align*}
//\{rg\}a{[z]}:\text{ya:}'n// 9.3 \rightarrow /\textit{rgazy}an/ <\textit{rgaz}ian>
\end{align*}

Vʔa.2. ?3, incl SI (TS25[4]; P9.3{\textit{twice}},13.3)

'they(\textit{fe}) were satisfied'

\begin{align*}
//\{sb\}a{[\textit{g}]\}:\text{ya:}'n// \rightarrow /\textit{sbai}yaan/ <\textit{sbai}an>
\end{align*}
V8a.

#Word[Vtheme[PP + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1]]]#
(+R3,1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PP + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + P1]]]#

JS2; TS25; IS22(<t>iii),25[<v>iv<?><n>vi);P2.1,9.3,13.2

The y3 forms /kRitun, ititun, biitun/ are ambiguously
generable on the basis either of stage A //{{I2}a{3}}// or
//{{I2}i{3}}//, but for economy's sake such double description
is only provided in the case of /kRitun/(V8a.3).


'ye said'

//{{m}a{r}:tVn// 10.2,11.2 --> /amartun/ <amartun>
cf mod [emarton] 303

'ye killed'

//{{g}t}a{1}:tVn// --> /galtun/ <galtun> [g@talton] 143

'ye testified'

TS25[2]

//{{sh}i{d}:tVn// --> /shidtun/ <shidtun>
cf mod [dehelton] 'ye feared' 264

V8a.2. ?2 (TS25[2])

'ye died'

//{{m}?}i{t}:tVn// 2.4,7e,10.3,12.1,13.1 --> /mittun/ 
<mittun> [meYton] 12

V8a.3. ?h/y3, incl weak I (TS25[4])

'ye came'

//{{?}i{y}:tVn// 5.2,10.2,11.2 --> /itiitun/ <etitun>
cf mod [aYit:ton] 303

'ye knew'

//{{yd}i{?}:tVn// 9.3,10.2,11.2 --> /idittun/ <editun>
[i:deYton] 135
'ye opened'

\{(pt)a\{h\}:tV\?n// --> /ptahtun/ <ptahtun> [petahto:m] 86

'ye called'

either \{(kr)a\{y\}:tV\?n// 5.2,\(+12.4 --> /kriitun, kraitun/ \
<e>kriitun, kraitun>

or, for one variant, \{(kr)i\{y\}:tV\?n// 5.2 --> /kriitun/

<cf mod [rædi:ton] 'ye agreed' 350

'ye heard'

\{(šm)a\{?\}:tV\?n// 9.3 --> /šmatun/ <šmatun> [šmat:on] 112

V8a.4. 22 & y3 (TS25[4])

'ye wanted'

\{(b\?\}a\{y\}:tV\?n// 5.2,9.3,\(+12.4 --> /biitun, baitun/

<biitun, baitun> of mod [abi:ton] 354
V8b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] +Comp[Ecl[Rei]]]#
(+R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pl] +Comp[Ecl[Rei]]]#

JS2; TS25; IS22(<t>iii), 25(<V>iv<=>v<n>vi); P2.1, 2.5, 3.1, 5.1, 12.1


'ye said to him'

///(?m)a{r}iTv?n*1;i?// --> /amartullii/ <amartulH>
    [(a)martol:i:] 51

'ye gave to him'

///(yha{b})iTv?n*1;i?// --> /ihabtullii/ <ehabtuH>
    [eha\\(tul:i:] 97

V8b.5. Comp[{R"base2] & 1st}

'ye planted me'

TS25[3]
///(ns)a{b}iTv?n*1;iiy// --> /nsgabtullii/ <ngaptulia>

'ye called me'

TS25[4]
either ///{kr}a{y}iTv?n*1;iiy// 5.2, 12.4} --> /kritullii/ <kritulia>
or ///{kr}i{y}iTv?n*1;iiy// 5.2
V8c

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] +Comp[Obj]]]#

(+R3.1 -->

JS2; TS25; IS22,25; P2.1,3.1


   Comp[OM + 3rd]

'ye satisfied him'

   /[sb)a{?}:tv:i?// 9.3 -- > /sbattui/ <sbatuiH>

   Comp[OM + 1st]

'ye planted me'

   TS25[3]

   /[ng]a{b}:tv:vn// -- > /ngabtuun/ <ngabtuun>

'ye called me'

   either  /{kr}a{y}:tv:vn// 5.2,12.4  -- > /krituun/ <kritun>

or  /{kr}i{y}:tv:vn// 5.2

'ye captured me'

   /{sb}a{y}:tv:vn// 5.2 -- > /sbaituun/ <sbaitun>

V8c.3. IS25 P1 -- > <V>iv<?>v<n>vi (TS25[4] unless marked;P9.3)

   Comp[OM + 3rd]

'ye threw him'

   /{rm}a{y}:tv:n:i?// 5.2 -- > /rmaitunnii/ <rmaitunH>

   Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'ye loved her'

   TS25[2]

   /{rh}i{m}:tv:n:v?// -- > /rhimtunnaa/ <rhimtunH> cf mod

   [bedakton:e] 'ye put me' 361

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Comp[OM + 1st]

ye concealed me'

\(/{ks}a{y}:t\{\text{?n}:Vn/\ 5.2 \rightarrow /ksaitunnan/ \ <ksaitunan>\)

'ye heard me'

\(/{\text{?m}a/i[?]:t\{\text{?n}:Vn/\ \rightarrow /\text{Smattunnan, Smittunnan}/ \ <\text{Smatunan, Smitunan}>\)
V9a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pe + Root[ ]]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]]
(-R3.1)
JS2; TS25[3]; IS22(<t>iii), 24(<i>iv), 25(<V>iv<?><v><n>vi);
P2.1,9.3,13.2

No forms of Comp corresponding to V9a have come to light.

Cf the remarks under V7a.

V9a.1.

'ye(fe) said'

//{m}a{l}:ti?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /amartin/ <amartin>
   cf mod [emarten] 303

'ye(fe) killed'

//{g}a{l}:ti?n// --> /getalin/ <getalin> [getalten] 49

'ye(fe) gave'

//{y}a{l}:ti?n// 10.2,11.2 --> /ihabitin/ <ehabitin>
   mod [shaften] 303

'ye fell'

//{n}a{l}:ti?n// --> /npaltin/ <npaltin>
V10a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl]]]#
(R3.1 -->)
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }]+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pl]]]#
JS2; TS25; IS1(<n>iii<iyn>iv unless marked); P2.1,5.2


'we said'

//{?m}a{r}:niyn// 10.2,11.2 --> /amarniin/ <amarnin> [amarni:n] 483

'we killed'

//{gt}a{1}:niyn// --> /gta:lniin/ <gta:lnin> [gta:lni:(n)] 21

'we loved'

TS25[2]

//{rh}i{m}:niyn// --> /ri:mniiin/ <ri:mnin> of mod [dehelni:] 'we feared' 264

V10a.2. Weak 2, incl weak I/r3 (TS25[3]; P2.4)

'we entered'

//{?1}a{1}:niyn// 10.3,12.1 --> /a:lniin/ <a:lni:q>

'we asked'

//{?}a{1}:niyn// 5.2 twice --> /Ša:lniin/ <Šalnin> cf mod [ha:fni:] 'we washed' 326

V10a.3. */h3, incl weak I (TS25[4])

'we knew'

//{yd}i/a {?}:niyn// 9,3,10.2,11.2 --> /idinniin, idanniin/ <edinin, edanin> [i:dan:i:n] 483

'we opened'

//{pt}a{h}:niyn// --> /ptahniin/ <ptahnin> [p:ptahni:(n)] 86, [eptahni:n] 163
'we heard'

\/{šm}a\{?\}:niyn/ 9.3 \(\rightarrow\) /šmanniin/ <šmanin>
\[šeman:in\] 112

\text{V10a.4.}  y3, incl weak \(\text{I}/\text{II}\) (TS25[4]; IS1 1st+P1 \(\rightarrow\)
\<n\>iii+<iyn>iv)  
For the generation of the forms /htiin, mtiiniin,
biin, siin/, cf the remarks under V8a.

'we sought'

\/{b\?}i{y}:n/ 9.3 \(\rightarrow\) /biin/

'we sinned'

either \/{ht}a\{y\}:niyn/ -12.4 \(\rightarrow\) /htainiin/ <htainin>
or /\/{ht}a\{y\}:n/ 11.1 \(\rightarrow\) /htiin/ <htiin> cf mod [redi:n]  
'we agreed'

'we lived'

\/{hy}a\{y\}:niyn/ -12.4 \(\rightarrow\) /hyainiin/ <hiainin>

'we were made worthy'

\/{y\?}a\{y\}:niyn/ 9.3,-12.4 \(\rightarrow\) /yainiin/ <iainin>

'we arrived'

\/{mt}a\{y\}:niyn/ +12.4 \(\rightarrow\) /mtiiniin, mtaiiniin/
\<mtin, mtainin\> cf mod [hezi:ni:]  'we saw'

'we washed'

either \/{s\?}a\{y\}:niyn/ -12.4 \(\rightarrow\) /sainiin/ <sainen,sainin>
or /\/{s\?}a\{y\}:n/ 9.3,11.1 \(\Rightarrow\) /siin/ <sin>
V10b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf+ Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]])]]

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]])]]

JS2; TS25([3] unless marked); IS1(<n>iii<a>n>iv); P2.1, 2.5, 5.1, 12.1

V10b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'we went out in it'

//{np}a{k}{$na{n*b}{:i} // --> /npaknabii/ <npaknabH>
    Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]

'we saw him'

TS25[4]

//{hz}a{y}:na{n*1}{:i} // 5.2 --> /hzainallii/ <hzainalH>

'we gave to him'

//{yh}a{b}:na{n*1}{:i} // 10.2, 11.2 --> /ihabnallii/ <habnalH> [ehabnal:i:] 97

V10b.3. Comp[{R"base2} & 2nd]

'we said to thee'

//{?m}a{r}:na{n*1}{:Vk} // 10.2, 11.2 --> /amarnallak/ <amarnalak>

V10b.6. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + Pl]

'we trod out for them'

//{dr}a{k}:na{n*1}{hV?n} // --> /draknallun/ <draknalun>

'we laid down for them'

//{mk}a{k}:na{n*1}{hV?n} // 2.4, 13.2 --> /maknallun/ <maknalun>
V10c.

#Word[Vtheme[ P"f + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[ lst + Fe + P1 ] + Comp[ Obj ]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[ P"f + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[ lst + P1 ] + Comp[ Obj ]]]#

JS2; TS25; IS1(<n>i<ii>); P2.1


V10c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'we killed him'

//{gt}a{1}:n:i?// --> /gtalnii/ <gtalnH> [gətaːlniː] 21

'we buried him'

//{kb}a{r}:n:i?// --> /kbarnii/ <kbarnH> [kJərnaːniː] 21

V10c.1.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'we formed her'

//{s}a{r}:n:iV?// 2.4,5.2 --> /saarna/ <sarnaH>

V10c.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'we loved thee'
TS25[2]

//{rh}i{m}:n:iV// --> /rhimnak/ <rhimnak>

V10c.2. ?/h/y3, incl SI (TS25[4])

V10c.2.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'we saw him'

//{hz}a{y}:n:i?// 5.2,±12.4 --> /hziimii, hzainii/ <hziimia, hzainH>

'we opened it'

//{pt}a{h}:n:i?// 9.3 --> /ptannii/ <ptanH> [petan:iː] 86
'we heard him'

\[
\text{\{\$m\}a\{\$\}n\{i\}\?} / 9.3 \rightarrow /\text{\$mannii}/ <\text{\$manH}>
\]

V10c.2.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'we saw thee'

\[
\text{\{hz\}a\{y\}n\{v\}k} / 5.2,-12.4 \rightarrow /\text{hzainak}/ <\text{hzainak}>
\]

V10c.2.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'we opened them'

\[
\text{\{pt\}a\{h\}n\{h\}v\{n\}\?} / 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{ptahnun}/ <\text{ptahnun}>
\]

[petahnun] 86

V10c.2.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]

'we opened them\{fe\}'

\[
\text{\{pt\}a\{h\}n\{h\}i\{n\}\?} / 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{ptahnin}/ <\text{ptahnin}>
\]

[eptahnin] 163
Vll.a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd]]]#
R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }]]
TS28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); P3.1

Vll.a.1. Strong, incl SI (P12.1)

'he clothed'
   /**?a(\text{\textit{\textbf{lb}}})V{g}/ 3.4 --> /albi\text{\textit{\textbf{s}}}/ <albi\text{\textit{\textbf{s}}}> 

'he instructed'
   /**?a(\text{\textit{\textbf{pr}}})V{g}/ 3.4 --> /apri\text{\textit{\textbf{s}}}/ <apri\text{\textit{\textbf{s}}}> [afre\text{\textit{\textbf{s}}}] 128

'he wound'
   /**?a(\text{\textit{\textbf{kr}}})V{f}/ 3.4 --> /akrik/ <akrik>

'he propagated'
TS28[1,1] --> g
   /**\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{sa}}}}}a(\text{\textit{\textbf{rh}}})V{b}/ --> /\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{sa}}}}}rhib/ <\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{sa}}}}}rhib>

Vll.a.2. ??I

'he enslaved'
TS28[1,1] --> g
   /**\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{sa}}}}}a(?b)V{d}/ 9.3 --> /sabbid/ <sabid>

{?k1}; 'he fed'
LS2
   /**a(\text{\textit{\textbf{wk}}})V{1}/ 3.4,12.1,13.3 --> /auki\text{\textbf{1}}/ <auki\text{\textbf{1}}>

Vll.a.3. y\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{I}}}}}(LS1; P3.4,12.1,13.3)

{yzp}; 'he lent'

   /**?a(\text{\textit{\textbf{wz}}})V{p}/ --> /auzip/ <auzip>

{ytb}; 'he seated'

   /**?a(\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{w}}}}}t)V{b}/ --> /autib/ <autib> [ot:e\text{\textit{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{b}}}}}] 120
Villa.4. nI (P3.4)
'he brought down'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{nh}}}V(t)// +4.2 \rightarrow /\text{ahhit}/ \text{ <ahit> [ah:ey]} / 106\]
'he brought out'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{np}}}V(k)// /\text{either} +4.2 \rightarrow /\text{appik}/ \text{ <apik> [af:ek]} / 106\]
\[\text{or} -4.2,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{anpik}/ \text{ <anpik}>\]

Villa.5. 22, incl SI (P3.4,9.3)
'he brought up'
\[//?a{s}V(k)// \rightarrow /\text{assik}/ \text{ <asik> [as:ek]} / 247\]
'he lifted up'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{sk}}}V(m)// \rightarrow /\text{akkim}/ \text{ <akim> mod [ak:em]} / 328\]

Villa.6. 2=3, incl S/DI (P3.3,3.4,9.2)
'it looked forth'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{dk}}}V(k)// \rightarrow /\text{addik}/ \text{ <adik}>\]
'he put'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{sm}}}V(m)// \rightarrow /\text{assim}/ \text{ <asim}>\]
'he raised'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{rm}}}V(m)// \rightarrow /\text{arrim}/ \text{ <arim}>\]

Villa.7. 3
'he smelt'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{rh}}}V(?)// 3.1,3.4,10.3,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{arhaa}/ \text{ <arha> [arha:] 483}\]

Villa.8. b3, incl SI
'he found'
\[//?a{\overline{\text{sk}}}V(h)// 3.1,3.4,10.3,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{aškaa}/ \text{ <aška> [aška:] 87}\]
Villa.9. y3

'he showed'

//?a{hw}V(y)// 3.1,3.4,12.1,13.3 --> /ahwii/ <ahuia>
[ahwi:] 81

Villa.10. r3, incl DI

'he mentioned'

//?a{dk}V(r)// 3.1,3.4,12.1 --> /adkar/ <adkar>

Villa.11. ?1 & y3 (P3.1,3.4,13.3)

'he brought over'

//?a{y}V(y)// 9.3 --> /addii/ <adia>

'he brought'; {?ty}

LS2

//?a{yt}V(y)// 12.1 --> /aitii/ <aitia> [eyi:] 17

Villa.12. y1 & y3 (LS1)

{ymy}; 'he adjured'

//?a{wm}V(y)// 3.1,3.4,12.1,13.3(twice) --> /aumii/ <aumia>

Villa.13. n1 & h3

{nNbh}; 'he sent forth as a prophet'

//?a{nb}V(h)// 3.1,3.4,4.2,10.3,12.1 --> /anbaa/ <anba>
[anba:] 42

Villa.14. n1 & r3

'he let wait'

//?a{nt}V(r)// 3.1,3.4,4.2,12.1 --> /antar/ <antar>

Villa.15. ?2 & r3, incl SI

'he confirmed'

//?a{z}V(r)// 3.1,3.4,9.3 --> /aššar/ <ašar>
V11b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); P3.1,3.4,12.1

V11b.1. Comp[{R^nbasel} & 3rd]

'he smelt at it'

//?a{rh}V{?}*b:i?/ 10.3 --> /arhaabii/ <arhabH>
[arha:bi:] 483

Comp[{R^nbase2} & 3rd]

'he fastened upon it'

//?a{lq}V{t}*1:i?/ --> /algilii/ <algilH>

V11b.3. Comp[{R^nbase2} & 2nd]

'he showed to thee'

//?a{hw}V{y}*1:*Vk// 13.3 --> /ahwiilak/ <ahuilak>

{yzp}; 'he lent to thee'

LS1

//?a{wz}V{p}*1:*Vk// 13.3 --> /auziplak/ <auziplak>

V11b.5. Comp[{R^nbase2} & 1st]

'he gave to me'

//{a ?a{s?}V{k}*1:iy// 9.3 --> /assiklii/ <asiklia>

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V11c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Obj]]]#
R2.4 -->
\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }] * Vinf1[Comp[Obj]]]#
JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); P2.1,3.1

V11c.1. Strong (P12.1)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he clothed him'

//?a{lb}V{§}:i?// 3.4,7$,-10.1 --> /albešii, albüi//
<albiš, albüš>

'hé enraged him'

TS28[1.1] --> §
/kša{rg}V}z}:i?// 7§,-10.1 --> /šargzi/ <šargziH>

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'he clothed thee'

//?a{lb}V{§}:V/k// 3.4,7§,-10.1 --> /albük// <albüš>

Comp[OM + 1st]

'hé clothed me'

//?a{lb}V{§}:Vn// 3.4,7$,+10.1 --> /albešan, albüan//
<albišan, albüšan>

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'he instructed them'

//?a{pr}V{§}:nVn// 3.4,7e,7§,+10.1 --> /aprešinnun//
<aprišinnun>

V11c.2. yI (LS1)

Comp[OM + 1st]

{ytb}; 'he seated me'

//?a{wt}V{b}:Vn// 3.4,7§,-10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /autban>
<autban, eutban> [otban] 120
V11c.3.  nI

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he brought him out'

either TS28[1,1] --> ?
//?a{np}V[k]:i?/ 3,4,4,2,7s,-10,1,13,2 --> /apkii/<apkH> mod[a:fki:] 362

or TS28[1,1] --> h
//ha{np}V[k]:i?/ -4,2,7s,+10,1,12,1 --> /hanpekii, hanpkii/<hanpekH, hanpkH>

V11c.4.  ?2, incl SI (P3.4)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he lifted him up'

//?a(k2)V[m]:i?/ 7s,7e --> /akmii/<akmH> mod[a:kmi:]362

Comp[OM + 1st]

'he lifted me up'

//?a(k2)V[m]:Vn// 7s,7e --> /akman/<akman>

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'he lifted them up'

//?a(k2)V[m]:nhV?n// 7e,7s,7e --> /akminnun/<akminun>

Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

'he brought ye up'

//?a(s2)V[k]:nkV?n// 7e,7s,7e --> /askinkun/<askinkun>

Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe + P1]

'he brought ye(fe) up'

//?a(s2)V[k]:nkfi?n// 7e,7s,7e --> /askinkin/<askinkin>

V11c.5.  2=3, incl SI

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he despised him'

//?a(sk)kV[t]:i?/ 3,3,3,4,7s,7e --> /asittii/<asitH>

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V11c.6.  ʔ3, incl SI (P3.4,5.3,12.1)
         Comp[OM + 3rd]
'he smelt it'
   //ʔaʔ(_R)ʔV{ʔ}iʔ// 11.1 --> /arhii/ <arhH>
'he let it be heard'
   //ʔaʔ(_S)ʔV{ʔ}iʔ// 11.1 --> /ašmii/ <ašmH>
         Comp[OM + 1st]
'he let me hear'
   //ʔaʔ(_S)ʔV{ʔ}nN// --> /ašmaan/ <ašman, šman> [ašman] 133

V11c.7.  h3, incl SI (P3.4,12.1)
         Comp[OM + 3rd]
'he found him'
   //ʔaʔ(_S)kʔV(h):iʔ// 7s,+9.3,13.2 --> /aškii/ <aškH>
         Comp[OM + 1st]
'he sloughed me'
   //ʔaʔ(_S)lʔV(h):nN// either 7s,+9.3,13.2 --> /ašlan/ <ašlan>
         [ašlan] 89
    or 7s,-9.3 --> /ašlhan/ <ašlhan>
         [ašlḫan] 87
         Comp[OM + 3rd + F1]
'he found them'
   //ʔaʔ(_S)kʔV(h):mNVn// 7e,7s,+9.3,13.2 --> /aškinnun/ <aškinun>
he sloughed them'
   //ʔaʔ(_S)lʔV(h):mNVn// 7e,7s,+9.3,13.2 --> /ašlinnun/ <ašlinun>

V11c.8.  y3
         Comp[OM + 1st]
'he showed to me'
   //ʔaʔ(_H)ʔV(y):nN// 3.4,7s,12.1 --> /ahwyăn/ <ahuian>
V11c.9.  ?I & y3 (P3.4)
        Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he brought him over'
        //?a{?d}V{y}:i?// 7s,9.3,13.2 --> /adyii/ <adiH>

{?ty}; 'he brought him'
        LS2
        //?a{yt}V{y}:i?// 7s,12.1,13.3 --> /aityii/ <aitiH>
        Comp[OM + 1st]

'he brought me over'
        //?a{?d}V{y}:Vn// 7s,9.3,13.2 --> /adyan/ <adiam>
        Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

{?ty}; 'he brought them'
        LS2
        //?a{yt}V{y}:nhV?n// 5.2,12.1,13.3 --> /aitii?nun/ <aitinun>

V11c.10.  ?I & r3 (P3.4,9.3,13.2)
        Comp[OM + 1st]

'he ferried me across'
        //?a{?b}V{r}:Vn// 7s --> /abran/ <abran>
        Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'he ferried them across'
        //?a{?b}V{r}:nhV?n// 7e,7s --> /abrinun/ <abrinun>

V11c.11.  yI & y3 (LS1)
        Comp[OM + 2nd]

{ymy}; 'he adjured thee'
        //?a{wkm}V{y}:Vk// 3.4,7s,12.1,13.3 --> /aumyak/ <aumiak>
V11c.12. yI & r3 (LS1)

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

{ykr}; 'he honored them'

//?a{wk}V[r].nhV?n/ 3.4,7e,7s,10.1,12.1,13.2,13.3 --> /aukirinnun, aukrinnun/
<aukirinnun, aukrinnun>

V11c.13. nI & 2=3

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'he shook her'

//?a{nd}V[d].V?/ 3.3,3.4,-4.2,7s,7e --> /aniddaa/ <anidH>

V11c.14. nI & r3

Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'he illumined us'

//?a{nh}V[r].N:a?n/ 3.4,-4.2,7e,7s,10.1,12.1 --> /anherinnan/ <anhirinan>
V12a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pref + Cau + Root( )]] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pref + Cau + Root( )] * Vinfl[Sub[Fe]]]

JS2; TS28(where[1.1] --> ?); IS24(<a>ii<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V12a.1. Strong, incl DI

'she frightened'

//?a{dh}V{1}at// 7s,12.1 --> /adhatt/ <adhatt> [adhatt] 126

V12a.2. nI

'he brought out'

//?a{np}V{k}at// +4.2,7s,13.2 --> /apkat/ <apkat> [apkat] 38

V12a.3. 2=3

'she raised'

//?a{rm}V{m}at// 3.3,7s,7e --> /arimat/ <arimat> [arimat] 321

V12a.4. ?3

'she smelt'

//?a{r}V{?}at// 5.3,12.1 --> /arhhat/ <arhat>

V12a.5. h3, incl SI

'she found'

//?a{sk}V{h}at// 7s,9.3,12.1,13.2 --> /aškat/ <aškat>

V12a.6. y3, incl SI (P7s,12.1)

'she cried'

//?a{sl}V{y}at// --> /ašlyat/ <ašlyat>
\[\text{'she removed'}\]

\[\text{// } \text{a\{sh\}} \text{V\{y\}} \text{\:at// } \rightarrow \text{/a\{sh\}yat/ \text{<a\{sh\}iat>}}\]

\[\text{V12a.7. nI & rJ} \]

\[\text{'she illumined'}\]

\[\text{// } \text{a\{nh\}} \text{V\{r\}} \text{\:at// } \text{-4.2,7s,\#10.1,12.1 } \rightarrow \text{/anharat/ anharat/}}\]

\[\text{<anharat, anharat, anhurat; anharat}{\text{[anharat] 129}}\]

\[\text{N30n2 and Ma29 consider the allographic form <anharat> (unusual inasmuch as /\text{a}/ is but rarely represented by <u>; cf \#8.2.2) to be influenced by frequent scribal encounter with <anhuara, nhura> representing the noun /nhuuraa/ 'light'.}\]

\[\text{V12a.8. rJ, incl DI} \]

\[\text{'she mentioned'}\]

\[\text{// } \text{a\{dk\}} \text{V\{r\}} \text{\:at// } \text{7s,12.1 } \rightarrow \text{/adkrat/ \text{<adkrat> [adxarat] 126}}\]

\[\text{V12a.9. yI & ?J (LS1)} \]

\[\text{\{yd?\}; 'she confessed'}\]

\[\text{// } \text{a\{wd\}} \text{V\{?\}} \text{\:at// } \text{5.3,12.1,13.3 } \rightarrow \text{/AUDa/ \text{<audat>}}\]
V12b.

\[
\#\text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}] + \text{Vinfl}[\text{Sub}[\text{3rd} + \text{Fe}] + \text{Comp}[\text{Ecl}[\text{Re1}]]]#
\]

R2.4 \rightarrow

\[
\#\text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}] + \text{Vinfl}[\text{Sub}[\text{Fe}] + \text{Comp}[\text{Ecl}[\text{Re1}]]]#
\]

JS2; TS28 (where [1.1] \rightarrow ?); IS24 (\langle a\rangle ii <t> iii)

V12b.1. \text{Comp}[[\text{R"Base2}] \& 3\text{rd}]

'she called him'

\[
/\text{\textquoteleft a\textsc{\textquoteright} s\textsc{\textquoteright} V\{k\}:at\ast 1:\text{'i'}\textquoteleft/ 2.1,2.5,3.1,3.4,5.1,7s,7e, 9.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{askallii}/ \langle \text{aska1H} \rangle
\]
V12c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.4 -->

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS28(where [1,1] --&gt; ? unless marked); IS24(<a>ii&lt;i&gt;iii);
P2.1,3.1

V12c.1. Strong, incl SI (P12.1)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'she adorned it'
TS28[1.1] --&gt; s
//sa{sk}V[1]; at;i?/ // 7s --&gt; /saskiltii/ &lt;saskiltH&gt;

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'she destroyed them'

//?a{hr}V[b]; at;nhV?n/ // 3.4,7s,7e,7s,7e --&gt; /ahribtinnun/
&lt;ahribtinun&gt;

V12c.2. yI (LS1)

Comp[OM + 1st]

{yd1}; 'she assisted at my birth'

////?a{wd}V[1]; at;Vn// // 3.4,7s,12.1,13.3 --&gt; /audiltan/
&lt;audiltan&gt;

V12c.3. ?2

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'she lifted them up'

//?a{kr}V[m]; at;nhV?n/ // 3.4,7s,7e(twice),7s,7e --&gt; /akimtinnun/
&lt;akimtinnun&gt;

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V12c.4.  2=3, incl SI
     Comp[OM + 1st]
     'she seduced me'
     //?a{ðt}\(3\)V{t}\(3\):at\(3\)VN/ // 3.3,3.4,7s,9.2 --> /aššittan/  
     <aššittan>

V12c.5.  h3, incl SI
     Comp[OM + 3rd]
     'she found him'
     //?a{ðk}\(3\)V{h}\(3\):at\(3\)i?// // 3.4,7s,9.3,12.1 --> /aškattii/  
     <aškattii>

V12c.6.  y3, incl SI
     Comp[OM + 3rd]
     'she removed him'
     //?a{ðn}\(3\)V{y}\(3\):at\(3\)i?// // 3.4,7s,12.1,13.3 --> /ašniitii/  
     <ašniitii> of mod [ahwi:ti:] 'she hid him' 372

V12c.7.  ?I & r3 (P3.4)
     Comp[OM + 3rd]
     'she awakened him'
     //?a{ðt}\(3\)V{r}\(3\):at\(3\)i?// // 7s,9.3 --> /attartii/ <atarH>
     Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
     'she awakened them'
     //?a{ðt}\(3\)V{r}\(3\):at\(3\)nhV\(3\)n// // 7s,7e,7s,7e,9.3 --> /attirtinnun/  
     <attirtinnun>

V12c.8.  nI & r3
     Comp[OM + 3rd]
     'she illumined it'
     //?a{nh}\(3\)V{r}\(3\):at\(3\)i?// // 3.4,7s,12.1 --> /anhartii/ <anhartH>
V13a.

Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pe]]

(R3.1 -->)

Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd]]

JS2; TS28(where[1.1] -- > ?); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V13a.1. Strong

'though didst destroy'

//?a{hr}V{b}:t// 12.1 -- > /ahribt/ <ahribt> mod [ahref]266

V13a.2. nI

'though didst bring out'

//?a{np}V{k}:t// +4.2 -- > /appikt/ <appikt> [af:ekt]38

V13a.3. y3, incl SI

'though didst go'

//?a{sg}V{y}:t// 5.2,12.1 -- > /asgit/ <asgit>

V13a.4. ?I & Y3

'though didst bring over'

//?a{d}V{y}:t// 5.2,9.3 -- > /addit/ <adit>

'though didst bring'; {?ty}

LS2

//?a{yt}V{y}:t// 5.2,12.1,13.3 -- > /aitit/ <aitit>

V13a.5. YI & r3 (LS1)

[ykr]; 'thou didst honor'

//?a{wk}V{r}:t// 12.1,13.3 -- > /aukart/ <aukart>

V13a.6. nI & r3

'though didst illumine'

//?a{nh}V{r}:t// 12.1 -- > /anhart/ <anhart>

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V13b.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{   }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

(R3.1  --> )

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{   }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd] + Comp [Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

JS2; TS28(where [1.1]  --> ?); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 12.1

V13b.1. Strong, incl DI

Comp[\{R"base2\} & 3rd + Fe + Pl]

'thou didst lead them(fe)'

\//a{dr}V\{k\}:t#1:#hi?n/  --> /adriktlin/ <adriktlin>

V13b.2. r3, incl DI

Comp[\{R"base2\} & 3rd]

'thou didst mention it'

\//a{dk}V\{r\}:t*1:#i?/  --> /adkartl\{i\}/ <adkartl\{H\>
V13c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau # Root{ }]] * Vinf1[Sub[2nd] + Comp[Obj]]#

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V13c.1. Strong, incl S/DI (P12.1)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'thou didst let him hunger'

//?a( kp)V{n}:t:i?// --> /akpintii/ <akpintH>

Comp[OM + 1st]

'thou didst support me'

//?a(sm)V{k}:t:Vn// --> /asmiktan/ <asmiktan>

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'thou didst lead us'

//?a(dr)V{k}:t:n:a?n// 7e --> /adriktinnan/ <adriktinan>

V13c.2. nI

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'thou didst bring us out'

//?a(mp) V{k}:t:n:a?n// +4.2,7e --> /appiktinnan/ <apiktinan>

V13c.3. ?2

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'thou didst lift us up'

//?a(k)V{m}:t:n:a?n// 7e,12.1 --> /akkimtinnan/ <akimtinan>
V13c.4. nI & r3

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'thou didst illumine it'

//?a{nh}V{r}:t;i?/ --> /anhartii/ <anhartH>
V15a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Pe]]]$

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinfl[Sub[1st]]]$  
JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); IS21(<i>ii<i>t<i>iin);  
P2.1,3.1

V15a.1. Strong, incl SI (P7s,12.1)

'I supported'

//?a{sm} V{k}:it// 3.4,+10.1 --> /asməkit/ <asmikit> cf mod  
[ahrebi:t] 'I destroyed' 266

'I hoisted'

TS28[1.1] -->  $  
//?a{sk} V{t}:it// -10.1 --> /skasklit/ <skasklit>

V15a.2. nI (P3.4,+4.2,7s,13.2)

'I brought down'

//?a{nhi} V{t}:it// +10.1 --> /ahətit, ahiti/ <ahiti, ahiti>

'I brought out'

//?a{np} V{k}:it// -10.1 --> /apkit/ <apkit> [afkii:t] 38

V15a.3. ?2

'I lifted up'

//?a{k?} V{m}:it// 3.4,7s,7e --> /akmit/ <akmit>  
mod [a:kmi:t] 327

V15a.4. 2=3, incl DI

'I looked forth'

//?a{dk} V{k}:it// 3.3,3.4,7e --> /adikkit/ <adikkit>
V15a.5.  h3, incl SI

'I found'

//?a(\$\text{a}\$)V(h):it// 3.4,7s,9.3,12.1,13.2 --> /aškit/
<aškit> [aškiːt] 87

V15a.6.  y3, incl SI

'I went'

//?a(\$\text{a}\$)V(y):it// 3.4,5,3,11.1,12.1 --> /asgiit/ <asgit>
[asgiːt] 483

V15a.7.  r3, incl SI

'I instructed'

//?a(\$\text{a}\$)V(r):it// 3.4,7s,10.1,12.1 --> /asberit, asbrit/ <asberit, asbrit>

V15a.8.  ?I & y3 (LS2)

{?ty}; 'I brought'

//?a(\$\text{a}\$)V(y):it// 3.4,5.3,11.1,12.1,13.3 --> /aitiit/
<aitiit>
V15b.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{   }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{   }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st] * Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS28(where[1.1] --> ?); IS21; P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

V15b.1. Strong, incl any gizra but y3 (IS21 1st --> only
  <i>ii<i>t<i>iii unless marked; P5.1)

V15b.1.1. Comp[ {R"base1} & 3rd]

'I lifted up therein'

  //?a{E?}V{m}:it*b::i?// 2.5,7s,7e --> /akmibbi/ <akmibH>

  Comp[ {R"base2} & 3rd]

'I encompassed him'

  //?a{Hd}V{r}:it*1::i?// 2.5,7s,±10.1 -->

    /ahd<iri:i, ahd<iri:i/<ahdiriH, ahdiriH>

V15b.1.6. Comp[ {R"base2} & 3rd + P1]

'I mentioned to them'

  //?a{dk}V{r}:it*1::hV?q?// 2.5,7s,±10.1 -->

    /adk<iri:li, adk<iri:li/<adkirilun, adkirilun>

V15b.1.8. Comp[ {R"base2} & 2nd + P1] (P7s,13.2)

'I explained to ye'

  either IS21 --><i>ii<i>t<i>iii

    //?a{pr}V{S}:it*1::kV?q?// 2.5,±10.1 --> /aprešilkun/<aprišilkun>

  or IS21 --><i>ii<i>t<i>iii<i>i<iv

    //?a{pr}V{S}:iti*1::kV?q?// -2.2 --> /aprištilkun/<aprištilkun>
V15b.2.  y3, incl ?I (IS21 1st -- > <i>ii<e<i>iii+<i>iv)

V15b.2.3.  Comp[ {R"base2} & 2nd ] (IS21 -- > only <i>ii<e<i>iii;
               P2.5,5.1,5.3,11.1)

'I brought thee over'

    // a(yd)\v(y):it*1::v\n//  9.3 -- > /addillak/ <adilak>

'I brought thee'; {?ty}

    LS2
    // a(yt)\v(y):it*1::v\n// 13.3 -- > /aitillak/ <aitilak>

V15b.2.6.  Comp[ {R"base2} & 3rd + P1 ] (LS2; P5.1,5.3,13.3)

    {?ty}; I brought them'

     either +<i>iv
    // a(yt)\v(y):iti*1::hv\n//  -2.2,12.4 -- > /aitiitillun/
               <aititilun>

     or -<i>iv
    // a(yt)\v(y):iti*1::hv\n//   2.5,11.1 -- > /aitillun/ <aitilun>

V15b.2.8.  Comp[ {R"base2} & 2nd + P1 ] (LS2; +<i>iv; P5.3,13.3)

    {?ty}; I brought ye'

    // a(yt)\v(y):iti*1::kv\n// either +2.2,11.1 -- >
               /aititilkun/ <aititilkun>

     or \p -2.2,5.1,12.4,13.2 -- >
               /aititilkun/ <aititilkun>
V15c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pr + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

\#Word[Vtheme[Pr + Cau + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS28 (where [1.1] -- > ?); IS21(<i>i<i>t><i>i iii except in V15c.7);
P2.1,3.1,3.4

V15c.1. Strong

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'I instructed thee'

//?a{pr}V{fj}it:Vk// 7s -- > /aprištak/ <aprištak>

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'I shamed them'

//?a{bh}V{t}it:nhV?n// 7s,7e,7s,7e,12.1 -- > /abhittinnun/ <abhittinnun>

Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

'I clothed ye'

//?a{lb}V{j}it:nhV?n// 7s,7e,7s,7e,12.1 -- > /albištinkun/ <albištinkun>

V15c.2. ?I (LS2; P<i>t>,7e,7s,7e,12.1,13.3)

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

{?k1}; 'I fed them'

//?a{wk}V{1}it:nhV?n// -- > /aukiltinnun/ <aukiltinnun>

Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

{?k1}; 'I did fed ye'

//?a{wk}V{1}it:nhV?n// -- > /aukiltinkun/ <aukiltinkun>

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V15c.3.  yI (LS1)
Comp[OM + 3rd]
{ytb}; 'I seated him'
   //?a{stw}V{b}:it:i?// 7s,12.1,13.3 --> /autibti/ <autibtH>

V15c.4.  nI (P7s)
Comp[OM + 3rd]
'I made him moan'
   //?a{nh}V{m}:it:i?// -4.2,12.1 --> /anhimti/ <anhimtH>
'I brought him down'
   //?a{nh}V{t}:it:i?// either +4.2 --> /ahhitii/ <ahitTH>
   or -4.2,12.1 --> /anhitii/ <ahitH>
'I let him take'
   //?a{ns}V{b}:it:i?// +4.2 --> /assitii/ <asibTH>
'I brought him out'
   //?a{np}V{k}:it:i?// +4.2 --> /appiktii/ <appiktH>
   mod [afekiti:] 362

V15c.5.  ?2, incl SI
Comp[OM + 3rd]
'I lifted him up'
   //?a{k?}V{m}:it:i?// 7s --> /akimti/ <akimtH>
   mod [akemti:] 362
Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]
'I brought them up'
   //?a{s?}V{k}:it:nV{n}// 7s,7e(twice),7s,7e --> /asiktinnun/ <asiktinun>
Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]
'I lifted them(fe) up'
   //?a{k?}V{m}:it:nhi?n// 7s,7e(twice),7s,7e --> /akimtinnin/ <akimtinnin>
V15c.6.  2=3 (P3.3,7s,7e,7s,7e)
         Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'I despised them'
      //?a{st}V(t):it nhV?n// --> /aštittinnun/ <aštittinnun, aštitinun>
         Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]
'I despised them(Fe)'
      //?a{st}V(t):it nhI?n// --> /aštittinnin/ <aštittinen>

V15c.7.  ?3 (IS21 1st --> only <t>iii)
         Comp[OM + 3rd]
'I let him smell'
      //?a{fr}V(?)t:i?// 9.3,12.1 --> /arthtitii/ <arthatH>

V15c.8.  h3, incl SI (P9.3,13.1)
         Comp[OM + 2nd]
'I cast thee off'
      //?a{st}V(h):it:Vh// 7s --> /ašlattak/ <ašlatak>
         Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'I found them'
      //?a{st}V(h):it nhV?n// 7s,7e,7s,7e --> /aškittinnun/ <aškitinun>

V15c.9.  y3, incl SI (P5.3,12.1,12.4)
         Comp[OM + 3rd]
'I reached him'
      //?a{mt}V(y):it:i?// --> /amtitii/ <amtith>
         Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'I let them go'
      //?a{sg}V(y):it nhV?n// 7e --> /asgitinnun/ <asgitinun>
Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

'I let ye go'

??a{sg}V(y);it\n{k}n?\n// 7e,13.2 --> /asgiitinkun/  <asgitinkun>

V15c.10.  r3

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I encircled it'

//?a{nd}V(r);it?i?// 7s --> /ahdartii/  <ahdartH>

V15c.11.  ?I & y3 (P5.3,12.4)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I brought him over'

//?a{3d}V(y);it?i?// 9.3 --> /$addiiitii/  <aditH>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

{?ty};  'I brought her'

LS2

//?a{yt}V(y);it\n?/// 12.1,13.3 --> /aitiitaa/  <aitiH>

In[OM + 3rd + P1]

{?ty};  'I brought them'

LS2

//?a{yt}V(y);it\n{nh}n?\n// 7e,12.1,13.3 --> /aitiitinnun/  <aitiitinnun>

V15c.12.  ?I & r3

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I ferried him across'

//?a{r5}V(r);it?i?// 7s,9.3 --> /abbartii/  <abarH>

V15c.13.  yI & y3 (LS1; P5.3,12.1,12.4,13.3)

Comp[OM + 2nd]

{ymy} ; 'I adjured \# thee'

//{ ?a{wm}V(y);it\n{k}/  --> /aumiitak/  <aumitak>
Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
{y\textit{my}}; 'I adjured them'

//?a{\textit{wm}}V{\textit{y}}:\textit{it}:\textit{nhV?n}/ \textit{?e} --> /\textit{aumitinun}/ <aumitinun>

V15c.14. n1 & 2=3

Comp[OM + 3rd]
'I shook him'

//?a{\textit{nd}}V{\textit{d}}:\textit{iti}?/ 3.3,7s,9.2 --> /\textit{annidti}| <annidti>
V16a.

The procedure for cross-reference explained under V6a applies in parallel fashion under V16.

V16a.1. IS25 P1 --> <V iv (P2.2,12,1)

'they polished'
TS28[1.1] --> s
//sa{šk}V{1}:V/ --> /saskil/ <saskil>

'they(fe) went'
3.4,13.3 --> /asgii/ <asgia>

Cf the second paragraph of discussion under V7a, and add
N261,Ma339 as references. In the present case S"-marking
for the application of TS[2] does not, of course, apply, though the rest of the suggestion in question does.

'they did again'
//a{šm}V{r}:V/ 3.4 --> /akmar/ <akmar>

'they shed'
//a{šd}V{y}:V/ 3.4,13.3 --> /asdi/ <asdia>

'they found'
//a{šk}V{h}:V/ 3.4,10.3 --> /aška/ <aška>

'they hoisted'
TS28[1.1] --> š
//ša{šk}V{1}:V/ --> /šasvil/ <šasvil>
V16a.2. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<?v> (P3.4,5.3,10.3,11.1,12.1)

{?ty}; 'they brought'
2; LS2
// ?a(yt)V{y}yV? // 13.3 --> /aituu/ <aitu>

{yd?}; 'they confessed'
LS1
// ?a(wd)V{?}yV? // 13.3 --> /auduu/ <audu>

'they went'
1;13
// ?a(sg)V{y}yV? // --> /asguu/ <asgu>

V16a.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<?v>nvi (P9.3,12.1,13.2)

{?ty}; 'they brought'
2; LS2
// ?a(yt)V{y}yV?n // 3.4,5.3,11.1,13.3 --> /aitun/ <aitun>

'they went out'
1;12
// ?a(sg)V{y}yV?m // 3.4,5.3,11.1 --> /asgun/ <asgun>
of mod [ahwo:n] 'they hid' 253

'they enraged'
TS28[1.5] --> S
// ?a(rg)V{z}yV?n // 7s --> /šargzun/ <šargzun>

This form may belong exclusively under V16c.1 below, and hence represent /šargzuun/. DsubRGZ classifies it pursuant to the present treatment, whereas N272 glosses 'they enraged me', entailing classification under V16c.1. Both authorities cite the same textual source.

V16a.4. IS25 P1 --> <y>i<V>iv<?v>nvi (P3.4,9.3,13.2)

'they wound'
// ?a(šr)V{k}yV?n // 12.1 --> /akrikyun/ <akrikyun> of mod [ahrešyo:n] 'they destroyed' 266

'they confirmed'
// ?a(š?n)V{r}yV?n // --> /aššaryun/ <ašariun>
V16b.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root[ ]]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R2.4, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root[ ]]] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS25; P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

See the discussion under V6b.

V16b.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv

Comp[\{R"base1\} \& 3rd]

'they smelt at it'

//?a{rh}V{(?).V\*b\*i}i// -2.2,5.1,5.3,11.1 --> /arhubbii/ <arhubH> [arhu:bi:] 484

With reference to this pronunciation, cf. the discussion under V5b.2.1.

Comp[\{R"base2\} \& 3rd]

@they gave to him'

//?a{s\*}V{k}.V\*l\*i}i// +2.2,9.3 --> /assiklii/ <asikH>

V16b.2. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv<?>v

Comp[\{R"base2\} \& 3rd]

{?ty}; 'they brought to him'

2: LS2
//?a{yt}V{y}.V\*l\*i}i// 2.5,5.1,5.3,11.1,13.3 --> /aitullii/ <aitulH>

V16b.3. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv<?>v<n>vi

Comp[\{R"base2\} \& 3rd]

{?ty}; 'they brought to him'

2: LS2
//?a{yt}V{y}.V\*n\*l\*i}i// 2.5,5.1,5.3,11.1,13.3 --> /aitullii/ <aitulH>
V16c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root[ ]] + Vinf[Sub[P1] + Comp[Obj]]]]

R2.4, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Cau + Root[ ]] + Vinf[Sub[P1] + Comp[Obj]]]]

JS2: TS28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); IS25 P1 --> <V>iv
(however, the remarks under V6c apply here too); P2.1, 3.1

V16c.1. Strong (P7s, 12.1)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they clothed him'

//@a{1b}V{x}V:ii?// 3.4,-10.1 --> /albšui/ <albšuia>

'they instructed him'

//@a{pr}V{x}V:ii?// 3.4,+10.1 --> /aprešui/ <aprišuia>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they clothed her'

//@a{1b}V{x}V:v?// 3.4,-10.1 --> /albšu/ <albšu>

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they clothed thee'

//@a{1b}V{x}V:v:k// 3.4,+10.1 --> /albešuuk, albšuuk/

Comp[OM + 1st]

'albišuk, albšuk>

'they clothed me'

//@a{1b}V{x}V:n// 3.4,-10.1 --> /albšun/ <albšun>

'they let me take'

//@a{1g}V{t}V:n// 3.4,+10.1 --> /algetun/ <algıtun>

'they enraged me'

TS28[1.1] --> $g$
//@a{rg}V{z}V:n// -10.1 --> /šargzuun/ <šargzun>

See the remarks on the first entry under V16a.3.
V16c.2.  ?I
Comp[OM + 3rd]
{?k1}; 'they gorged on it'
LS2
//?a{wk}V{1}]:V:i?// 3.4,7s,12.1,13.3 --> /auklui/ <aukluiH>

V16c.3.  yI (LS1; P3.4,7s,12.1,13.3)
Comp[OM + 3rd]
{ytb}; 'they seated him'
//?a{wt}V{b}]:V:i?// +10.1 --> /autbui, autbui/<autbui, autbui> [otıbbey¡otbusty] Abd 129
Comp[OM + 1st]
{ytb}; 'they seated me'
//?a{wt}V{b}]:V:Vn// -10.1 --> /autbun/ <autbun, entbun>

V16c.4.  nI (P3.4,4.2,7s,13.2)
Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they brought him out'
//?a{np}V{k}]:V:i?// --> /apkui/ <apkuia>
Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]
'they brought her out'
//?a{np}V{k}]:V:v?// --> /apkuu/ <apku>
Comp[OM + 1st]
'they brought me out'
//?a{np}V{k}]:V:Vn// --> /apkuun/ <apkun>

V16c.5.  ?2, incl SI (P3.4,7s,7e)
Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]
'they lifted her up'
//?a{ek}V{m}]:V:v?// --> /akmuu/ <akmu>
Comp[OM + 2nd]
'they brought thee up'
//?a{s}V{k}:V:Vk// --> /askuuk/ <askuuk>

V16c.6. 2=3
Comp[OM + 2nd]
'they frightened thee'
//?a{hk}V{k}:V:Vk// 3.3,3.4,7S,7e --> /ahikkuuk/ <ahikuk>

V16c.7. ?3, incl SI (P3.4,5.3,11.1,12.1)
Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they made him smell'
//?a{rh}V{?]i// --> /arhuui/ <arhuia>
'they let him hear'
//?a{sm}V{?]i// --> /asmui/ <asmuiu>

V16c.8. h3, incl SI
Comp[OM + 1st]
'they took me out'
//?a{s}V{h}:V:Vn// 3.4,7S,9.3,12.1,13.2 --> /a$luun/ <a$lun>

V16c.9. y3, incl SI
Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they gave him to drink'
//?a{sk}V{y}:V:i// 3.4,7S,12.1 --> /a$kyui/ <a$kiuia>

V16c.10. ?I & y3 (LS2; P3.4,7S,12.1,13.3)
Comp[OM + 3rd]
[?ty]; 'they brought him'
//?a{yt}V{y}:V:i// --> /aityui/ <aituiuia>
Comp[OM + 1st]
{ty}; 'they brought me'
\%/a(\text{yt})V(y)\backslash V:V\text{n}/ ---> /aityun/ <aitiun>

V16c.11. ?I & r3

Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they ferried him across'
\%/a(\text{r})V(r)\backslash V:V\text{n}/ 3.4,7s,9.3,13.2 --&gt; /abrui/ <abruia>

V16c.12. yI & ?3 (LS1)

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
{yd?}; 'they informed them'
\%/a(\text{w})V(y)\backslash V:nhV?n/ 3.4,5.3,11.1,12.1,13.3 --&gt; /audunun/ <audunun>

V16c.13. yI & y3 (LS1)

Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
{ymy}; 'they adjured them'
\%/a(\text{w})V(y)\backslash V:nhV?n/ 3.4,5.3,11.1,12.1,13.3 --&gt; /aumunun/ <aumunun>

V16c.14. nI & 2=3 (P3.3,3.4,7s,7e)

Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they shook him'
\%/a(\text{nd})V(d)\backslash V:V\text{n}/ --&gt; /aniddui/ <aniduia, aneduia>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]
'they shook her'
\%/a(\text{nd})V(d)\backslash V:V\text{n}/ --&gt; /anidduu/ <anidu>

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V16c.15. nI & r3
Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'they caused them to fall off'

//?a{n$t}V{r}V:nhV?n// 3.4,-4,2,7s,±10,1,12.1 -->
/anṯrunnun, antrunnum/
<antirunnum, antrunnum>
V18a.

\( \text{Word[} \text{Vtheme[} \text{Pf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root[} \text{]}\text{]} + \text{Vinf[} \text{Sub[} \text{2nd} + \text{Fe} + \text{Pl}\text{]}\text{]}\text{]} \text{ [+R3,1 -->]} \)

\( \text{Word[} \text{Vtheme[} \text{Pf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root[} \text{]}\text{]} + \text{Vinf[} \text{Sub[} \text{2nd} + \text{P1}\text{]}\text{]}\text{]} \text{]}

JS2; TS28(where [1,1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii),g5(<V>iv?->v<n>vi); P2.1,3.1,3.4,9.3,12.1,13.2

V18a.1. h3, incl SI

'ye found'

//?a{šk}V(h).tV?n// --> /aškattun/ <aškatun>

V18a.2. nI & r3

'ye illuminated'

//?a{nh}V(r).tV?n// -4.2 --> /anhartun/ <anhartun>
V18c.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

(+R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }]] * Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii), 25; P2.1, 3.1, 3.4

V18c.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'ye supported him'

///?a{sm}V{k}:tV:i?// 12.1 --> /asmiktui/ <asmiktuia>

Comp[OM + 1st]

'ye dethroned me'

///?a{kš}V{l}:tV:Vn// 12.1 --> /akšiltuun/ <akšiltun>

'ye brought me out'

///?a{np}V{k}:tV:Vn// +4.2 --> /appiktuun/ <apiktun>

'ye instructed me'

///?a{pr}V{s}:tV:Vn// 12.1 --> /aprístuun/ <aprištun>

V18c.3. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv?<t>vi

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'ye lifted him up'

///?a{kʔ}V{m}:tV:n,i?// 9.3 twice --> /akkimtunnii/ <akimtunH> mod [akemton:i:] 362
V20a.

\#Word[Vtheme[\text{Pf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}(\quad)] + \text{Vinfl[Sub[\text{Ist} + \text{Fe} + \text{P1}].Interval]} #
\text{(R3,1 \text{--->})}
\#Word[Vtheme[\text{Pf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}(\quad)] + \text{Vinfl[Sub[\text{Ist} + \text{P1}].Interval]} #
\text{JS2; TS28 (where [1.1 \text{---> ?}; IS1(<n>iii<iyn>iv unless marked); P2.1,3.1,3.4,5.2}

V20a.1. Strong, incl SI

'we sinned'

//\text{a{sk}V[1]}\text{iyn}// 12.1 \text{--->} //\text{askilniin}/ <\text{askilnin}>
cf mod [ahre\text{n}i:] 'we destroyed' 266

V20a.2. ?2, incl SI

'we brought up'

//\text{a{s\text{q}}}V[k]\text{iyn}// 9.3 \text{--->} /\text{assikniit}/ <\text{assikmin}>
mod [as:e\text{kni:}] 295

N283 judges that in view of its syntactic-semantic context
<\text{assikmin}> fits either here or under V20c.7 below, where it is
in fact also classified. Note that though the two forms are
homographic, they differ phonemically as well as morpho-
phonemically and morphologically. Similarly cf inter alia
<\text{ptahnin}> under V10a.9 & V10c.9.7, <\text{takinin}> under V28a.9
& V28c.5.

V20a.3. 2=3, incl DI

'we looked forth'

//\text{a{sk}V[k]}\text{iyn}// 9.2 \text{--->} /\text{addikniin}/ <\text{adikmin}>

V20a.4. h3, incl SI

'we found'

//\text{a{sk}V[h]}\text{iyn}// 9.3,12.1 \text{--->} /\text{a\text{š}kanniin}/ <\text{a\text{š}kanin}>

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V20a.5.  y3, incl SI (IS1 1st+P1 --><n>i ii+<iyn>i iv; P1 2. 1)

'we went'

either //?a{sg}V{y}:niyn// --> /asgiiniin/ <asginin>

or //?a{sg}V{y}:n// --> /asgiin/ <asgin> of mod
[ahwim, ahwim] 'we hid' 353

V20a.6.  ?2 & r3

'we confirmed'

//?a{gr}V{r}:niyn// 9.3 --> /aššarniin/ <aššarnin>
V20c.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS1 (<n>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4

V20c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'we brought him up'

//?a{s?}V{k}:n:i?/ 9.3 -- /assiknii/ <asiknH> of mod [akemni:] 'we lifted him' 362

V20c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'we calmed her'

//?a{nh}V{?}:n:v?/ 9.3, 12.1 --> /anhanaa/ <anhanH>

V20c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]

'we brought them(fe) up'

//?a{s?}V{k}:n:nhi?n// 9.3, 13.2 --> /assiknin/ <asiknin>

See the remarks under V20a.7 above.
V21a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root( )] * Vinfl[Sub[3rd]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root( )]]#

TS29; P3.1,12.1

V21a.1. Strong, incl weak I/2=3

'he exchanged'

///{b}a{d:}V{1}/// --> /baddil/ <badil> [bad:el] 44

'he grew hot'

///{h}a{Nb}V{b}/// 12.5 --> /hambib/ <hambib> [hambeb] 42

'he destroyed'

///{h}a{Nb}V{1}/// 12.5 --> /hambil/ <hambil> [hambel] 42

'he sold'

///{z}a{b:}V{n}/// --> /zabbin/ <zabin> [zab:en] 34

'he rejected'

///{t}a{rt}V{1}/// --> /tartil <tartil> [tartel] 53

'he laid down'

///{m}a{k:}V{k}/// --> /makkik/ <makik>

'he accepted'

///{k}a{b:}V{1}/// --> /kabbil/ <kabil> [kab:el] 483

'he overthrew'

///{k}a{rk}V{1}/// --> /karkil/ <karkil> [karkel] 53

'he roused'

///{r}a{Nd}V{d}/// 12.5 --> /randid/ <randid>

'he ordained'

///{t}a{rm}V{d}/// --> /tarmid/ <tarmid>
\( V21a.2. \) /y2, incl weak I (P13.3)

`he brought in`

```markdown
/{?}\text{a(y:)}\text{V}\{1\} // 3.4 --> /\text{aiyil} <\text{aiil}>
```

`he confirmed`

```markdown
/{k}\text{a(?:)}\text{V}\{m\} // 2.8 --> /\text{kaiyim} <\text{kaiim}>
```

`he asked`

```markdown
/{\text{s}}\text{a(?:)}\text{V}\{1\} // 2.8 --> /\text{aiyil} <\text{aiil}> [\text{Say:el}] 90
```

\( V21a.3. \) Weak 3, incl weak I

`he healed`

```markdown
/{?}\text{a(s:)}\text{V}\{y\} // 3.4,13.3 --> /\text{assii} <\text{asia}> [\text{as:i:}] 148
```

`he discerned`

```markdown
/{b}\text{a(\text{ak})}\text{V}\{r\} // --> /\text{baskar} <\text{baskar}>
```

`he cleansed`

```markdown
/{d}\text{a(k:)}\text{V}\{y\} // 13.3 --> /\text{dakki} <\text{dakia}> [\text{dak:i;}] 36
```

`he showed`

```markdown
/{h}\text{a(w:)}\text{V}\{y\} // 13.3 twice --> /\text{hauu} <\text{hauia}> [\text{haw:i:}] 81
```

`he vindicated`

```markdown
/{z}\text{a(k:)}\text{V}\{y\} // 13.3 --> /\text{za} <\text{zakia}> [\text{zak:i:}] 36
```

`he mourned`

```markdown
/{n}\text{a(\text{nb})}\text{V}\{y\} // 12.5,13.3 --> /\text{nambii} <\text{nambia}> [\text{hambi:}] 43
```

`he opened up`

```markdown
/{p}\text{a(r:)}\text{V}\{?\} // 10.3 --> /\text{para} <\text{para}>
```

`he praised`

```markdown
/{\text{s}}\text{a(b:)}\text{V}\{n\} // 10.3 --> /\text{abba} <\text{aba}> [\text{bab:a:}] 83,329
```

`he sent`

```markdown
/{\text{s}}\text{a(d:)}\text{V}\{r\} // --> /\text{addar} <\text{adar}> [\text{ad:ar}] 111
```
'he transferred'

\[
\text{\{(s)a\{n:\}V\{y\}\}} 13.3 \rightarrow \text{\{\{s\}n\{i\}\i\}i/ <\text{sania}>}
\]

'he adulterated'

\[
\text{\{(t)a\{b:\}V\{r\}\}} \rightarrow \text{\{tab\}bar/ <\text{tabar} > [to\{b\}:ar]} 111
\]
V21c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Obj]]]

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root]] + Vinf1[Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS29; P2.1,3.1,12.1

V21c.1. Strong, incl weak I/2=3

V21c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he caressed him'

//{h)a{n:}V{n}\{i?// 7s, +10.1,13.2 --> /hanenii, hannii/ <hananH, hannH> [hana:ni:] 130

'he saved him'

//{p)a{r:}V{k}\{i?// 7s,13.2 --> /parkii/ <parkH>
  of mod [a:rk\i:] 'he poured it' 361

'he roused him'

//{r)a{(Nd)\{V{d}\{i?// 7s, +10.1,12.5 --> /rand\ed\i\i/ <randidH>

V21c.1.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'he overthrew her'

//{k)a{r{k}\{V{1}\{V?// 7s, -10.1 --> /kur\ak\aa/ <kurk1H>

V21c.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'he ordered thee'

//{p)a{\k:\{V{d}\{Vk// 7s,13.2 --> /pak\dak/ <pak\dak>

V21c.1.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'he caressed me'

//{h)a{n:}V{n}\{Vn// 7s, +10.1,13.2 --> /han\en\an/ <hananan>
'he saved me'

\[\{(p)a\{r\}V\{k\}i\}Vn// 7s,13.2 \rightarrow /parkan/ \langle parkan\rangle\]

V21c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl] (P7e,7s)

'he taught them'

\[\{(a\{1\})V\{p\}i\}nhVn// 3.4, 13.2 \rightarrow /alpinun/ \langle alpinun\rangle\]

'he saved them'

\[\{(p)a\{r\}V\{k\}i\}nhVn// 13.2 \rightarrow /parkinnun/ \langle parkinnun\rangle\]

'he overthrew them'

\[\{(k)a\{r\}V\{l\}i\}nhVn// -10.1 \rightarrow /karklinun/ \langle karklinun\rangle\]

'he roused them'

\[\{(r)a\{Nd\}V\{d\}i\}nhVn// +10.1,12.5 \rightarrow /randadinun/ \langle randadinun\rangle\]

V21c.1.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]

'he confused them(Fe)'

\[\{(g\{e\})V\{g\}i\}nhi\n// 7e,7s,13.2 \rightarrow /sag\sin/ \langle sag\sin\rangle\]

V21c.2. */y2, incl weak I (P7s,13.2,13.3)

V21c.2.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he brought him in'

\[\{(a\{y\})V\{l\}i\}\n// 3.4 \rightarrow /aili/ \langle aili\rangle\]

'he confirmed him'

\[\{(k)a\{\}V\{m\}i\}\n// 2.8 \rightarrow /kaimi/ \langle kaimi\rangle\]

of mod [Se\li:] 'he asked him' 333

V21c.2.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'he limited her'

\[\{(s)a\{y\}V\{k\}i\}\n\rightarrow /saik\n/ \langle saik\n\rangle\]
V21c.2.4. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]
'he confirmed thee(fe)'
//{k}a{(?a:)V{m}:ik// 2.8 --> /kaimik/ <kaimik>

V21c.2.5. Comp[OM + 1st]
'he brought me in'
//{?a{y:}V{1}:Vn// 3.4 --> /ailan/ <ailan>

V21c.3. Weak 3, incl weak I
V21c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]
'he brought him'
//{?a{t:}V{y}:i?// 3.4, 7s, 13.2 --> /atyii/ <atiH, atiiH>
[a:v'iy:] 300

6 'he bleached it'
//{h}a{w:}V{w}:i?// 7s, 13.2, 13.3 --> /haurii/ <haurH>

'he covered him'
//{k}a{S:}V{y}:i?// 7s, 13.2 --> /kasyii/ <kasiH, kasiiH>
of mod [dakyi:] 'he extinguished it' 372

'he satisfied him'
//{s}a{B:}V{?}:i?// 5.3, 11.1 --> /sabbi/ <sabH>

V21c.3.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]
'he healed thee'
//{?a{S:}V{y}:Vk// 3.4, 7s, 13.2 --> /asyak/ <asiak>

V21c.3.4. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]
'he healed thee(fe)'
//{?a{s:}V{y}:ik// 3.4, 7s, 13.2 --> /asyik/ <asiik>

V21c.3.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s)
'he covered me'
//{k}a{s:}V{y}:Vn// 13.2 --> /kasyan/ <kasiH>
'he bewitched me'
\[
\{(k)a\{\text{id}d\}V(y):Vn// \rightarrow /\text{kaldyan/ <kaldian}}
\]

'he estranged me'
\[
\{(n)a\{\text{kr}r\}V(y):Vn// \rightarrow /\text{nakryan/ <nakrian}}
\]

'he sent me'
\[
\{(\$)a\{\text{d}:\}V(r):Vn// 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{sadran/ <sadran} [\text{Sadran: n}]
\]

'he made me'
\[
\{(\$)a\{w:\}V(y):Vn// 13.2,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{sauyan/ <sauian}}
\]

V21c.3.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'he covered them'
\[
\{(k)a\{s:\}V(y):nhV?n// 5.2 \rightarrow /kassinnun/ <kasinnun}
\]

'he praised them'
\[
\{(\$)a\{b:\}V(h):nhV?n// 7e,7s,13,3,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{sabbinnun, sabhinnun/}
<\text{sabinun, shabhinun}}
\]

V21c.3.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + P1] (P3,4,5.2)

'he healed ye'
\[
\{(?)a\{s:\}V(y):nkV?n// \rightarrow /assiinkun/ >asinkun}
\]

'he brought ye'
\[
\{(?)a\{t:\}V(y):nkV?n// \rightarrow /attiinkun/ <atinkun}
\]

V21c.3.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'he sent us'
\[
\{(\$)a\{d:\}V(r):n:a?n// 7e,7s,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{sadrinan/ <sadrinan}}
\]

'he made us'
\[
\{(\$)a\{w:\}V(y):n:a?n// 5,2,13.1,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{sauwinan/}
<\text{sauwinan}}
\]
V21c.4. Weak 2 and 3

V21c.4.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he awakened him'

\( \{?\}a\{y:\}V\{r\}i?/ \ 3.4,7s,13.2,13.3 \rightarrow /airii/ \ <airH> \)
V22a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Pe]]]

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[Pe]]]

JS2; TS29; IS24(<a>i<ii<i>iii); P2.1,3,1,12,1

V22a.1. Strong, incl weak I/2=3 (P7s)

'she was widowed'

//{?}a(ðm)V(1).at/  3.4,-10.1 --> /armlat/ <armlat>

'she grew hot'

//{h}a{b:}V(b).at/ +10.1,13.2 --> /habBat/ <habBat>

'she destroyed'

//{h}a{NB}V(1).at/ -10.1,12.5 --> /hamBat/ <hamBat>

mod [hamBat] 264

'she thought'

//{h}a{š:}V(b).at/ 13.2 --> /hašBat/ <hašBat>

'she strove'

//{k}a{d:}V(3).at/ 13.2 --> /kadžat/ <kadžat>

V22a.2. P2, incl weak I

'she asked'

//{š}a(?:)V(1).at/ 2.8,7.3,13.2,13.3 --> /šailat/ <šailat>

[šeylat] 17

V22a.3. Weak 3, incl weak I (P7s)

'she brought'

//{?}a{t:}V(y).at/  3.4,13.2 --> /atyat/ <atyat>

'she discerned'

//{b}a{š:}V(r).at/ --> /baškat/ <baškat>
'she lifted'

//{d}a{l:}v{y:}at// 13.2 --> /dalyat/ <daliat>

'she paraised'

//{g}a{b:}v{h:}at// 9.3,13.2 --> /šabbat/ <šabat>

'she sent'

//{g}a{d:}v{r:}at// 13.2 --> /šadrat/ <šadrat>
mod [šadrat] 264

'she made'

//{g}a{w:}v{y:}at// 13.2,13.3 --> /šauyat/ <šauiat>
V22b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Re]]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Re]]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS24(<a>ii<t>iii)

V22b.1. Comp[>{R"base2} & 3rd]

'she made for him'

\{(\$a\{w:\}V\{y\}:at*1:ii?\}  2.1,2.5,3.1,5.1,7.8,9.1,12.1,13.2,13.3 --\>$\{\$auyallii/  
\}<\$auia1H>
V22c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root[ ]] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root[ ]] + Vinfl[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS24(<a>ii<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V22c.1. Strong, incl weak I

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'she divided him'

/{p}a{l:}V(g):at:i?// 7s --> /palligti:i/ <paligt\textsc{h}>
Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'she confused them'

/{g}a[g:]V(g):at:nhV>n// 7s,7e,7s,7e --> /\textsc{sh}aggi\textsc{t}innun/ <\textsc{sh}aggi\textsc{t}innun>

V22c.2. y2, incl weak I

Comp[OM + 1st]

'she brought me in'

/{?}a{y:}V{l:}at:Vn// 3,4,7s,13.3 --> /aiylt\textsc{a}n/ <aiylt\textsc{a}n>

V22c.3. Weak 3 (P7s)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'she showed to him'

/{n}a{w:y}V{y}:at:i?// 13.3 twice --> /hauwiti:i/<hauiti\textsc{h}>

cf mod [daki:ti;]

'she extinguished it'372
Comp[OM + 1st]
'she finished me off'
//{g}a{m:}v{r}:at:vN// --> /gammartan/ <gamartan>

'she showed to me'
//{h}a{w:}v{y}:at:vN// 13.3 twice --> /hauwiitan/ <hauitan>
V23a.

`#Word[Vtheme[Pe + Fac + Root{   }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pe]]]#`
(R3.1 -->)

`#Word[Vtheme[Pe + Fac + Root{   }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd]]]#`
JS2; TS29; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V23a.1. Strong

'thou didst think'

`//{h}a{šː}V{b}ːt// --> /haššibt/ <bašht> of mod [bar:ext] 'thou didst bless' 265`

'thou didst free'

`//{p}a{rː}V{k}ːt// --> /parrikt/ <parikt>

V23a.2. Weak 3, incl weak I

'thou didst vindicate'

`//{z}a{kː}V{y}ːt// 5.2 --> /zakkiit/ <zakit>

'thou didst send'

`//{§}a{dː}V{r}ːt// --> /§addart/ <§adart>

'thou didst transfer'

`//{§}a{nː}V{y}ːt// 5.2 --> /§anniit/ <§anit>`
V29c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd ± Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]

(R3.1 -->)

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS29; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V29c.1. Strong

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'thou didst save him'

//{p}a(r:)V(k):t:i?// --> /parriktat/ <parriktH>

of mod [arekti:] 'thou didst pour it'

Comp[OM + 1st]

'thou didst remove me'

//{r}a[h:]V(k):t:Vn// --> /rahiktan/ <rahiktan>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'thou didst serve them'

//{s}a(m:)V(s):t:nhV?n// 7e --> /šammištinhun, šammištinnun/<šamištinhun, šamištinnun>

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl] (P7e)

'thou didst save us'

//{p}a(r:)V(k):t:n:a?n// --> /parriktinnan/ <parriktinan>

'thou didst magnify us'

//{r}a(wr)V(b):t:n:a?n// 13.3 --> /rauribtinnan/<rauribtinan>
V23c.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'thou didst bring him'

/{?}a{t:}V{y}:t:i?/ // 3.4,5.2 --> /attiitii/ <attith>
mod [a]{t:}t:i:] 372

'thou didst satiate him'

/{s}a{b:}V{?}:t:i?/ // 9.3 --> /sabbatti/ <sabatH>

'thou didst send him'

/{§}a{d:}V{r}:t:i?/ --> /§addartii/ <§adartH>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'thou didst send them'

/{§}a{d:}V{r}:t:nhV?n// // 7e --> /§addartinnun/ <§adartinnun>

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'thou didst show to us'

/{h}a{w:}V{y}:t:n:a?n/ // 5.2,7e,13.3 --> /hauWiitinnan/ <hauWitinH>
V25a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root( )] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe]]]#
(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root( )] + Vinfl[Sub[1st]]]#
JS2; TS29; IS21(<i>ii</t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V25a.1. Strong, incl weak I/2=3 (P7s)

'I sold'

//{z}a{b}V{n}:it// 13.2 --> /zabnit/ <zabnit> [zabni:t]35

'I encircled'

//{k}a{rEk}V{s}:it// -10.1 --> /karksit/ <karksit>

'I roused'

//{r}a{Nd}V{d}:it// either +10.1,12.5 --> /randodit/ <randidit> [randi:di:t] 269
or -10.1,12.5,13.2 --> /randit/ <randdit>

'I ordained'

//{t}a{rm}V{d}:it// +10.1 --> /tarmodit/ <tarmidit>

V25a.2. ?2, incl weak I

'I asked'

//{§}a{?:}V{1}:it// 2.8,7s,13.2,13.3 --> /§ailit/ <§ailit> [§eyli:t] 17

V25a.3. Weak 3, incl weak I

'I brought'

//{?)a{t}V{y}:it// 3.4,5.3,11.1 --> /attiiit/ <atit> mod [a:§ii:i:t] 307

'I enquired'

//{b}a{§K}V{r}:it// 7s,+10.1 --> /baškirit, baškrit/ <baškirit, baškrit> [baški:ri:t,baškəri:t]
'I reached'

\[\text{\textasciitilde{m}a\{t:\}V\{y\}:it// 5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /matti\rt/ <matit>\]

\(\text{of mod [kar:i:t]}\)

'I called.' 352

'I estranged'

\[\text{\textasciitilde{n}a\{wK\}V\{r\}:it// 7\text{s},-10.1,13.3 \rightarrow /nauk\rt/ <naukrt>\]

'I praised'

\[\text{\textasciitilde{s}a\{b:\}V\{h\}:it// 7\text{s},\pm9.3,-10.1,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{s\text{\textacrony}b\rtit, \text{s\text{\textacrony}b\rtit}/ <\text{s\text{\textacrony}bit, \text{s\text{\textacrony}bit}>\]

'I transferred'

\[\text{\textasciitilde{s}a\{n:\}V\{y\}:it// 5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /\text{s\text{\textacrony}n\rtit, \text{s\text{\textacrony}n\rtit}> <\text{s\text{\textacrony}nit>\]

V25a, 4. Weak 2 and 3

'I awakened'

\[\text{\textasciitilde{?}a\{y:\}V\{r\}:it// 3.4,7\text{s},13.2,13.\#3 \rightarrow /air\rt/ <airit>\]
V25b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{   }]] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Re1]]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{   }]] + Vinfl[Sub[1st] + Comp[Ec1[Re1]]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS21; P2.1,3,1,12.1

V25b.1. Strong, incl any gizra byut y3 (IS21 1st --> only

<i>ii<i>t>iii[i; P2.5,5.1,7s,13.2)

Comp[{{R"base1} & 3rd]

'I brought therein'

///(?a{y:y}V[1]:it*b:i?/ 3.4,13.3 --> /ailibbii/ <ailibH>

'I prepared therein'

///{t)a{k:k}V[n]:it*b:i?/ --> /taknibbi/ <taknibH>

V25b.2. y3, incl SI (IS21 --> <i>ii<i>t>iii+i;i; P5.1,5.3,13.3)

Comp[{{R"base2} & 3rd]

'I made for him'

<vi

///{s)a{w:w}V[y]:it*1:i?/ 2.5,11.1 --> /šauwillii/ <šauilH>

Comp[{{R"base2} & 3rd + P1]

'I showed to them'

+/i\n
///{h)a{w:w}V[y]:iti*1:hV?n/ -2.2,12.4 --> /hauwiitillun/

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V25c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS29; TS21(<i>i<i>ii<i>t<i>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V25c.1. Strong, incl weak I/2=3

V25c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (P7s)

'I hurled him down'

//{p}a{Nd}V{1}:it:i?// 12.5 --> /pandiltii/ <pandiltH>

'I saved him'

//{p}a{r:}V{k}:it:i?// --> /parriktii/ f <parrikH>

of mod [arekti:] 'I poured it'

361

V25c.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd] (P7s)

'I equipped thee'

//{z}a{w:}V{d}:it:Vk// 13.3 --> /zauwitak/ <zauidtak>

'I gave thee authority'

//{s}a{l:}V{t}:it:Vk// --> /šallahittak/ <šalittak>

V25c.1.4. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

'I invited thee(fe)'

//{z}a{m:}V{n}:it:ik// 7s --> /zammitik/ <zamintik>

V25c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl] (P7s,7e,7s,7e)

'I shut them'

//{?}a{h:}V{d}:it:nhV?n// 3.4 --> /ahhidtinnun/ <ahidtinun>
'I rattled them'

\[
\{(k)\}a\{\text{fr}\}V\{s\}:i\text{t}:n\text{h}V^n/\rightarrow /karkistinnun/ <karkistinun>
\]

'I overthrew them'

\[
\{(k)\}a\{\text{fr}\}V\{1\}:i\text{t}:n\text{h}V^n/\rightarrow /karkiltinnun/ <karkiltinun>
\]

V25c.1.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]

'I stopped them(fe) up'

\[
\{(t)\}a\{r:\}V\{s\}:i\text{t}:n\text{hi}n^/\rightarrow /\text{tarrišťannun}/ <\text{tarrišținin}>
\]

V25c.1.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + Pl]

'I caused ye to desire'

\[
\{(r)\}a\{g:\}V\{g\}:i\text{t}:n\text{kV}n^/\rightarrow /\text{raggtinkun}/ <\text{raggtinkun}>
\]

'I befooled ye'

\[
\{(s)\}a\{b:\}V\{s\}:i\text{t}:n\text{kV}n^/\rightarrow /\text{šabbištinkun}/ <\text{šabbištinkun}>
\]

V25c.2. ?2

V25c.2.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I raised him'

\[
\{(k)\}a\{?:\}V\{m\}:i\text{t}:i^/\rightarrow /\text{kaiyimtii}/ <\text{kaiimth}>
\]

V25c.3. Weak 3, incl weak I

V25c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I searched it'

\[
\{(b)\}a\{\text{fr}\}V\{r\}:i\text{t}:i^/\rightarrow /\text{baškartii}/ <\text{baškartH}>
\]

'I praised him'

\[
\{(s)\}a\{\text{fr}\}V\{h\}:i\text{t}:i^/\rightarrow /\text{šabbattii}/ <\text{šabatH}>
\]

[Šaba:tI:]. 86
'I made him'

//{§}a{w:}V{y}:it:\i'?/ 5,3,12.4,13.3 --> /šauwitiit/  
<šuith> of mod [dakti:ti:]  
'I extinguished it' 372

V25c.3.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]  
'I healed her'

//{\?}a{s:}V{y}:it:\v'// 3,4,5,3,12,4 --> /assita±/ <asith>

V25c.3.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]  
'I made thee'

//{§}a{w:}V{y}:it:\v{k}/ 5,3,12.4,13.3 --> /šauwitiitak/  
<šuitak>

V25c.3.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]  
'I wore them out'

//{b}a{1:}V{y}:it:\nh\v{n}/ 5,3,7e,12.4 --> /balliitinnun/  
<balitinun>

'I praised them'

//{§}a{b:}V{h}:it:\nh\v{n}/ 7s,7e,7s,7e,9.3 --> /šabbittinnun/ <šabitinun>

'I changed them'

//{§}a{n:}V{y}:it:\nh\v{n}/ 5,3,7e,12.4 --> /šanitinnun/ <šanitinun>

V25c.3.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + Pl]  
'I covered ye'

//{k}a{s:}V{y}:it:\nk\v{n}/ 5,3,7e,12.4 --> /kassitiitkun,  
kassaitinkun/ <kastitinkun,  
kasitinkun>

'I praised ye'

//{§}a{b:}V{h}:it:\nk\v{n}/ 7s,7e,7s,7e,9.3 --> /šabbittinkun/ <šabitinun>

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V25c.4. Weak 2 and 3

V25c.4.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I awakened him'

'/{y:i}V{r}:it:i/ 3.4,7s,13.3 -> /aiyartii/

<aiarth>
V26a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root(] } ] * Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]] #
R2.4, (+3.1) -->
#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root(] } ] * Vinf1[Sub[Pl]] #
JS2; TS29; IS25; P2.1, 3.1, 12.1

The procedure for cross-reference explained under V6a applies in parallel fashion under V26.

V26a.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv (P2.2)

'they(fe?) gave life'

/{h}a(y:)V(y):V/ 13.3 twice --> /haiyii/ <haiia>

This form may be formally feminine in the way suggested for /asgii/ 'they(fe) went' (see under V16a.1 and the discussion and references there cited).

'they divided'

4 /{p}a{1:}V{g}:V/ --> /pallig/ <pallig>

'they praised'

/{$}a{b:}V{h}:V/ 10.3 --> /$abbaa/ <$aba>

'they left'

/{$}a{m:}V{r}:V/ --> /$ammar/ <$amar> [$am:ar] 483

V26a.3. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv<iv>v>v<n>v (P5.3, 9.3#, 11.1, 13.2)

'they made'

/{$}a{w:}V{y}:V?n/ 13.3 --> /$auwun/ <$auun, $aun>

&they transferred'

/{$}a{n:}V{y}:V?n/ --> /$annun/ <$anun> of mod [ka:ron] 'they called' 352
V26a.4. IS25 P1 --&gt; &lt;y&gt;i&lt;r&gt;iv&lt;?&gt;v&lt;n&gt;vi (P9.3,13.2)

'they measured'

//{?}a{Nd}V{z}:yV?n// 3.4,12.5 --&gt; /andizyun/ &lt;andiziun&gt;

'they washed'

//{h}a{w:}V{r}:yV?n// 13.3 --&gt; /hauwaryun/ &lt;hauariun&gt;

'they divided'

1/{p}a{1:}V{g}:yV?n// --&gt; /palligyun/ &lt;palligian&gt;
of mod [bar(:)exy:o:n] 'they

blessed'
V26b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root(   )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.4, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root(   )] + Vinf1[Sub[P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS25; P2.1, 3.1, 12.1

See the discussion under V6b. Since, however, none of the entries of V26a have corresponding V26b forms, it has been decided to list the only y3 form under V26b.3 in view of the fact that no other gizra is represented in V26a.3.

V26b.1.  IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (P5.1, 7s, 13.2)

Comp[{R"base2} & 1st]

'they revealed to me'

///{g}a{l:}V{1}''v*{1}''iy/ 10.1 --> /gal\ellullii/ <galilulia>

'they locked before me'

///{s}a{k:}V{r}''v*{1}''iy/  --> /sak\urullii/ <sakrulia>

V26b.3.  IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<r>v<n>v'i

Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd + Fe + P1]

'they made in them(fe)'

///{g}a{w:}V{y}''v*n*b''hi?n/ 2, 5, 5.1, 5.3, 11.1, 13.3 --> /\au\ub\ubbin/ <\aub\ubin>
V26c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.4, (+3.1) -->
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS25; P2.1,3.1,7s,12.1

See the remarks under Vc, and note that the entries of V26c.3 are cross-referenced to corresponding or comparable forms under V26c.1.

V26c.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv

V26c.1.1. Strong, incl weakI/2=3

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they molded it'

///{z}a(ː)gV{p}:V:i?/// +10.1 --> /zarnepui, zarnpui/
<zarnipuia, zarnpuia>

'they divided it'

///{p}a{1:}gV{g}:V:i?/// 13.2 --> /palgui/ <palguia>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they set her'

///{t}a{kk:}gV{n}:V:v?/// 13.2 --> ʰʰi/ta.knuu/ <ta.knu>

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they built thee'

///{b}a{n:}gV{n}:V:Vk/// +10.1,13.3 --> /banənuuk/ <baninuk>

'they ordered thee'

///{p}a{k:}gV{d}:V:Vk/// 13.2 --> /pa.kduuk/ <pakduuk>

'they frightened thee'

///{s}a(ː)gV{z}:V:Vk/// +10.1 --> /ʃarənuuk/ <ʃarhuuk>
Comp[OM + 1st]

'they equipped me'

///{z}a{w:}v{d}::v::vn/ 13.2,13.3 --> /zađuun/ <zađun>

'they ordered me'

///{p}a{k:}v{d}::v::vn/ 13.2 --> /pakuđun/ <pakuđun>

'they roused me'

///{r}a{Nd}v{d}::v::vn/ +10.1,12.5 --> /randđuun/ <randidun>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'they divided them'

///{p}a{l:}v{g}::v::nhv^o/n/ 13.2 --> /paltuun/ <paltuun>

'they roused them'

///{r}a{Nd}v{d}::v::nhv^o/n/ +10.1,12.5 --> /randđuun/ <randidun>

Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'they reviled us'

///{h}a{s:}v{d}::v::n:a?/n/ 13.2 --> /hasdunnan/ <hasdunnan>

V26c.1.2. */y2, incl weak I (P13.2,13.3)

Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they confirmed him'

///{k}a{? :}v{m}::v::i?/ 2.8 --> /kaimui/ <kaimuia>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they brought her in'

///{?}a{y:}v{l}::v::v?/ 3.4 --> /ailu/ <ailu>

Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they confirmed thee'

///{k}a{? :}v{m}::v::vk/ 2.8 --> /kaimuuk/ <kaimuuk>
'they confirmed me'
\[\text{Comp} [\text{OM + 1st}]\]
\[\{(k)a\{?\}:V\{m\}:V\}:Vn/\ 2.8 \rightarrow /\text{kaimuun}/ <\text{kaimun}>\]

V26c.1.3. Weak 3, incl. weak I
\[\text{Comp} [\text{OM + 3rd}]\]
'they recognized him'
\[\{(b)a\{\#\}:V\{r\}:V\}:i/\ -10.1 \rightarrow /\text{baṣkrui}/ <\text{baṣkrui}a>\]
'they honored him'
\[\{(y)a\{\#\}:V\{r\}:V\}:i/\ 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{yakrui}/ <\text{yakrui}ah>\]
'they covered him'
\[\{(k)a\{s:\}:V\{y\}:V\}:i/\ 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{kasyui}/ <\text{kasiui}ia>\]
'they praised him'
\[\{(g)a\{b:\}:V\{h\}:V\}:i/\ +9.3,-10.1,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{šabui}/ <\text{šabui}a>\]
'they sent him' (cf V26c.3)
\[\{(g)a\{d:\}:V\{r\}:V\}:i/\ 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{šadrui}/ <\text{šadrui}a>\]
'they made him'
\[\{(g)a\{w:\}:V\{y\}:V\}:i/\ 13.2,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{šauui}/ <\text{šauui}ia>\]
\[\text{Comp} [\text{OM + 3rd + Fe}]\]
'they sent her'
\[\{(g)a\{d:\}:V\{r\}:V\}:V/\ 13.2 \rightarrow /\text{šadru}/ <\text{šadru}a>\]
\[\text{Comp} [\text{OM + 2nd}] (P13.2)\]
'they praised thee'
\[\{(g)a\{b:\}:V\{h\}:V\}:V\{k\}/\ +9.3,-10.1 \rightarrow /\text{šabuuk}/ <\text{šabu}k>\]
'they made thee'
\[\{(g)a\{w:\}:V\{y\}:V\}:V\{k\}/\ 13.3 \rightarrow /\text{šauu}k/ <\text{šauu}k>\]
Comp[OM + 1st] (P13.2)
'they brought me'

\[\{?\}a\{t:\}V\{y\}:V:Vn// 3.4 --> /atyuuN/ <atiun>

'they sent me'

\[\{§\}a\{d:\}V\{r\}:V:Vn// --> /§adruun/ <§adrun>

'they transferred me'

\[\{§\}a\{n:\}V\{y\}:V:Vn// --> /§anyuuN/ <§aniun>

Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]
'they brought them'

\[\{?\}a\{t:\}V\{y\}:V:nhV?n// 3.4,5.3,11.1 --> /attunnun/
<atunun> cf mod [a:won:i:]
'they brought him' 372

Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]
'they covered them(Fe)'

\[\{k\}a\{s:\}V\{y\}:V:nh?n// 3.4,5.3,11.1 --> /kassunnin/
<kasunin>

V26c.1.4. Weak 2 and 3

Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they awakened him'

\[\{?\}a\{y:\}V\{r\}:V:i?// 13.2,13.3 --> /airui/
<airuia, airuiaN>


Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they sent him' (cf V26c.1.3)

\[\{§\}a\{d:\}V\{r\}:V?n:i?// --> /§adrunni/ <§adrunH>
<§adrunH> cf mod [dakon:i:] 'they extinguished it' 372
Comp[OM + 2nd]
'they brought thee in' (cf V26c.1.2)

/\{?\}a\{y:\}V\{1\}:V?n:\Vk/ 3.4,13.3 --> /ailunnak/<ailunnak>

Comp[OM + 1st]
'they brought me in' (cf V26c.1.2)

/\{?\}a\{y:\}V\{1\}:V?n:\Vn/ 3.4,13.3 --> /ailunnan/<ailunan>
V28a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]#
(+R3.1 --\x)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Pl]]#

JS2; TS29; IS22(<t>iii), 25(<V>iv<>v<n>vi); P2.1, 3.1, 9.3, 12.1, 13.2

V28a.1. Strong

'ye thought'

///[h]a{ζ:}V{b}tV?n// --> /haššibtun/ <hašibtun> of mod [bar(:)exton] ’ye blessed’ 265

'ye ordered'

///[p]a{k:}V{d}tV?n// --> /pakkidtun/ <pakkidtun>

V28a.2. Weak 3, incl weak I

'ye made'

///[y]a{w:}V{y}tV?n// 5, 2, 13.3 --> /šauwtun/ <šauwtun>
of mod [gabi:ton] ’ye chose’ 352
V28b.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

(+R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS29; IS22(<t>iii),25(<v>iv?<v>v<m>vi)

V28b.5. Comp[{R"base2} & 1st]

'ye sent to me'

//{$a{d:}V{r}:{tV?n*1:<iy// 2.1,2.5,3.1,5.1,9.1,12.1 -->}

/$addartullia/ <Sadartulia>

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V28c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pr + Fac + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

(+R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pr + Fac + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS22(<t>iii), 25(<v>iv); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V28c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'ye transferred him'

///{§}a{m:n}y:tv:i?// 5.2 --> /šaniiutui/ <šanituia>

V28c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'ye brought me in'

///{?}a{y:y}v{1}:tv:vn// 3.4,13.3 --> /aiyiltuun/ <aiiltun>

'ye confirmed me'

///{k}a{?}v{m}:tv:vn// 2.8,13.3 --> /kaiyimtuun/ <kaiimtun>

'ye fooled me'

///{§}a{b:b}v{§}:tv:vn// --> /šabbištunu/ <šabbištun>

'ye sent me'

///{§}a{d:d}v{r}:tv:vn// --> /šaddartuun/ <šadartun>

'ye made me'

///{§}a{w:w}v{y}:tv:vn// 5.2,13.3 --> /šauwiituuun/ <šauvitun>
V29a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root( ])] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]]#
(-R3.1)

JS2: TS29: IS22(<t>iii),24(<i>iv),25(<V>iv><?>v<n>vi)

Cf the remarks under V9a.

V29a.1. Strong

'ye(fe) ransomed'

/\{p\}a{r:}V[k]:ti?n// 2.1,3.1,9.1,9.3,13.2 -->
 /parriktin/ <parriktin> of mod
 [arekten] 'ye(fe) poured' 307
V30a.

\#Word[Vtheme[\text{Pf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}{}]] + Vinfl[Sub[\text{1st} + \text{Fe} + \text{Pl}]]]#

(R3.1 $\rightarrow$)

\#Word[Vtheme[\text{Pf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}{}]] + Vinfl[Sub[\text{1st} + \text{Pl}]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS1(<n>iii<iny>iv unless marked); P2.1,3.1,5.2,12.1

V30a.1. Strong

'we thought'

\{(h)a(\#){\text{s}}V{\text{b}};\text{niyn}\} $\rightarrow$ /ha$\ddot{\text{s}}$ibniin/ <ha$\ddot{\text{s}}$ibnin> of mod [bar(:)exni:(n)] 'we blessed' 265

'we approached'

\{(k)a(\#){\text{r}}V{\text{b}};\text{niyn}\} $\rightarrow$ /karribniin/ <karibnin>

'we set'

\{(t)a(\#){\text{k}}V{\text{n}};\text{niyn}\} $\rightarrow$ /takkiniiin/ <takinin>

V30a.2. y3, incl SI (IS1 1st+Pl $\rightarrow$ <n>iii<iny>iv)

'we changed'

\{(\#)a(\#){\text{s}}V{\text{y}};\text{niyn}\} $\rightarrow$ /$\ddot{\text{s}}$anniiniin/ <$\ddot{\text{s}}$aninin> of mod [wadi:mi:] 'we sent' 352

\text{either } +\langle\text{iny}\rangle iv

\{(\#)a(\#){\text{s}}V{\text{y}};\text{n}\} $\rightarrow$ /$\ddot{\text{s}}$anniin/ <$\ddot{\text{s}}$anin>

\text{or } -\langle\text{iny}\rangle iv

\{(\#)a(\#){\text{s}}V{\text{y}};\text{n}\} $\rightarrow$ /$\ddot{\text{s}}$anniin/ <$\ddot{\text{s}}$anin>
V30b.

\#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

(R3:1 -->)

\#Word[Vtheme[PF + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS29; IS1(<n>iii<a'nxiv)

V30b.6. Comp[{'R'base2} & 3rd + Pl]

'we sent to them'

//{§}a{d:}V(r):na?n*1::hV?n;// 2.1,2.5,3.1,5.1,9.1,12.1 -->
/§addarnallun/ <§adarnalun>
V30c.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root[ ] ] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Fac + Root[ ] ] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V30c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'we changed him'

//{§}a{n:}V{y}:n:i?// 5.2 --> /§anniinnii/ <§aninh>

we extinguished it' 372

'we set him'

//{{t}a{k:}V{n}:n:i?//  -- > /takkinii/ <takinH>

V30c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'we destroyed her'

//{{b}a{t:}V{i:}n:V?//  -- > /battilnaa/ <batilnH>

V30c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'we gave thee power'

//{{§}a{1:}V{t}:n:Vk//  -- > /§allitnak/ <§alitnak>

V30c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl] (Pl3.2)

'we destroyed them'

//{{b}a{t:}V{1}:n:nhV?n//  -- > /battilnun/ <batilnun>

'we wore them out'

//{{b}{a{1:}V{y}:n:nhV?n// 5.2 --> /balliinhun/ <balinhun>
V30c.7.  Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'we set them(Fe)'

"{t}a{k:}V{n}:n:hí'n/ 13.2 --> /tak'innin/ <takinin>

V30c.8.  Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

'we praised ye'

"{s}a{b:}V{n}:n: nk'n/ +9.3,13.2 --> /sabankun/ <sabankun>
V31a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root( )]] * Vinf[Sub[3rd]]#
R2.4 -->
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root( )]]#
TS26; P3.1

V31a.1. Strong, incl nI/2=3 (#P5.4)
‘he was bent’
//Vt{gb}V{b}// -5.4,7e --> /itigbib/ <etigbib>
‘he was killed’
//Vt{g2}V{1}// +5.4 --> /igtill/ <etgtil> [e tel] 141
‘he was turned’
//Vt{kr}V{k}// \{+5.4 --> /ikrik/ <ekrik>
-5.4,7e --> /itikrik/ <etikrik>

‘he took counsel with himself’
//Vt{ml}V{k}// -5.4,7e --> /itimlik/ <etimlik>
‘he was afflicted’
//Vt{n\l}V{t}// \{+5.4 --> /entit/ 
-5.4,7e --> /itintit/ <etintit>

‘he was taken’
//Vt{ns}V{b}// -5.4,7e --> /itinsib/ <etinsib> [i:tanseb]
    Abd 125

V31a.2. ?/yI (P7e)
‘it was done’
//Vt{?b}V{d}// -->x/itbid/ <etbid> [et\q ed] 90
‘he was eaten’
//Vt{?k}V{1}// --> /itkil/ <etkil> [etx\l] 90
'it was poured'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{š}\}\text{V}\{\text{d}\}\text{// 8.2,12.1} \rightarrow \text{/ištid/} \text{<eštid> [ešted]}\] 90

'he was given'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{y}h\}\text{V}\{\text{b}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/ithib/} \text{<ethib> [etib]}\] 97

'he was born'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{y}l\}\text{V}\{\text{d}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/itlid/} \text{<etlid>}\]

V3la.3. SI, incl 2=3 (P2.6,12.1)

'he was bridled'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{zm}\}\text{V}\{\text{m}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/izdmim/} \text{<ezdmim>}\]

'he was reassured'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{sm}\}\text{V}\{\text{k}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/istmik/} \text{<estmik>}\]

V3la.4. DI

'it was erected'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{tr}\}\text{V}\{\text{s}\}\text{// 5.4} \rightarrow \text{/itr\text{g}i/} \text{<etr\text{g}> [etres]}\] 4

V3la.5. Weak 3, incl nI/2=3 (+P5.4)

'it was counted'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{mn}\}\text{V}\{\text{y}\}\text{//} \begin{cases} +5.4,13.3 \rightarrow /imnii/ \text{<emn\text{ia}> [imnii:]} \text{62} \\ -5.4,7e,13.3 \rightarrow /itimnii/ \text{<etimn\text{ia}>} \end{cases}\]

'he was embittered'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{mr}\}\text{V}\{\text{r}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/imr\text{ar}/} \text{<emrar>}\]

'he forgot'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{n}š\}\text{V}\{\text{y}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/inš\text{ii}/} \text{<enš\text{ia}>}\]

'it was opened'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{pt}\}\text{V}\{\text{h}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/itipt\text{aa}/} \text{<eti\text{pta}>}\]

'it was evoked'
\[\text{Vt}\{\text{kr}\}\text{V}\{\text{y}\}\text{//} \rightarrow \text{/iti\text{krii}/} \text{<etikria> [i:ta\text{kri:}]} \text{1265}\]
V3la.6.  *I & r3 (P7e)

'it was said'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{?m\}V[r]\texttt{/} --> /itmar/} <\texttt{etmar}> \texttt{[etmar]} 90 } \]

'he was fettered'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{?s\}V[r]\texttt{/} 8.2 --> /istar/} <\texttt{estar}> \texttt{[estar]} } \]

V3la.7.  SI & weak 3 (P2.6,12.1)

'it was hidden'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{sm\}V[r]\texttt{/} --> /\&stmar/} <\texttt{estmar}> \texttt{[est\&mar]} 125 } \]

'he was baptized'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{sb\}V[?]\texttt{/} 10.3 --> /istbaa/} <\texttt{estba}> \texttt{[est\&ba:] } 125 } \]

'he was sent'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{s1\}V[h]\texttt{/} 10.3 --> /i\&tlaa/} <\texttt{estla} \}

'he was heard'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{sm\}V[?]\texttt{/} 10.3 --> /i\&tmaa/} <\texttt{estma}> \texttt{[est\&ma:] } 125 } \]

V3la.8.  DI & weak/r3 (P5.4)

'it was heaped'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{dg\}V[r]\texttt{/} --> /idgar/} <\texttt{edgar}> \texttt{[edgar]} 4 } \]

'he submitted himself'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{dn\}V[y]\texttt{/} 13.3 --> /idni\textbackslash i/} <\texttt{ednia} \]

'it was broken'

\[ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash /Vt\{tb\}V[r]\texttt{/} --> /itbar/} <\texttt{etbar} \text{mod [et\&ar]} } 267 } \]
V31b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Comp[Ecl [Re1]]]]#

JS2; TS26; P3.1,-5.4,7e,9.1,12.1

V31b.1. Comp[{R"base2"} & 3rd]

'it was unfurled for him'

//Vt{ng}V{d}*1:\:i?// --> /itingidlii/ <etingidliH>

V31b.5. Comp[{R"base2"} & lst]

'it was told to me'

//Vt{?m}V{r}*1:\:iy// --> /itmarlii/ <etmarlia>
V31c.

`#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Obj]]]#`

R2.4 ->

`#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Comp[Obj]]]#`

JS2; TS26

V31c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'he forgot him'

`/V{t\n\n\n\n\ny}i?// 2.1, 3.1, +5.4, 7s, 7e, 9.1 --> /ini\n\n\n\n\nyi/`

<eni\n\n\n\n\niH, eni\n\n\n\n\niH>
V32a.

#Word[Vtheme[PP + Refl + Pas + Root( )] + Vinf[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]
R2.4 -->
#Word[Vtheme[PP + Refl + Pas + Root( )] + Vinf[Sub[Fe]]]
JS2; TS26; IS24(<a>i i_<t>i i i); P2.1,3.1

V32a.1. Strong, incl nI/2=3 (P+5.4,7s,7e)

'she was bent down'

/\Vt{gb}V{b}:at/ /-5.4 --> /itgbbat/ <etgibat> [itgeb:at] 130

'she was formed'

/\Vt{gb}V{l}:at/ /-5.4 --> /itgblat/ <etgiblat>

'she was calmed'

/\Vt{n}V{h}:at/ /-5.4 --> /itnihat/ <etnihat>

'she was taken away'

/\Vt{ns}V{b}:at/ /+5.4 --> /inisbat/ <enisbat>

'she emanated'

/\Vt{pr}V{s}:at/ /+5.4 --> /ipirsat/ <epirsat>

V32a.2. /yI (P7s,7e)

'she was made'

/\Vt{?b}V{d}:at/ /9.3 --> /ittibdat/ <etibdat> [etebdat] 90

'she was eaten'

/\Vt{?k}V{l}:at/ /$ 9.3 --> /ittiklat/ <etiklat> [etexlat] 90

'she was given'

/\Vt{yh}V{b}:at/ --> /ityahbat/ <etiahbat> [etyahbat] 97

'she was rooted out'

/\Vt{?k}V{r}:at/ /9.3 --> /ittikrat/ <etikrat> [etekrat] 90

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V32a.3. DI

'she was afraid'

//Vt{dh}V{y}:at// 5.4,7s,7e --> /idihlat/ <edihlat> [edehlat] 126

V32a.4. Weak 3 (P±5.4,7s,7e)

'she was built'

//Vt{bn}V{h}:at// -5.4 --> /ibtinyat/ <etbiniat>

'it was straightened'

//Vt{mt}V{h}:at// ±5.4,8.1 --> /imihtat, itmihtat/ <emihtat, etmihtat>

'it was condensed'

//Vt{ms}V{y}:at// -5.4 --> /itmisyat/ <etmisiat>

V32a.5. SI & weak 3 (P2.6, 12.1)

'she was baptized'

//Vt{sb}V{h}:at// 5.3,10.1 --> /istobaat/ <estibat>

'she freed herself'

//Vt{sr}V{y}:at// 7s,7e --> /ištiryat/ <eštiriat>

V32a.6. DI & r3 (P7s,7e)

'it was broken'

//Vt{tb}V{r}:at// --> /itibrat/ <etibrat> [ete rat] 267

'she was mentioned'

//Vt{dk}V{r}:at// --> /idikrat/ <edikrat> [edexrat] 126
V32b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]#

JS2; TS26, +27[2] (Pas --> V:3); IS2496a ii iii; P2.1, 2.5, 3.1, 5.1, -5.4, 12.1, 12.2

V32b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'she was struck by it'

//Vt{mh}V:{y}:at*b:ib// 7e --> /itimhiyabbii/ <etimhiabH>

Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]

'she freed herself for him'

//Vt{Sr}V:{y}:at*1:ib// 2.6 --> /ištiriya Alli// <eštria1H>

V32b.3. Comp[{R"base2} & 2nd]

'she was heard by thee'

//Vt{Sm}V:{y}:at*1:V// 2.6 --> /ištmiya Allak/ <eštmialak>
V33a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Reflex + Pas + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]#
(R3.1 -->)
#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Reflex + Pas + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd]]]#
JS2; TS26; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V33a.1. Strong, incl nI/2=3 (P-5.4,7e)

'thou wert formed'

//Vt{gb}V{l}t// --> /itigbilt/ <etigbilt>

'thou wert afflicted'

//Vt{nt}V{t}t// --> /itintitt/ <etintitt>

V33a.2. DI

'thou wert consecrated'

//Vt{tr}V{s}t// 5.4 --> /itríst/ <etrist>

V33a.3. Weak 3 (P-5.4,7e)

'thou wert chosen'

either +TS27[2] (Pas --> V:3)

//Vt{bh}V{r}t// --> /itibhiir/ <etibhirt>
or -TS27

//Vt{bh}V{r}t// --> /itibhart/ <etibhart>

'thou wert hidden'

//Vt{ks}V{y}t// 5.2 --> /itiksiit/ <etiksit>
V33b.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

(R3.1 -->)

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS26; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,2.6,3.1,9.3,12.1,13.2

V33b.1. Comp[{R"{}basel} & 3rd]

'thou wert baptized in it'

/\Vs{sb}V{?}:t*b:ii\ / --> /istbatbii/ <estbatbh>

V33b.5. Comp[{R"{}basel} & 1st]

'thou wert baptized in me'

/\Vs{sb}V{?}:t*b:ii\y/ --> /istbatbii/ <estbatbia>
V35a.

#Word[Vtheme[Vf + Refl + Past + Root{ }] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe]]]# (R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Past + Root{ }] + Vinfl[Sub[1st]]]#

JS2; TS26; IS21(<ii>ii<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V35a.1. Strong, incl nI/2=3 (P-5,4,7s,7e)

'I was calmed'

//Vt{nh}V{h}:it// --> /itninhit/ <etninhit>

'I was planted'

//Vt{ng}V{b}:it// --> /itnisbit/ <etnisbit>

V35a.2. Weak 3, incl nI (P+5.4)

'I turned back'

//Vt{hd}V{r}:it// +5.4,7s,7e --> /ihidrit, ithidrit/ <ehidrit, ethidrit>

'I was appointed'

+TS27[2] Past --> V:3

//Vt{mn}V:{y}:it// -5.4,7e,12.2 --> /itimniyt/ <etimniit>

'I forgot'

//Vt{nŠ}V{y}:it// +5.4,5.3,11.1 --> /inšiit/ <enšit>

'I was called forth'

//Vt{kr}V{y}:it// -5.4,5.3,7e,11.1 --> /itikriit/ <etikrit>

V35a.3. SI & weak 3 (P2.6)

'I was sent'

//Vt{šl}V{h}:it// 7s,7e,8.1 --> /ištihlit/ <eštihlit>

'I was heard'

//Vt{šm}V{?}:it// 5.3,11.1 --> /ištmit/ <eštmit>
V35c.

\[#Word[V\text{theme}[Pf + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Root[ } \text{] } ] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub[1st } + \text{ Pe}]
+ \text{ Comp[Obj]}\text{]]}]#\]

(R3.1 -->)

\ [#Word[V\text{theme}[Pf + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Root[ } \text{] } ] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub[1st]}
+ \text{ Comp[Obj]}\text{]]}]#

JS2; TS26; IS21(<i>ii</i><t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V35c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'I forgot it'

//Vt{nš}V(y):it:i?// 5.3, +5.4, -12.4 --> /inšaitii/
<enšaitH>

V35c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'I forgot them'

//Vt{nš}V(y):it:nhVn// 5.3, +5.4, 7e, +12.4 --> /inšiiinnun/
<enšiiinnun>
V36a.

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub
[3rd + Fe + Pl]]\#

R2.4, (+3.1) -->

\#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl]]\#

JS2; TS26; IS25; P2.1,3.1

The procedure for cross-reference explained under V6a
applies in parallel fashion under V36.

V36&.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv (P2.2)

The three forms whose subject is glossed 'they(fe)'
may be formally feminine in the way suggested for /asgii/
'they(fe) went' (see under V16a.1 and the discussion and
references there cited). The three forms below, cited in
N264, comprise a complete list to date for Pf Refl Pas verbs.

'they became perverted'

\[4\]

\[/Vt(?p)V[k]:V/ 7e --> /itpik/ <etpik>

'they(fe) were created'

\[/Vt(br)V[y]:V/ -\#5,4,7e,13.3 --> /itibrii/ <etibria>

'they were mentioned'

\[/Vt(dk)V[r]:V/ 5.4 --> /idkar/ <edkar>

'they were blotted out'

either +IS27[2] Pas --> V:3

\[/Vt(kp)V[r]:V/ -5.4,7e --> /itikpiir/ <etikpir>
or -IS27

\[/Vt(kp)V[r]:V/ -5.4,7e --> /itikpar/ <etikpar>

'they(fe) were filled'

\[2\]

\[/Vt(ml)V[y]:V/ -5.4,7e,13.3 --> /itimlii/ <etimlia>

'they took counsel'

\[/Vt(ml)V[k]:V/ -5.4,7e --> /itimlik/ <etimlik>
'they were spoiled'

\[ //\text{Vt(mr)}\text{V(r)};\text{V} // +5.4 \rightarrow /\text{imrar/} \text{<emrar>}\]

'they were taken away'

\[ //\text{Vt(ns)}\text{V(b)};\text{V} // \begin{cases} +5.4 \rightarrow /\text{insib/} \text{<ensib>} \\ -5.4,7e \rightarrow /\text{itinsib/} \text{<etinsib>} \end{cases}\]

'they were baptized'

\[ 3//\text{Vt(sb)}\text{V(?)};\text{V} // 2,6,10.3,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{istbaa/} \text{<estba>}\]

'they(fem) were called forth'

\[ 3//\text{Vt(kr)}\text{V(y)};\text{V} // -5.4,7e,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{itikrii/} \text{<etikria>}\]

'they were heard'

\[ //\text{Vt(šm)}\text{V(?)};\text{V} // 2,6,10.3,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{istmaa/} \text{<eštma>}\]

V36a.9. IS25 P1 \rightarrow //\text{V}i\text{v}?\text{v}<\text{n}>\text{vi} (P-5.4,9.3,13.2)

'they hid themselves'

\[ //\text{Vt(ks)}\text{V(y)};\text{V}\text{n} // 5.3,7e,11.1 \rightarrow /\text{itiksun/} \text{<etiksun>}\]

'they were filled'

\[ 1//\text{Vt(ml)}\text{V(y)};\text{V}\text{n} // 5.3,7e,11.1 \rightarrow /\text{itimlun/} \text{<etimlun>}\]

'they were baptized'

\[ 4//\text{Vt(sb)}\text{V(?)};\text{V}\text{n} // 2,6,5,3,11,1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{istbun/} \text{<estbun>}\]

'they were called forth'

\[ 4//\text{Vt(kr)}\text{V(y)};\text{V}\text{n} // 5.3,7e,11.1 \rightarrow /\text{itikrun/} \text{<etikrun>}\]

'they were fettered'

\[ //\text{Vt(rg)}\text{V(1)};\text{V}\text{n} // 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{itriglun/} \text{<etriglun>}\]

'they were held captive'

\[ //\text{Vt(šb)}\text{V(y)};\text{V}\text{n} // 2,6,5,3,11,1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{istbun/} \text{<eštun>}\]
V36a.4. IS25 P1 --> <y>i<\nu>iv<?'>v<n>v'i

'they became perverted'

\frac{1}{7}/\{?p\}v\{k\}y\nu^\circ/n/ 7e,9,3,13.2 --> /itpiyun/ <etpijun>
V36b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{  }] + Vinf1[Sub [3rd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R2.4, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{  }] + Vinf1[Sub[P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS26; IS25; P2.1,3.1,12.1

See the discussion under V6b.

V36b/1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv

Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'they were baptized in it'

\[Vt{sb}V{?}:V*bb::i??// +2.2,2.6,10.3 --> /istbaabii/ <estbabH>

Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]

'they were chosen for him'

//Vt{bh}V[r]:V*1::i??// +2.2,-5.4,7e --> /itibharlii/ <etibhar1H>

'they were subservient to him'

//Vt{sm}V{?}:V*1::i??// -2.2,2.6,5.1,5.3,-5.4,11.1 --> /istmullii/ <estmulH>

C[{R"base1} & 3rd + Fe]

'they were chosen for her'

+TS27[2] Pas --> V:3

//Vt{bh}V:{r}:V*b:v::v?// +2.2,-5.4,7e --> /itibhiirbaa/ <etibhirbH>
V36b.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<v>n<vi (P2.5,5.1,5.3,5.4,11.1)

Comp[{R"basel} & 3rd]

'they hid themselves therein'

//\{ks\}V\{y\}\{n\}*b\{i\} // 7e --> /itiksubbii/ <etiksubH>

'they were baptized in it'

\{sb\}V\{?\}\{n\}*b\{i\} // 2.6 --> /istbubbi/ <estbubH>
V36c.


R2.4, (3.1) -->

\#Word[Verb [Pf + Refl + Past + Root{ }]] + Vinf[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS26; IS25(--->V>iv); P2.1,3.1,5.4,7s,7e

V36c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they forgot it'

//Vt{n外国人}V{y}V{日本人} // --> /inišyui/ <enišiuiia>

V36c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they remembered thee'

//Vt{di外国人}V{r}V{日本人} // --> /idikruuk/ <edišišiuiia>

V36c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'they forgot me'

//Vt{n外国人}V{y}V{日本人} // --> /inišyuum/ <enišišiuiia>
V38a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub [2nd + Pe + P1]]]#

(+R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + P1]]]#

JS2; TS26; IS22(<t>iii),25(<V>iv<v>vn<vni)); P2,1,3,1,9,3, 12.1,13.2

V38a.1. Strong, incl nI (P-5.4,7e)

'ye were formed'

//Vt{gb}V{l}:tv'n// -->/itigbiltun/ <etigbiltun>

'ye were planted'

//Vt{ng}V{b}:tv'n// -->/itinsibtun/ <etingsibtun>

'ye were fettered'

//Vt{rg}V{l}:tv'n// -->/itirgiltun/ <etirgiltun>

V38a.2. DI (P5.4)

'ye were consecrated'

//Vt{tr}V{s}:tv'n// -->/itrigstun/ <etrigstun> of mod [edholton] 'ye were afraid' 267

V38a.3. Weak 3 (P5.2,-5.4,7e)

'ye were called forth'

//Vt{kr}V{y}:tv'n// -->/itikritun/ <etikritun>
V40a.1. Strong, incl nI (P-5.4,7e)

'we were formed'

//Vt{gb}V{l}niyn// --> /itigbilnin/ <etigbilnin>

'we were planted'

//Vt{ng}V{b}niyn// --> /itinsibniin/ <etinsibniin>

V40a.2. DI

'we were consecrated'

//Vt{tr}V{s}niyn// 5.4 --> /itritsniin/ <etritsniin> of mod [edhelni:în] 'we were afraid'

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V40a.3. Weak 3

'we hid ourselves'

//Vt{ks}V{y}niyn// -5.4 --> /itiksiiniin/ <etiksiin>

V40a.4. SI & weak 3

'we were heard'

//Vt{g}V{t}niyn// 2,6,9,3,12,1 --> /iştmaniiin/ <eştmanin>
Vt(10c). 

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ } + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + P1] + Comp[Obj]]]]

(R3.1 --> )

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Root{ } + Vinf1[Sub[1st + P1] + Comp[Obj]]]]

JS2; TS26; TS1 (<n>iii)

Vt(10c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'we remembered thee'

//Vt{dk}V{r};n:Vk// 2.1.3.1.5.4.9.1 --> /idkarnak/
<edkarnak>
V41a.

$\text{Word}[/\text{Vtheme}\{\text{Pf} + \text{Ref} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\} + \text{Vinf}[\text{Sub}[\text{3rd}]]]$#

R2.4 -->

$\text{Word}[/\text{Vtheme}\{\text{Pf} + \text{Ref} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\}]]$#

TS26,27[3] unless marked, 28(whence 1.1 --> ? unless marked); P2.1,3.1

V41a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but yi/3

"he was enslaved"

TS28[1.1] --> $\xi$

\\\text{//Vt\text{ša}(\text{b})a(d)\text{//} 2.6,9.3,12.1 --> /i\text{štabbad}/ <e\text{štabbad>}

"he was brought back"

\\\text{//Vt\text{a}(\text{hd})a(r)\text{//} 3.4,12.1 --> /itahdar/ <etahdar>  

"he was driven away"

\\\text{//Vt\text{a}(\text{zh})a(?)/ } 3.4,10.3,12.1 --> /itazhaa/ <etazha>

"he considered"

\\\text{//Vt\text{a}(\text{pr})a(\text{ṣ})\text{//} 3.4,12.1 --> /itapraṣ/ <etapraṣ>  

"it was raised"

\\\text{//Vt\text{a}(\text{rm})a(m)\text{//} 3.3,3.4,9.2 --> /itarram/ <etaram>

"he abased himself"

\\\text{//Vt\text{a}(\text{ṣp})a(1)\text{//} 3.4,12.1 --> /itāṣpal/ <etāṣpal>
V41a.2. yI, incl weak 3 (LS1; P3.4,12.1,13.3)

{yd?}; 'it was made known'

/Vt?a{wd}ä{?}/ 10.3 --> /itaudaa/ <etauda>

{yd1I}; 'he was born'

/Vt?a{wd}a{1}/ --> /itaudal/ <etaudal>

{yzp}; 'it was added'

/Vt?a{wz}a{p}/ --> /itauzap/ <etauzap>

V41a.3. y3 (-TS27)

'he appeared'

/Vt?a{hz}V{y}/ 3.4,12.1,13.3 --> /itahzii/ <etahzia>
\textbf{V4lb.}

\begin{verbatim}
#Word[Vtheme[\textbf{Pf} + \textbf{Ref1} + \textbf{Pas} + \textbf{Cau} + \textbf{Root}\{ \} ] + Vinf1[Sub \\
[\textbf{3rd}] + \textbf{Comp}[Ecl[Rel]]]]\#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[\textbf{Pf} + \textbf{Ref1} + \textbf{Pas} + \textbf{Cau} + \textbf{Root}\{ \} ] + Vinf1[\textbf{Comp} \\
[Ecl[Rel]]]]\#

JS2; TS26,28(where [1.1] --> ?)

\textbf{V4lb.1.} \textbf{Comp}\{[R^\text{base2}] \& 3rd]}

'he appeared to him'

/\textit{Vt?a{\text{hz}}V(y)*1:':i?// 3.1,3.4,9.1,12.1,13.3 --> \\
/|\text{itahziili}|/ <\text{etahziilH>}
\end{verbatim}
V42a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[Fe]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked, 28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); IS24(<a>ii<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V42a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but yI/3 (P7s)

'she was driven away'

//Vt?a(£Z)a(h)\at// 3.4,9.3(for ?),+10.1,13.2 --> /itaz\ehat, itazhat/
<etazihat, etazhat>

'she was laid'

//Vt?a(s$v)a(m)\at// 3.4,9.3,+10.1,13.2 --> /itas\ehat/ <etasimat>

'she pondered'

//Vt?a(pr)a(8)\at// 3.4,+10.1,12.1 --> /itatpre\ehat/ <etapri\ehat>

'it was propagated'

TS28[1.1] markedly --> 8
//Vtša(rh)a(b)\at// 2.6,+10.1,12.1(twice) --> /ištar\ehat/ <eštarhibat, eštarhabat>

V42a.2. y3, incl SI (-TS27; P3.4,7s,12.1)

'she appeared'

//Vt?a(hn)\V(y)\at// --> /itahzyat/ <etahziat>

'she was rejected'

//Vt?a(s1)\V(y)\at// --> /itaslyat/ <etasliat>
V43a.

\[ \text{#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]} + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]\# \]

(R3.1 -->)

\[ \text{#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]} * Vinf1[Sub[2nd]]]\# \]

JS2; TS26,27[3],28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii);
P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

V43a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but yl/3

'thou wert driven away'

'//Vt?a{zh}a(?):t// 9.3,13.2 --> /itazhat/ <etazhat>

'thou didst ponder'

'//Vt?a{pr}a(?):t// --> /itaprašt/ <etaprašt>
V45a.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{#Word[} & \text{Vtheme[} \text{Pf} + \text{Ref} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\{ \} ] \\
& + \text{Vinfl[Sub[1st} + \text{Fe}])\text{]} \# \\
(R3.1 \rightarrow )
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{JS2; TS26,27[3}, 28(\text{where [1.1} \rightarrow ?); IS21(<i>ii<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4,7s,+10.1}\]

V45a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but yi/3

'\text{I was driven away}'

//Vt?a\{\(\text{z}\)a\{h\}:it// 9.3(for ?),13.2 \rightarrow /itaz\(\text{e}\)hit/ <etazi\(\text{h}\)it>

'I pondered'

//Vt?a\{\(\text{pr}\)a\{\(\text{s}\)\}:it// 12.1 \rightarrow /itap\(\text{re}\)\(\text{s}\)it/ <etapri\(\text{s}\)it>
V45b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]]
 + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]]
 + Vinf1[Sub[1st] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]#

JS2; TS26, 28 (where [1.1] --> ?); IS21(<ii>ii<i>iii);
P2.1, 2, 5, 3, 1, 3.4, 5.1, 5.3, 11.1, 12.1

V45b.1. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]

'I appeared to him'

/\vt?a(hz)V(y);it*1''i?/ --> /itahzillii/ <etahzilH>

V45b.6. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + Pl]

'I appeared to them'

/\vt?a(hz)V(y);it*1''hv?n/ --> /itahzillun/ <etahzilun>
V46a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{  }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + PL]]]#

R2.4, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{  }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[PL]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked, 28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); IS25; P2.1,3.1,12.1

V46a.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (P2.2)

'they were enslaved'
TS28[1.1] markedly --> $
//Vtša{?b}a{d}iV/ 2.6,9.3 --> /ištabbad/ <eštablād>

{yzp}; 'they were added'
LS1
//Vtša{wz}a{p}iV/ 3.4,13.3 --> /itauzap/ <etauzap>

'they considered'
//Vtša{pr}a{$}iV/ 3.4 --> /itapraš/ <etapras>

'they were propagated'
TS28[1.1] markedly --> $
//Vtša{rh}a{b}iV/ 2.6 --> /ištarhab/ <eštarhab>

V46a.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv?>v<n>vi (TS27)

'they appeared'
//Vtša{hz}iV{y}iV{n}iV/ 3.4,5.3,9.3,11.1,13.2 --> /itahzun/
<etahzun>
V46b.

\[ \text{Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]} + \text{Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]} + \text{Comp[Ec1[Re1]]]}] \#

R2.4, (3.1) -->

\[ \text{Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]} + \text{Vinfl[Sub[Pl]} + \text{Comp[Ec1[Re1]]]}] \#

JS2; TS26-28 (where [1.1] -- > ?); IS25

See the discussion under V6b.

V46b.3. IS25 Pl -- > <V>iv<2>v<n>vi

Comp[(R"base2) & 1st + Pl]

'they appeared to us'

//Vt?a(hz)V{y}:V*n1:a?n// 2.1, 2.5, 3.1, 3.4, 5.1, 5.3, 9.1, 11.1, 12.1 -- > /itahzullan/
<etahzulan>
V50a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pl]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3],28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS1(<n>i<iy>n>iv)

V50a.1. Strong

'we considered'

//Vt?a{pr}a{s}:niyn// 2.1,3.1,3.4,5.2,9.1,12.1 -->
/itaprašniin/ <etaprašnin>
V51a.

#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Refl} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root} (=)] + \text{Vinfl} [\text{Sub}[3rd]]]]

R2.4 ->

#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Refl} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root} (=)]]]

TS26,27[3] unless marked, 29; P2.1,3.1,12.1

V51a.1. Strong, incl y/nI/r3 (±P5.4)

'it was twisted'

//Vt(g)a(d:a){1}// -5.4 --> /itgaddal/ <etgadal> [etgad:a1] 44

'he was ruined'

//Vt(h)a(Nb)a{1}// -5.4,12.5 --> /ithambal/ <ethambal>
of mod [ehambal] 267 (as if P5.4 applied)

'he was bound'

//Vt(y)a(b:)a{1}// -5.4 --> /ityabatl/ <etiabat>

'he was born'

//Vt(y)a(d:a){1}// -5.4 --> /ityaddal/ <etiadal> [etyad:a1] 95

'he was blinded'

//Vt(y)a(w:)a{r}// +5.4,12.2,13.2 --> /iyauwar/ <eiauar>

'he became small'

//Vt(y)a(n:)a{k}// -5.4 --> /ityannak/ <etianak>

'he returned'

//Vt(k)a(m:)a{r}// -5.4 --> /itkammar/ <etkammar> of mod [ekam:ar] 267 (as if P5.4 applied)

'it was repressed'

//Vt(k)a(\overline{rK})a{1}// +5.4 --> /ikkarkas/ <ekarkas>

'he was tormented'

//Vt(n)a(\overline{NF})a{r}// -5.4,12.5 --> /itnangar/ <etnangar>

'he was magnified'

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'he was magnified'
\[ //Vt(r)a(\text{wr})a(b)\] $\rightarrow$ /itaurab/ <etaurab>

\text{V}51a.2.  ?i (P3.4)

'it was mixed'
\[ //Vt[\text{k}a(r:a)\{b\}]\] $\rightarrow$ /itarab/ <etarab>

\text{V}51a.3.  SI (P2.6)

'he rejoiced'
\[ //Vt(z)a(\text{k}:a)r\] $\rightarrow$ /izdakkar/ <ezdakar> [ezdak:ar] 71

'it was equipped'
\[ //Vt(z)a(r:a)\{s\}\] $\rightarrow$ /izdarraz/ <ezdaraz>

\text{V}51a.4.  DI, incl 2=3 (P5.4)

'it was stopped up'
\[ //Vt(t)a(m:m)a\{m\}\] $\rightarrow$ /ittammam/ <etamam>

'it was illumined'
\[ //Vt(t)a(\text{k}:a)n\] $\rightarrow$ /ittakkan/ <etakan>

\text{V}51a.5.  ?/y2 (P2+5.4,13.3)

'he grew strong'
\[ //Vt(h)a\{y:a\}a\{1\}\] $\rightarrow$ /ihhaiyal, ithaiyal/ <ehaiyal, ethaiyal>

'he was confirmed'
\[ //Vt(\text{k})a(?a)m\] $\rightarrow$ /itkaiyam/ <etkaiam>

\text{V}51a.6.  y3, incl nI (-TS27)

'he was estranged'
\[ //Vt(n)a(\text{kr})V(y)\] $\rightarrow$ /itnakrii/ <etnakria>
V51a.7.  ?I & y3 (-TS27)
\[ 'he was healed' \]
\[ //\text{Vt}\{?\}\text{a}\{s:V\}\{y\}\] // 3.4,13.3 --> /ištassii/ <etasia>

V51a.8.  SI & ?2
\[ 'he was asked' \]
\[ //\text{Vt}\{?\}\text{a}\{?:\}\text{a}\{1\}\] // 2.6,2,8,13.3 --> /ištaiyal/ <eštaial>

V51a.9.  SI & y3 (-TS27)
\[ 'he prostrated himself' \]
\[ //\text{Vt}\{?\}\text{a}\{t:\}\text{a}\{y\}\] // 2.6,13.3 --> /ištattii/ <eštattia>

V51a.10.  DI & y3 (-TS27)
\[ 'he lifted himself' \]
\[ //\text{Vt}\{d\}\text{a}\{1:\}\text{a}\{y\}\] // 5.4,13.3 --> /iddallii/ <edalia>

V51a.11.  SI & y2 & y3 (-TS27)
\[ 'he talked' \]
\[ //\text{Vt}\{?\}\text{a}\{y:\}\text{a}\{y\}\] // 2.6,13.3(twice) --> /ištaiyii/ <eštaia>
\[ [eštay:i:] 90 \]
V51b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
   + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
   + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; P2.1,3,1,-5.4,12.1,13.3

V51b.5. Comp[{R"base2} & 1st]

'he talked to me'
-TS27
/Vt{x}a(y)V{y}*i\'iy/ 2.6 --> /i\'staiyiili/ <e\'staiilia>

V51b.6. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd + P1]

'he was confirmed by them'

//Vt{X}a(?:)a{m}*b:\"iV\'n/ 2.8,-5.4 --> /itkaiyambun/
   <etkaiambun>
V52a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pr + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root(   )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]#

R2.4 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Pr + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root(   )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS24(<a>ii<t>iii);
  P2.1,3.1,7s,12.1

V52a.1. Strong, incl yi (P-5.4)

'she shone'

//Vt{y}a(h:)a{r}:at// 13.2 --> /ityahrat/ <etiahrat>

'she clothed herself'

//Vt{1}a(b:)a{§}:at// 13.2 --> /itlab§at/ <etlab§at>

'she was magnified'

//Vt{r}a{wr}a{fb}:at// +10.1,13.3 --> /itraur§bat/ <etrauribat>

V52a.2. SI, incl r3 (P2.6)

'she was set in order'

//Vt{s}a(d:)a{r}:at// 13.2 --> /istadrat/ <estadrat>

'she trembled'

//Vt{s}a{Nd}a{r}:at// -10.1,12.5 --> /istandrat/ <estandrat>

'she was frightened'

//Vt{§}a{rh}a{z}:at// +10.1 --> /i§tarhzatz, i§tarhzat/
  <e§tarhizat, e§tarhzat>

V52a.3. ?2

'she was established'

//Vt{k}a(?):a{m}:at// 2.8,-5.4,13.2,13.3 --> /itkaimat/
  <etkaimat>
V52a.4. Ⓞ I & y3 (-TS27)
'she was healed'

/Vt{?}a{s:}V{y:} at// 3.4 --> /itasyat/ <etasiat>

V52a.5. SI & y3 (-TS27; P2.6,13.2)
'she was purified'

/Vt{z}a{k:}V{y:} at// --> /izdakiat/ <ezdakiat>
'she was shaken'

/Vt{zr}a{Nb}V{y:} at// +10.1,12.5 --> /izdèrambyat/
<ezdarambiat, ezdaranbiat>
'she created herself'

/Vt{§}a{w:}V{y:} at// 13.3 --> /ištauyat/ <eštauiat>
'she prostrated herself'

/Vt{§}a{t:}V{y:} at// --> /ištatyat/ <eštatiat>

V52a.6. DI & y3 (=TS27)
'she resembled'

/Vt{d}a{m:}V{y:} at// 5.4 --> /iddamyat/ <edamiat>

V52a.7. Ⓞ I & y2
'she was awakened'

/Vt{?}a{y:}a{r:} at// 3.4,13.2,13.3 --> /itairat/
<etairat>

V52a.8. SI & y2 & y3 (-TS27)
'she talked'

/Vt{§}a{y:}V{y:} at// 2.6,13.3 --> /ištaiyat/ <eštaiat>
V53a.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{  }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{  }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V53a.1. Strong (+P5.4)

'thou wert ruined'

//Vt{h}a(☐Nb)a(1):t// -5.4,12.5 --> /ithambalt/ <ethambalt> cf mod [ehambalt] (as if P5.4 applied) 267

'thou wert fettered'

//Vt{h}a(☐rz)a(☐k):t// +5.4 --> /iharzakt/ <iharzakt>

'thou wert saved'

//Vt{p}a(☐r:):a(☐k):t// -5.4 --> /iptarrakt/ <iptarrakt>

V53a.2. SI

'thou wert allowed'

//Vt{☐}:a(☐1:)a(☐t):t// 2.6 --> /ištallatt/ <eštallatt>

V53a.3. ?2

'thou wert established'

//Vt{☐}:a(☐?:a(☐m):t// 2.8,-5.4,13.3 --> /itkaiyamt/ <etkaiamt>

V53a.4. y3 (-TS27)

'thou wert removed'

//Vt{☐}b{☐:a(☐r:)}V(y):t// -5.4,5.2 --> /itbarriit/ <etbarir>
V53a.5. $SI \land y3 \ (-TS27)$

'thou wert created'

$\text{\textbackslash//} Vt[^g]\text{\textbackslash}aw:y\text{\textbackslash}V[y]:\text{\textbackslash}it\text{\textbackslash//} 2.6,5.2,13.3 \rightarrow /i\text{\textbackslash}tauwiiit/ \text{\textless}estau\text{\textgreater}$

V53a.6. $y2 \land y3 \ (=TS27)$

'thou wert resplendent'

$\text{\textbackslash//} Vt[^g]\text{\textbackslash}a[y:\text{\textbackslash}V[y]:\text{\textbackslash}it\text{\textbackslash//} 5.2,-5.4,13.3 \rightarrow /it\text{\textbackslash}gaiyiit/ \text{\textless}etgai\text{\textgreater} \text{\textless}etgai\text{\textgreater} [et\text{\textbackslash}gay:et] 90$
V53b.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{   }]
 + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{   }]
 + Vinf1[Sub[2nd] + Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS22(<t>iii);
  P2.1,3,1,-5,4,12.1,13.3

V53b.1.  Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'thous wert raised up thereon'

//Vt{ê}a{?:}a{m};t*b':i?// 2.8 --> /itkaiamtbi/  
  <etkaiamtbiH>

V53b.5.  Comp[{R"base2} & 1st]

'thou didst talk to me'

-TS27

//Vt{ê}a{y:}V{y};t*l';yi// 2.6,5.2 --> /ištaiyiitlii/
  <ištaiyiitliia>

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V55a.

\[ \text{Word} [ \text{Vtheme} \{ \text{Pf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root} \} \]
+ \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub[1st + Fe]}] \]

(R3.1 -->)

\[ \text{Word} [ \text{Vtheme} \{ \text{Pf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root} \} \]
+ \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub[1st]}] \]

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS21(<i>ii<i>t><i>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V55a.1. Strong, incl (y/n)I/2=3 (P±5.4,7s,13.2)

'I thought'
//\text{Vt\{h\}a\{s\}a\{b\}:it}// -5.4 --> /ithašbit/ <ethašbit>

'I shone'
//\text{Vt\{y\}a\{h\}a\{r\}:it}// -5.4 --> /ityahrit/ <etiahrit>  
[etiahri:t] 83

'I was afflicted'
//\text{Vt\{n\}a\{t\}a\{t\}:it}// -5.4,+10.1 --> /itnätätit, itnattit/  
<etnätätit, etnattit>  
[itnätätit, itnattit] 130

'I was saved'
//\text{Vt\{p\}a\{r\}a\{k\}:it}// +5.4 --> /ipparkit, itparkit/  
<eparkit, etparkit>

V55a.2. SI

'I was allowed'
//\text{Vt\{y\}a\{l\}a\{t\}:it}// 2.6,7s,13.2 --> /ištalitit/  
<eštalitit>

V55a.3. y3, incl nI (-TS27)

'I was estranged'
//\text{Vt\{n\}a\{kr\}V\{y\}:it}// 5.3,-5.4,11.1 --> /itnakiit/  
<etnakirit>
V55a.4. SI & y3 (-TS27; P2.6,5.3,-5.4,11.1)

'I was purified'

/\Vt(z)a{k:}V{y}:it/ → /izdakkiit/ <ezdakit>

'I prostrated myself'

/\Vt(\$)a{t:}V{y}:it/ → /i$tat\$itiit/ <e$ta$tiit>

V55a.5. DI $ y3

'I resembled'

/\Vt(d)a{m:}V{y}:it/ 5.3,5.4,11.1 → /iddammiit/
<edamit>

V55a.6. y2 & y3 (-TS27)

'I was resplendent'

/\Vt(g)a{y:}V{y}:it/ 5.3,-5.4,11.1,13.3 → /itgaiyiit/
<etgai\$it> [etgay:i:i:t] 90

V55a.7. SI & y2 & y3 (-TS27)

'I talked'

/\Vt(\$)a{y:}V{y}:it/ 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 → /i$ta$yiit/
<e$ta$tiit>
V55b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
 + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]]#

(R3.1 -->)

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
 + Vinf1[Sub[1st] + Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]]#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS21(<i>ii</i><t>iii);
P2.1,2.5,3.1,-5.4,5.1,12.1

V55b.1. Comp[{R"basel} & 3rd]

'I shone therein'

//Vt{y}a{h:a{r}:it*b: %i? // 7s,13.2 --> /ityahribbii/
<etiahribH>

'I spoke therewith'

-TS27
//Vt{y}a{y:y}V{y}:it*b: %i? // 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 -->
/ištaiyibbi/ <eštaiibH>

V55b.2. Comp[{R"basel} & 3rd + Fe] (-TS27)

'I talked to her'

//Vt{y}a{y:y}V{y}:it*1: %v? // 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 -->
/ištaiyillas/ <eštaii1H>

V55b.6. Comp[{R"basel} & 3rd + Pl] (-TS27)

'I talked to them'

//Vt{y}a{y:y}V{y}:it*1: %h?n// 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 -->
/ištaiyilun/ <eštaiilun>

V55b.8. Comp[{R"basel} & 2nd + Pl] (-TS27)

'I talked to ye'

//Vt{y}a{y:y}V{y}:it*1: %k?n// 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.2,13.3 -->
/ištaiyilkun/ <eštaiilkun>
V56a.

#Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]#

R2.4, (3.1) -->
#Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[Pl]]]#

V56a.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv (P2.2)

V56a.1.1. Strong, incl y1/2=3/r3 (P+5.4)

'they were scattered'

//Vt{b)a{d:a}{r}:v//: -5.4 --> /itbaddar/ <etbadar>

'they were revealed'

//Vt{g)a{1:a}{1}:v//: -5.4 --> /itgalal/ <etgalal>

'they were blinded'

//Vt{y)a{w:a}{r}:v//: +5.4,12.2,13.3 --> /iyauwar/ <eiauar>

'they strove'

//Vt{k)a{d:a}{t}:v//: -5.4 --> /itkaddaš/ <etkadaš>

'they gathered together'

ｹ//Vt{k)a{n:a}{p}:v//: -5.4 --> /itkananp/ <etkananp>

'they clothed themselves'

//Vt{l)a{b:a}{t}:v//: -5.4 --> /itlabbaš/ <etlababš>

'they quivered'

//Vt{r)a{wr:a}{t}:v//: -5.4,13.3 --> /itraurat/ <etraurat>

V56a.1.2. ?I (P3.4)

'they turned'

//Vt{?}a{p:a}{k}:v//: --> /itappak/ <etapak>
'they joined together'

//Vt{a}a{r:a}{b}:V// --> /itarrab/ <etarab>

V56a.1.3. SI, incl r3 (P2.6)

'they were leveled'

2//Vt{s}a{d:a}{k}:V// --> /iștaddak/ <eștadak>

'they were frightened'

//Vt{s}a{m}a{z}:V// --> /iștarhaz/ <eștarhaz>

V56a.1.4. DI, incl r3

'they traded'

//Vt{tja}{Ng}a{r}:V// 5.4,12.5 --> /ittangar/ <etangar>

V56a.1.5. ?2

'they were established'

//Vt{k}a{y:a}{m}:V// 2.8,-5.4,13.3 --> /ițkaiyam/ <etkaiam>

V56a.1.6. DI & y3 (-TS27)

'they raised themselves up'

//Vt{d}a{1:}V{y}:V// 5.4,13.3 --> /iddallii/ <edalia>

V56a.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<v>vi<n>vi (P-5.4,9.3,13.2)

V56a.3.1. SI, incl r3

'they were leveled'

1//Vt{s}a{d:a}{k}:Vn// 2.6,7s --> /iștadkun/ <eștadkun>

V56a.3.2. ?I & ?3

'they were cured'

//Vt{a}a{p:o}{y}:Vn// 3.4,5.3,11.1 --> /itappun/ <etapun>

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V56a.3.3. SI & y3 (-TS27)

'they were created'

//Vt{ŋ}a{w}V{y}V{n}/ 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 --> /iståuwun/  <eståun, eståun>

V56a.3.4. y2 & y3 (-TS27)

'they were resplendent'

//Vt{ŋ}a{y}a{y}V{n}/ 2.6,5,3,11.4,11.1,13.3 --> /itgaiyun/ <etgaiun>

V56a.3.5. SI & y2 & y3 (-TS27)

'they talked'

//Vt{ŋ}a{y}a{y}V{n}/ 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 --> /iståiyun/  <eståiun>

V56a.4. IS25 P1 --> <y>i<Vy><v<?><v<n>vi (P9.3,13.2)

V56a.4.1. Strong

'they gathered together'

½//Vt{k}a{n}a{p}yV{n}/ -5.4 --> /itkanapuyun/ <etkanapiun>

V56a.4.2. SI, incl r3 (P2.6)

'they were set in order'

//Vt{s}a{d}a{r}yV{n}/ --> /istaddaryun/ <estadariun>

'they were stopped'

//Vt{s}a{k}a{r}yV{n}/ --> /istakkaryun/ <estakariun>

V56a.4.3. ?2

'they partook'

//Vt{t}a{?}a{b}yV{n}/ 2.8,5.4,13.3 --> /ittaiyabyun/ <etaiabuni>
V56a.4.4.  y3 (-TS27)

'they removed themselves'

//Vt{b}a{r:s}V(y)\:yVy^n//  -5.4,12.2 --> /itbarriyun/
<etbariun>

V56a.4.5.  SI & ¶ y3 (-TS27)

'they were shaken'

//Vt{zr}a{NB}V(y)\:yVy^n//  2.6,+10.1,12.2,12.5 --> /izderambiyun/  <ezdarambiun>
V56b.

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root( )]]
    + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]#

R2.4, (3.1) ->

#Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root( )]]
    + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]#

JS2; TS26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS25(<V>iv);
    P2.1, 3.1, -5, 4, 12.1

See the discussion under V6b.

V56b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'they surrounded him'

//Vt{k}a{r:}a{k}:V*b::i?// either +2.2 --> /itkarrakbiii/  
<etkarakbh>
    or -2.2, 5, 1, 7s, 13.2 --> /itkarubbii/  
<etkarubh>

'they were established thereby'

//Vt{k}a{?:}a{m}:V*b::i?// +2.2, 2.8, 13.3 --> /itkaiyambii/  
<etkaiambh>

'they were praised therein'

//Vt{g}a{b:}a{h}:V*b::i?// +2.2, 2.6, 10.3 --> /istabbaabii/  
<estababh>

'they were glorified therein'

-TS27
//Vt{g}a{y:}V{y}:V*b::i?// -2.2, 2.6, 5.1, 5.3, 11.1, 13.3 -->  
/istaiyubbii/ <estaiubh>

V56b.3. Comp[{R"base2} & 2nd]

'they talked to thee'

//Vt{g}a{y:}V{y}:V*1::Vk// +2.2, 2.6, 13.3(twice) -->  
/istaiyilak/  
<estailak>
V56c.

"Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
 + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Obj]]]#
R2.4, (3.1) -->

"Word[Vtheme[Pf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
 + Vinf1[Sub[P1] + Comp[Obj]]]#
JS2; TS26,27[3],29; IS25(<V>iv); P2.1,3.1,5.4,7s,12,1,13.2

V56c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]
'they were scattered from him'

//Vt[b]a{d}:a{r};V:1?// --> /itbadruui/ <etbadruia,
etbadruH>

V56c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]
'they were scattered from me'

//Vt[b]a{d}:a{r};V:Vn// --> /itbadruun/ <etbadrun>
V57a.

♯Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Pe + Pl]]]♯

R2.4, (-3.1) -->

♯Word[Vtheme[PF + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[Pe + Pl]]]♯

JS2; TS26,27[3],29; IS3(<y>i<a:?'n>ii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

Cf. the discussion under V7a. Analogous to /hzəi/ and /kniː/, we have the following.

'they(fe) were purified'
- TS27

/VT{z}a{k:}V{y}y >/ 2.2,2.6,13.3 --> /izdakkii/
<ezdakia> (N264)

'they(fe) were shaken'
- TS27

/VT{Zr}a{NB}V{y}y >/ 2.2,2.6,10.1,12.5,13.3 --> /izdərammii, izdrambii/
<ezdrambia, ezdrambia>
(DsubZRMBA)

'they(fe) were created'
- TS27

/VT{z}a{W:}V{y}y >/ 2.2,2.6,13.3(twice) --> /iʃtawwii/
<eʃtawia> (N264)

The latter two forms have correspondents under V56a.4.5
and V56a.3.3 resp. The subproposal of V7a concerning TS25[2]
cannot, of course, apply here.

V57a.1. Strong

'they(fe) were ruined'

either//VT{h}a{NB}a{1}:ya:?// -5.4,10.3,12.5 -->
/ithambalyaa/<ethambalia>
or//VT{h}a{NB}a{1}:ya:n// +5.4,9.3,12.5 --> /ehambalyaan/<ehambalian>
mod[e hambalya:n]267
V57a.2. SI, incl r3

'they(fe) were stopped'

\[//\text{Vt\{s\}a\{k\}:a\{r\}:ya?:n// 2.6,9.3 \rightarrow \text{/istakkaryaan/}}\]

<estakarism>

cf /istakkaryun/ under V56a.4.2.
V58a.

\[ \text{Word[Vtheme[\text{FF} + \text{Ref} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}]} + \text{Vinf}[\text{Sub} + \text{Fe} + \text{P1}]]] \#

(+R3.1 -->)

\[ \text{Word[Vtheme[\text{FF} + \text{Ref} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}]} + \text{Vinf}[\text{Sub} + \text{P1}]]] \#

JS2; TS26,27[3] unless marked,29; TS22(<t>iii),25
(<v>iv<v>n>vi), P2,1,3,1,9,3,1,12,1,13,2

V58a.1. Strong (-P5.4)

'ye were scattered'

//Vt(b)a(d):a(r);tV\nf// --> /itbaddartun/ <etbadartun>

'ye clothed yourselves'

//Vt(a:b):a(s);tV\nf// --> /itlabba\ntun/ <etlabba\ntun>

'ye were pampered'

//Vt(p)a(n):a(k);tV\nf// --> /itpannaktun/ <etpannaktun>

V58a.2. 'I

'ye turned'

//Vt(?):a(p):a(k);tV\nf// 3,4 --> /itappaktun/ <etappaktun>

V58a.3. '2

'ye were established'

//Vt(k)a(?):a(m);tV\nf// 2,8,-5,4,13,3 --> /itkaiyamtun/ <etkaiyamtun>
V58a.4. y3, incl nI (-TS27; P5.2)

'ye were estranged'

\[ //Vt(n)a(kr)V(y)\tilde{t}V^n// \rightarrow /itnakriitun/ \]
\[ <etnakritun> \]

'ye were shaken'

\[ //Vt(n)a(nd)V(y)\tilde{t}V^n// \rightarrow /innandiitun/ \]
\[ <enandiitun> \]

V58a.5. SI & y3 (-TS27)

'ye were poured'

\[ //Vt(s)a(p:)V(y)\tilde{t}V^n// \rightarrow /istappiitun/ \]
\[ <estapitun> \]
V59a.

\[\text{Word[Vtheme[Pf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]} + Vinf[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]]}#

(-R3.1)

JS2: TS26,27[3],29; IS22(<t>iii),24(<i>iv),25
(<v>IV<7>v<n>vi); P2.1,3,1,9,3,12,1,13.2

V59a.1. SI

'ye(fe) were overturned'

//Vt{s}a{h:a}{p}iti?n// 2.6, --> /istahhaptin/ <estahhaptin>

V59a.2. DI, incl r3

'ye(fe) were broken'

//Vt{t}a{b:a}{r}iti?n// 5.4 -- /ittabbartin/ <etabartin>
V60a.

\[\text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}(\ )]] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub}[\text{1st} + \text{Pe} + \text{P1}]]]\]

(R3.1 -->)

\[\text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Pf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}(\ )]] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub}[\text{1st} + \text{P1}]]]\]

JS2; TS26, 27[3], 29; IS1(<n>iii<iyn>iv)

V60a.1. Strong

'we were persecuted'

//Vt{r}a{d:}a{p}:niyn// 2.1, 3.1, 5.2, -5.4, 12.1 -->

/itraddapniin/

<etradapnin>
V61a.

Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ ]}] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd]]]#
R1.2 -->
\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ ]}]#
JS2; TS24; IS23(<n/1>iii); P2.1,3.1

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ ]}] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl]]]#
R1.2, (3.1) -->
\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[1st + Pl]] + Vtheme[Impf * Root{ ]}]#
JS2; TS24; Is1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1

V61a.1. Strong, incl S/DI (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked)

'will kill'
//n.V(st)u(1)// --> /nigtul/ <nigtul> [nigtol, neytol]110

'he'll worship'
//n.V(sg)l.u(d)// --> /nisd/ <nisd>

'will testify'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n.V(sh)a(d)// --> /nishad/ <nishad>

'it'll be accomplished'
//n/1.V(š1)u(m)// --> /nišlum; 1išlum/
<nošlum; 1išlum, lešlum, lšlum>

'will lie'
//n.V(šk)u(b)// --> /niškub/ <niškub>

'will transplant'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n.V(št)a(l)// --> /ništal/ <ništal>

V61a.2. ?I (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'will eat'
//n.V(?k)u(1)// 9.3 --> /nikkul/ <nikul, nekul> [nix:ol] 113
V61a.3.  yi (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked; P5.2)

'it'll burn'

\[n':V(\text{y}k)u(d)\] --> /ni:kud/ <nikud>

'will sit'

TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
\[n':V(\text{y}t)i(b)\] --> /ni:titib/ <nitib>

V61a.4.  nI (TS24[1.2][3] wall --> u3 unless marked)

'he'll descend'

either \[n':V(nh)u(t)\] +4.2 --> /nihut/ <nihut, nehut> [neho$^9$]

or \[n':V(nh)i(t)\] -4.2 --> /ninhit/ <ninhit>

'he'll take'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
\[n':V(ns)a(b)\] +4.2 --> /nissab, ninsab/ <nisab, ninsab>

'he'll fall'

TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
\[n':V(np)i(1)\] +4.2 --> /nipil/ <nipil>

'he'll come out'

\[n'/\text{v}(np)u(k)\] +4.2 --> /nippuk, lippuk/ <nipuk, lepuk>

'he'll plant'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
\[n':V(ns)a(b)\] -4.2 --> /ningsab/ <ningsab>

V61a.5.  Weak 2, incl SI (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked)

'it'll grow hot'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
\[n':V(hm)a(m)\] 9.2 --> /nibham/ <nham>

{\text{sk}}; 'he'll rise'

LS4; TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
\[n':V(sk)a(k)\] 9.2 --> /nissak/ <nisak>
\{p\}š; 'he'll stay'

//n:\V{p\}šu{š}! 9.2 --> /nippuš/ <nippuš>

\{k\}m; 'he'll stand'
markedly -LS4 (cf #3.5.7 "LS4")
//n/1:\V{k\}u{m}! 9.3 --> /nikkum; likkum/
\<nikkum; likkum,lekkum>
\{nik:om,ni:kum\} 128

V61a.6. /h/r3, incl S/DI (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'he'll be smitten'

//n:\V{bl}a{?}! 10.3 --> /niblaa/ <nibla>

'it'll shine'

//n:\V{dn}a{h}! 10.3 --> /nidnaa/ <nidna>

'he'll hurl down'

//n:\V{sr}a{h}! 10.3 --> /nisraa/ <nisra>

'he'll open'

//n:\V{pt}a{h}! 10.3 --> /niptaa/ <nipta>

'he'll baptize'

//n:\V{sb}a{?}! 10.3 --> /nisbaa/ <nisba>

'will slumber'

//n:\V{šn}a{r}! --> /nįšhar/ <nišhar>

'he'll hear'

//n:\V{šm}a{?}! 10.3 --> /nišmaa/ <nišma> [něšma] 128

'he'll break'

//n:\V{tb}a{r}! --> /nitbar/ <nitbar>

V61a.7. y3, incl S/DI (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3; P13.3)

'he'll resemble'

//1:\V{dm}i{y}! --> /lidmii/ <lidmia>

'he'll be'
alternates with V61a.11
//n/1:\V{hw}i{y}! --> /nihwii; lihwii/
\<nihuia; lihuia,lehuia> [nehwii:]128
'will see'

//n:\V{hz}\i{y}// --> /nihzii/ <nihzia>

'will call'

//n:\V{kr}\i{y}// --> /nikrii/ <nikria>

'let's drink'

//n:\V{st}\i{y}// --> /ništii/ <ništia>

V61a.8. ?I & y3 (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3)

'he'll come'

//n:\V{?t}\i{y}// 9.3,13.3 --> /nittii/ <nitia> [nī'ti:]113

V61a.9. ?I & r3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'will say'

//n:\V{?m}\a{r}// 9.3 --> /nimmar/ <nimar> [nim:ar] 113

V61a.10. yI & ?3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'he'll know'

//n:\V{yd}\a{r}// 5.2,10.3 --> /niidaa/ <nida> [nid:a] 94

V61a.11. Weak 2 & y3, incl SI (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3; P13.3)

'will want'

//n:\V{b?}\i{y}// 9.3 --> /nibbi\i/ <nibia> [nib:i:] 91

'he'll live'

//n:\V{hy}\i{y}// --> /niyii/ <niilia> [nehi:] 99

'he'll be'
alternates with V61a.7

//n:\V{hy}\i{y}// --> /niyii/ <niilia>

'he'll wash himself'

//n:\V{s?}\i{y}// 9.3 --> /nissii/ <nisia>
V61a.12. Weak 2 & r3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3; LS4)

{g?r}; 'we'll fornicate'

//n::V(gr)a{r}// 9.2 --> /niggar/ <nigar> [nig:ar] 483
V61b.

Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd]
+ Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R1.2 -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1"[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS23(<n/1>iii); P2.1,2,3,3.1,12.1

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl]
+ Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st + Pl]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1"[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24; Is1(<n>iii); P2.1,2,3,3.1,12.1


'will be in it'

//n\:V{hy}i(y)*b::i?// 13.3 --> /nihyibii/ <nihibH>
Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd]

'he'll call him'

//n\:V{kr}i(y)*l::i?// 13.3 --> /nikriili/ <nikrilH>

V61b.3. Comp[[R"base2] & 2nd] (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3)

'may thou have'

//n\:V{hw}i(y)*l::Vk//13.3 --> /nihwilak/ <nihwilak>
[nahwii:lak] 148

V61b.5. Comp[[R"base2] & 1st] (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3, in
the case of the second entry
via marked non-application
of condition (d))

'he'll level out for me'

//n\:V{mk}u(k)*l::iy// 9.2 --> /nimmuklII/ <nimuklia>
'it'll reach over to me'

//n.V{ms}u(r)*l:i:y// --> /nimsurlii/ <nimsurlia>

V61b.6. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + P1] (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3) 'may he remit for them'

//n.V{s}i(k)*l:i:hV*n// --> /nisbiklun/ <nisbiklun>

V61b.8. Comp[{R"base2} & 2nd + P1] (TS24[1.2][12] --> i3) 'may ye have'

//n/1.V{hw}i(y)*l:i:kV*n// +10.4,13.3 --> /nhiwilakun,nihwilkun,lihwilkun/ <nhiwilakun,nihwilkun,lihwilkun> [nehwilxon] Abd 5

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V61c.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Obj]]#

R1.2 -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS23(</n/i>iii); P2.1,3.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + P1]
  + Comp[Obj]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st + P1] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS1(</n>i)ii); P2.1,3.1

V61c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

V61c.1.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3]
  --> u3 unless marked; P7's, 7e)

'we'll eat it'

6 //n:V{k}u{1}:i?// 10.3 --> /niiklii/ <nik1H>

'we'll uproot it'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3

//n:V{k}a{r}:i?// 10.3 --> /niikrii/ <nikrH>

'we'll kill him'

//n:V{g?}u{1}:i?// --> /nigtitii/ <nigti1H>

'he'll stop it up'

//n:V{tm}u{m}:i?// --> /nitimmii/ <nitimH>

'he'll take him'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3

//n:V{ns}a{b}:i?// --> /ninisbii/ <nisbH>

'he'll forgive him'

TS24[1.2][12] --> i3

//n:V{s}b{i}{k}:i?// --> /nišibkii/ <nišibkH>
V61c.1.2. Weak 3, incl weakI/2 (TS24[1.2][4] -- a/i3)

'he'11 answer him'

//n:\V{?n}i{y}:i?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /niinyii/ <niniH>

'he'11 ask him'

//n:\V{b?}i{y}:i?// 7s,7e --> /nibyii/ <nibeH>

'he'11 split it'

//n:\V{bz}a{?}:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /nibzi/ <nibzH>

'will see him'

//n:\V{hz}i{y}:i?// 7s,7e --> /nihizyii/ <nihiziH>

'he'11 sprinkle it'

//n:\V{hz}a{y}:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /nihzii/ <nihziH>

'he'11 attain it'

either //n:\V{mt}i{y}:i?// 7s,7e --> /nimityii/ <nimitiH>
or //n:\V{mt}a{y}:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /nimti/ <nimtiH>

'he'11 repeat it'

//n:\V{tn}a{y}:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /nitii/ <nitiiH>

V61c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

V61c.2.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (LS4; TS24[1.2][1] -- a3)
{g?r}; 'he'11 fornicate with her'

//n:\V{gr}a{r}:v?// 7s,7e --> /nigirraa/ <nigiraH>

V61c.2.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] -- a/i3; P7s,7e)

'he'11 build her'

either //n:\V{bn}a{y}:v?// 4.1 } /nibinyaa/ <nibiniH>
or //n:\V{bn}i{y}:v?//

'he'11 open her'

//n:\V{pt}a/i{n}:v?// 8.1 --> /nipihta/ <nipihthH>

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V61c.3.  Comp[OM + 2nd]

V61c.3.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked; P7s,7e)

'he'll bless thee'

//n:\V{br}u(k):\V{k}// --> /nibirkak/ <nibirkak>

{s?t}; 'he'll hear thee'

LS4 //n:\V{gt}u(t):\V{k}// --> /nigittak/ <nigitak>

'he'll forgive thee'

TS24[1.2][2] --> i3 //n:\V{\$b}i(k):\V{k}// --> /ni\$bka\$k/ <ni\$bka\$k>

V61c.3.2.  Weak 3, incl weak 1/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3; P7s,7e)

'we'll see thee'

either //n:\V{hz}a(y):\V{k}// 4.1 } /nihizyak/ <nihiziak>

or //n:\V{hz}i(y):\V{k} //

'will forget thee'

either //n:\V{\$z}a(y):\V{k}// 4.1 } /nini\$ya\$k/ <nini\$ya\$k>

or //n:\V{\$z}i(y):\V{k} //

'he'll baptize thee'

//n:\V{sb}i(?):\V{k} // 9/3 --> /nigibbak/ <nigibak>

V61c.4.  Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

V61c.4.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'we'll lead thee(Fe)'

//n:\V{db}a(r):\i{k}// 7s,7e --> /nidibrik/ <nidibrik>

V61c.5.  Comp[OM + 1st]

V61c.5.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)
'may he draw me forth'

//n/1.V{šm}u[ț].Vn// 7s,7e --; /nišimtan, lišimtan/
<nišimtar, lišimtan>

V61c.5.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --; a/i3;
P7s,7e)

'he'll answer me'

either //n.V{ñ}a(y).Vn// 4.1} i9.3 --; /niinyan/<ninian>
or //n.V{ñ}i(y).Vn//

'he'll free me'

either //n.V{šr}a(y).Vn// 4.1} --; /niširyan/<niširian>
or //n.V{šr}i(y).Vn//

V61c.6.  Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

V61c.6.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3]
--; u3; P2.3)

'he'll eat them'

//n.V{ñ}u[1].nhV?n// 7e,7s,9,3,10,1,13,2 --; /nikelinun; niklinnun/
<nikelinun,nikelinun; niklinun>

{1?p}: 'he'll unite them'

LS4
//n.V{1p}u[p].nhV?n// 3,3,7e,7s,7e --; /nilippinnun/
<nilippinnun>

V61c.6.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --; a/i3;
P2.3,12.1)

'we'll see them'

either //n.V{hz}a(y).nhV?n// 5.2,11.1 --; /nihzinnun/
or //n.V{hz}i(y).nhV?n// 5.2 --; /nihziinun/, both <nihzinnun>

'it'll reach them'

either //n.V{mk}a(y).nhV?n// 5.2,11.1 --; /nimtinnun/
<nimtinnun>
or as the second alēternant of the immed prec entry.
'he'll open them'

\[\text{\text{\text{n}}:\text{\text{V}}(\text{pt})\text{a}/\text{i[h]}\text{:nhV\text{\text{n}}}/\text{ 7e,7s,+9.3,13.2} \rightarrow \text{/niptinnun/}}\]

\(<\text{niptinnun}>\)

'he'll baptize them'

\[\text{\text{\text{n}}:\text{\text{V}}(\text{gb})\text{a}/\text{i[?]}\text{:nhV\text{\text{n}}}/\text{ 7e,7s,9.3,13.2} \rightarrow \text{/nisbinunn/}}\]

\(<\text{nisbinunn}>\)

V61c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

V61c.10.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] \rightarrow u3)

'he'll bless us'

\[\text{\text{\text{n}}:\text{\text{V}}(\text{br})\text{u[k]}\text{:n:a\text{\text{n}}}/\text{ 2.3,7e,7s,+10.1,12.1} \rightarrow \text{/nibrēkinnan/}}\]

\(<\text{nibrēkinnan}>\)
V62a.

Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]\#
R1.2 -->
\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]]]\#
JS2; TS24; IS2(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]\#
R1.2, (3.1) -->
\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]]]\#
JS2; TS24; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V62a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak/3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked)

'will do'
TB24[1.2][1] --> a3
///t:\V{?b}a(d)// 9.3 --> /tibbad/ <tibbad> [tibbad] 91

'will eat'
///t:\V{?k}u(1)// 9.3 --> /tikku/ <tikku>

'she'll be brought to nought'
///t:\V{b\#}u(1)// --> /tibtul/ <tibtul>

'thou wilt bring forth'
///t:\V{yd}u(1)// 5.2 --> /tiidul/ <tiidul>

{h?k}; 'thou wilt fear'
LS4
///t:\V{hk}u(k)// 9/2 --> /tihuk/ <tihuk>

'will be dry'
///t:\V{yb}u(?)// 5.2 --> /tiibuš/ <tiibuš>

'will sit'
TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
///t:\V{yt}i(b)// 5.2 --> /tiitib/ <tiitib>
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'will flee'

//t:V[nz]a[?]// 10.3 --> /tihzaa/ <tihza>

'will know'

//t:V[yd]a[?]// 5.2,10.3 --> /tiidda/ <tida>

'it'll dawn'

//t:V[ng]a[n]// 10.3 --> /tingaa/ <tinga>

'will slumber'

//t:V[Sh]a[?r]// --> /tiShar/ <tiShar>

V62a.3. y3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3; P13.3)

'will want'

//t:V[b?]i[y]// 9.3 --> /tibbii/ <tibia> [tib:i:] 91

'will see'

//t:V[nz]i[y]// --> /tihzi/ <tihzia>

'she'll live'

//t:V[hy]i[y]// --> /tihyiii/ <tihiiia> [tehyi:] 99

'will call'

//t:V[kr]i[y]// --> /tikrii/ <tikria>

'thou wilt get drunk'

//t:V[rw]i[y]// --> /tirwii/ <tiruia>

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V62b.

Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R1.2 -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1"[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS24; IS2(<t>iii); P2.1,2,3,3.1,12.1

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R1.2, (+3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1"[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS24; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,2,3,3.1,12.1

V62b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd] (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3)

'though wilt gladden him'

//t:\V{hd}i(y)*b::i?// 13.3 --> /tihdiibii/ <tihdiibH>

V62b.6. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + P1] (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'she'll say to them'

//t:\V{?m}a(r)*1::hV?n// 9.3 --> /timmarlun/ <timmarlun>

V62b.7. Comp[{R"base1} & #rd + Fe + P1] (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3)

'will free by them(fe)'

//t:\V{šr}i(y)*b::hi?n// 13.3 --> /tišriibin/ <tišriibin>

V62b.10. Comp[{R"base2} & 1st + P1] (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'though wilt forgive us'

//t:\V{šb}a(u{k})*1::a?n// --> /tišbuklan/ <tišbuklan>
V62c.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]

R1.2 -->

#Word[Vinf1[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]]
 + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS24; IS2(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]

R1.2, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]]
 + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS24; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V62c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

V62c.1.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'thou wilt bring him forth'

//t;V{yd}u{1}:i?// 5.2,7s --> /tiidii/ <tid1H>

'she'll seize him'

//t;V{1g}u{t}:i?// 7s,7e --> /tiligtii/ <tiligtH>

{1?t}; 'thou wilt curse him'

LS4 //t;V{1t}u{t}:i?// 7s,7e --> /tilittii/ <tilitH>

V62c.1.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3)

'thou wilt see him'

//t;V{hz}i(y):i?// 7s,7e --> /tihizii/ <tihiziH>

V62c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

V62c.2.61. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)
'thou wilt take her'

//tːV(ns)a(b)ːV?// +4,2,7s,±10,1,13,2 -->
/tisəbaa, tisbaa/
<tiśibH, tiśbH>

V62c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

V62c.5.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3; P7s, 7s)

'she'll eat me'

//tːV(ʔk)u{1}ːVn// 10.3 --> /tiiklan/ <tiklan>

'thou wilt forgive me'

//tːV(ʔb)u{k}ːVn// --> /tiśibkan/ <tiśibkan>

V62c.5.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3)

'thou wilt hear me'

//tːV(ʔm)i{ʔ}ːVn// 7s, 7e, 9, 3 --> /tiśimman/ <tiśimman>

V62c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

V62c.6.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3; P2.3, 7e, 7s, 10.1)

'she'll eat them'

//tːV(ʔk)u{1}ːnhVʔn// 9, 3, 13, 2 --> /tiḳelinunn/ <tikelinun>

'will bless them'

//tːV(br)u{k}ːnhVʔn// 12.1 --> /tibrəkinnun/ <tibrikinun>

V62c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

V62c.10.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'will cut us off'

//tːV(ps)u{k}ːnːʔaʔn// 2, 3, 7e, 7s, +10, 1, 12, 1 -->
/tipsəkinnan/ <tipsiκinnan>
V62c.10.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] → a/i3; P2.3, 5.2, 12.1)

'thou wilt cast us'

either //t:V{ṣd}a(y):n:a?n// 11.17 --> /tišdinnan/<tišdinan>

or //t:V{ṣd}i(y):n:a?n// 13.1

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V64a.

\[ \text{Word[ Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]} \] #

R1.2, -3.1 -->

\[ \text{Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }] + Vinf1"[Sub"[Fe]]]} \] #

JS2; LS4; TS24 (where [1,2][3] --> u3); IS22(<t>iii), 24(<a>ii<y>iii); #2.1,3.1,7s,7e,13.3

V64a.1. Weak 2, incl SI

{m?t}; 'thou{fe} wilt die'

//t`V(mt)u(t)ay/ --> /timittai/ <timitai>

{8yl}; 'thou{fe} wilt be quiet'

//t`V(8l)u(1)ay/ --> /tišillai/ <tišilai>
V65a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ ]}] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe]]]#
R1.2, (3.1) -->
#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]]= Vtheme[Impf + Root{ ]}]#
JS2; TS24; IS21(<>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V65a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked)

'I'll do'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//?V(?b)a(d)// 9.3 --> /ibbad/ <ebad> [iβ:ad] 91

'I'll eat'
//?V(?k)u(1)// 9.3 --> /ikkul/ <ekul>

'I'll bring forth'
//?V(yd)u(1)// 5.2 --> /iidul/ <edul>

'I'll sit'
TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
//?V(yt)i(b)// 5.2 / --> /itiib/ <etib>

{m?t}; 'I'll die'
LS4
//?V(mt)u(t)// 9.2 --> /immut/ <emut>

'I'll descend'
//?V(nh)u(t)// +4.2 --> /ihhut/ <ehut>

'I'll take'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//?V(ns)a(b)// +4.2 --> /issab/ <esab>

{s?k}; 'I'll ascend'
LS4; TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//?V(sk)a(?)// 9.2 --> /issak/ <esak>

'I'll destroy'
//?V(ps)u(s)// 9.2 --> /ippus/ <epus>

{k?m}; 'I'll stand'
markedly -LS4 (cf #3.5.7"LS4")
//?V(k?)u(m)// 9.3 --> /ikkum/ <ekum>
'I'll like'

// two\{rh\}u(m)\% -- > /irhum\ of <Drhum> [ad-erhom]
   'that I may like' 133

'I'll forgive'

// two\{\$b\}u(k)\% -- > /i\$buk\ <e\$buk>

V65a.2. /h/r3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][1] -- > a3)

'I'll say'

// two\{?m\}a(r)\% 9.3 -- > /immar\ <emar> [im:ar] 91
  {d?r}; 'I'll dwell'
  LS4
  // two\{dr\}a(r)\% 9.2 -- > /iddar\ <edar>

'I'll know'

// two\{yd\}a(?\% 5.82,10.3 -- > /idad\ <eda>

'I'll stretch out'

// two\{mt\}a(h)\% 10.3 -- > /imtaa\ <emta>

'I'll hear'

// two\{\$m\}a(?\% 10.3 -- > /i\$maa\ <e\$ma>

V65a.3. /y3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][2] -- > i3; P13.3)

'I'll come'

// two\{?t\}i(y)\% 9.3 -- > /ittii\ <etia>

'I'll want'

// two\{b\$b\}i(y)\% 9.3 -- > /ibbi\ <ebia, ebiia>

'I'll see'

// two\{hz\}i(y)\% -- > /izzi\ <ezia>

'I'll call'

// two\{kr\}i(y)\% -- > /ikrii\ <ekria>

'I'll throw'

// two\{rm\} i(y)\% -- > /irmii\ <ermia>
V65b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root( )] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root( )] + Vinfl''[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS21(<?>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1


{d?r}; 'I'll dwell in it'

//?V{dr}a{r}*b:;i?/ 9.2 --> /iddarbii/ <edarbh>

V65b.3. Comp[[R"base2] & 2nd] (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3 unless marked)

'I'll give to thee'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//?V{yh}a{b}*l:;V// 5.2 --> /iihablak/ <ehablak>

'I'll level out for thee'

TS24[1.2][3] --> u3
//?V{mk}u{k}*l:;V// 9.2 --> /immuklak/ <emuklak>

'I'll call thee'

//?V{kr}i{y}*l:;V// 13.3 --> /ikrilalak/ <ekrilak>

'I'll f tend for thee'

//?V{ry}i{y}*l:;V// 13.3 --> /iryiilak/ <eriilak>

V65b.6. Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd + P1] (LS4; TS24[1.2][2] --> i3)

{1?p}; 'I'll unite them'

//?V{l1p}i{p}*l:;v?n/ 9.2 --> /illiplun/ <eliplun>
V65c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root( )] + Vinf1''[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS21(<?>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V65c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

V65c.1.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3 unless marked; P7s,7e)

'I'll do it'

//?V{?b}a{d}i{e}?/ // 10.3 --> /iibdiill/ <ebdH>

'I'll plant him'

//?V{ng}a{b}i{e}?/ --> /ininbii/ <enigbH>

'I'll destroy it'

TS24[1.2][3] --> u3

//?V{ps}u{s}i{e}?/ --> /ipissii/ <epish>

V65c.1.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3)

'I'll see him'

//?V{hz}i{y}i{e}?/ // 7s,7e --> /ihizyill/ <ehizih>

'I'll count it'

//?V{mn}i{y}i{e}?/ // 7s,7e --> /iminyiill/ <eminiH>

'I'll open him'

//?V{pt}a/i{n}i{e}?/ // 8.1 --> /ipihtii/ <epihtH>

'I'll baptize him'

//?V{sb}a{?}i{e}?/ // 5.3,11.1 --> /igbiill/ <egbH>

V65c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]
V65c.2.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'I'll take her'

//?V{ns}a{b}:V?/  +4.2,7s,+10.1,13.2 --> /isēbəa/ <esibH>

V65c.2.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][2] --> i3)

'I'll seek her'

either  //?V{b?}a{y}:V?/  4.1
        7s,7e --> /ibyaa/ <ebiiH>
or   //?V{b?}i{y}:V?/

V65c.3.  Comp[OM + 2nd]

V65c.3.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3; P7s,7e)

'I'll eat thee'

//?V{?k}u{1}:Vk// 10.3 --> /iklak/ <eklak>

'I'll seize thee'

//?V{lg}u{t}:Vk// --> /iligtak/ <elistak>

V65c.3.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3; P7s,7e)

'I'll answer thee'

either  //?V{?n}a{y}:Vk//  4.1
        10.3 --> /iinyak/ <eniak>
or   //?V{?n}i{y}:Vk//

'I'll baptize thee'

//?V{sb}i{?}:Vk// 9.3 --> /isibbak/ <esibak>

V65c.4.  Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

V65c.4.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'I'll lead thee(Fe)'

//?V{db}a{r}:ik// 7s,7e --> /idibrik/ <edibrik>
V65c.6.  Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

V65c.6.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --&gt; u3)

'I'll forgive them'

//?V{šb}u{k} nhv?n// 2.3,7e,7s,+10.1,12.1 --&gt; /išbekinnun/ <esbikinun>

V65c.6.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --&gt; a/i3; P2.3,5.2,12.1)

'I'll throw them'

either //?V{rm}a{y} nhv?n// 11.1 --&gt; /irminnun/

or //?V{rm}i{y} nhv?n// --&gt; /irmiinun/

for both, cf <urminun> 'and I'll throw them'

V65c.8.  Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

V65c.8.1.  Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --&gt; u3 unless marked; P2.3)

[1?p]; 'I'll join ye'

LS4: TS24[1.2][2] --&gt; i3

//?V{lp}i{p} nkv?n// 3,3,7e,7s,7e,7e,Å10.4 --&gt; /ilippanakun, ilippinkun/ <elippanakun, elippinkun>

'I'll seize ye'

//?V{lg}u{t} nkv?n// 7e,7s,Å10.1,Å10.4,12.1 --&gt; /ilgetinkun/ <elgitinkun>

V65c.8.2.  Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][2] --&gt; i3; P2.3,5.2)

'I'll answer ye'

either //?V{?n}a{y} nkv?n// 9.3,11.1 --&gt; /inninkun/

or //?V{?n}i{y} nkv?n// 9.3 --&gt; /inniinkun/

for both <eninkun>
'I'll throw ye'

either //?V{rm)a{y}:nkV?n// 11.1 --> /irminkun/ <erminkun>

or as last alternant in immed prec entry.
V66a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1]]]
R1.2, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[[3rd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root( )]
+ Vinf1"[Süb"[[P1]]]

JS2; TS24[1.2][3](<n/1>iii), 25(only <V>iv?<V><n>vi unless marked); P2.1, 3.1, 9.3, 13.2

V66a.1. Strønq, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3]
--> u3 unless marked)

'they'll do'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n:V(?b)a(d):V?n/ // 7s,7e,10.3 --> /niibdun/ <nibdun>

'they'll say'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n:V(?m)a(r):V?n/ // 7s,7e,10.3 --> /nimrun/ <nimrun>

'they'll sit'
TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
//n:V(yt)i(b):V?n/ // 5.2,7s --> /niitbun/ <nitbun>

'they'll wrap'
//n:V(kn)u(n):V?n// // 7s,7e --> /nikinnun/ <nikinun>

'they'll hold'
//n:V(1g)u(t):V?n/ // 7s,7e --> /niligtun/ <niligtun>

{m?t}; 'they'll die'
LS4; TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
either TS25 P1 --> <V>in?<V><n>vi
//n:V(mt)i(t):V?n// // 7s,7e --> /nimittun/ <nimitun>
or TS25 P1 --> <y>i<V>iv?<V><n>vi
//n:V(mt)i(t):yV?n// // 9.2 --> /nimmityun/ <nimitiun>

'they'll shine'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n:V(nh)a(r):V?n/ // -4.2,7s,7e --> /ninihrun/ <ninihrun>

'they'll fall'
//n:V(np)u(l):V?n// // +4.2,7s,13.2 --> /niplun/ <niplun>
'they'll testify'
\text{TS24}[1.2][1] \rightarrow a3
\text{//n.V[sh]a}{d}V\n/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /nisihdun/ \langle nisihdun\rangle

\{p\text{?}m\}; 'they'll remain'
\text{LS4; TS24}[1.2][2] \rightarrow i3
\text{either TS25 P1 } \rightarrow \langle V\text{iV}\n/ \langle V\text{niV}\n/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /ni\text{išun}/ \langle ni\text{išun}\rangle
\text{or TS25 P1 } \rightarrow <y>i<\text{iV}\n/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /ni\text{pišyun}/ \langle ni\text{pišyun}\rangle

\{k\text{?}m\}; 'they'll stand'
markedly -LS4 (cf \#3.5.7"LS4")
\text{//n.V[k\text{?}m]u\{m\}V\n/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /ni\text{kmun}/ \langle ni\text{kmun}\rangle [nekmon]128

'they'll transplant'
\text{//n.V[št]u\{l\}V\n/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /nišit\text{lun}/ \langle nišit\text{lun}\rangle

\text{V66a.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24}[1.2][4] \rightarrow a/i3
\text{unless marked)}

'they'll pass'
\text{//n.V[?d]a\{y\}V\n/ /5.3,9.3,11.1 \rightarrow /niddun/ \langle nidun\rangle

'they'll come'
\text{//n.V[?t]a\{y\}V\n/ /5.3,9.3,11.1 \rightarrow /nittun/
\langle nitun, netun\rangle

'they'll live'
\text{//n.V[hy]a\{y\}V\n/ /5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /ni\text{hyun}/ \langle ni\text{hyum}\rangle

'they'll be vindicated'
\text{//n.V[zk]i\{y\}V\n/ /7s,7e \rightarrow /ni\text{zikiun}/ \langle ni\text{zikiun}\rangle

'they'll know'
\text{//n.V[yd]a\{?\}V\n/ /5.2,5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /ni\text{idun}/ \langle nidun\rangle

'they'll call'
\text{//n.V[kr]a\{y\}V\n/ /5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /ni\text{krun}/ \langle nikrun\rangle

'they'll hear'
either\text{//n.V[šm]a\{?\}V\n/ /5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /ni\text{šmun}/ \langle ni\text{šmun}\rangle
\text{[ni\text{šmon}]} Abd 126
\text{or} \text{//n.V[šm]i\{?\}V\n/ /7s,7e,9.3 \rightarrow /ni\text{šimun}/ \langle ni\text{šimun}\rangle
\text{[ni\text{šam:on}]} Abd 126
V66b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]

R1.2,(+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]
 + Vinfl"[Sub"[Pl] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS239<n/1>iii),25(<V>iv<.?>v<n>v1);
P2.1,2.3n2.5,3.1,5.1,12.1

V66b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd] (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3 unless marked)

'they'll come in it'

//n:\V{t}a(y):V?n*b:f:i?// 5.3,9.3,11.1 --> /nittubbii/
<nittuH>

{k?m}; 'they'll stand by him'
markedly -LS4 (cf #3.5.7"LS4") ;TS24[1.2][3] --> u3
//n:\V{k?}u(m):V?n*b:f:i?// 7s,7e --> /nikmubbii/
<nikmuH>

'they'll throw therein'

//n:\V{rm}a(y):V?n*b:f:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /nirmubbii/
<nirmuH>

Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd] (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3; P7s,+10:1)

'they'll bind him'

//n:\V{?s}a(r):V?n*l:1:i?// 9.3,13.2 --> /nis\v\r\u\l\l\i\l\i/
<nis\r\u\l\H, nes\r\u\l\H>

'they'll raise him'

//n:\V{?k}a(l):V?n*l:1:i?// --> /ni\v\k\v\l\u\l\l\i\l\i/ <ni\v\k\v\l\u\l\H>

V66b.2. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + Fe] (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'they'll do to her'

//n:\V{?b}a(d):V?n*l:1:y?// 7s,9.3,.10:1,13.2 -->
/ni\v\d\u\l\a, nib\d\u\l\a/<ni\v\d\u\l\H, nib\d\u\l\H>

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V66b.3. Comp [{R"base2} & 2nd] (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'they'll forgive thee'

//n:V(s)b)u{k}VVn*:1:1Vk// 7s,+10.1 -->/nišbəkullak/
<nišbikulak>

V66b.4. Comp [{R"base2} & 2nd + Fe] (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'they'll forgive thee (fe)'

//n:V(s)b)u{k}VVn*:1:1ik// 7s,+10.1 -->/nišbəkullik/
<nišbikulik>

V66b.5. Comp [{R"base2} & 1st] (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'they'll say to me'

//n:V(q)m)a{r}VVn*:1:lv// 7s,9.3,+10.1u,13.2 -->
/nimərullii/
<nimirulia, nimarulia>
[ni:marol:e] Abd 129

V66b.6. Comp [{R"base2} & 3rd + Pl] (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3)

'they'll approach them'

//n:V(k)r)u{b}VVn*:1:1Vn// 7s,+10.1 -->/nikrəbullun/
<nikribulun>

V66b.8. Comp [{R"base1} & 2nd + Pl] (Pl3.2)

'they'll baptize in ye'
TS24[1.2][4] 0 --> a/i3
either //n:V(s)b)a{(?)}VVn*:b:1kVn// 5.3,11.1
/or //n:V(s)b)i{(?)}VVn*:b:1kVn// 7s,9.3

'/nisbubkun/
<nisbubkun>

'they'll sign with thee'
TS24[1.2][3] --> u3
//n:V(rś)u{m}VVn*:b:1kVn// 7s,+10.1 -->/niršəmubkun/
<niršimubkun>
V66c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root( )]] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

R1.2, (+3.1) --> 

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root( )]
 + Vinfl"[Sub"[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS24; IS23[<n/1>iii], 25; P2.1,3.1

Pl Obj suffix forms are arbitrarily treated under V66c.1, though they could just as well be treated under V66c.3. Cf the discussion under V6c.

V66c.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv

V66c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3)

'they'll draw him out'

//nːV[ng]a[d]:V:i?// 7s,7e --> /ninigdui/ <ninigduia>

V66c.1.3. Comp[OM + 2nd] (P7s,7e)

'they'll answer thee'

TS24[1.2][2] --> i3

//nːV[?n]i(y):V:Vk// 10.3 --> /niinyuuk/ <niniuk>

'they'll know thee'

TS24[1.2][3] --> u3

//nːV[pr]u[?]:V:Vk// --> /nipiršuuk/ <nipiršuk>

V66c.1.5. Comp[OM + 1st](TS24[1.2][2] --> i3; P7s,7e)

'they'll count me'

//nːV[mn]i(y):V:Vn// --> /niminyuun/ <niminüun>

'they'll forget me'

//nːV[nš]i(y):V:Vn// --> /ninišyuun/ <ninišiun>

V66c.1.10. Comp[OM + 1st + Pl] (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3 unless marked; P2.3)
'they'll see us'

/\n:v{hz}a{y}:/v:n:a?n// 5.3,11.1,12.1 --&gt; /nihzunnan/  
 &lt;nihzunan &gt;

{h?k}; 'they'll terrify us'

LS4; TS24[1.2][3] --&gt; u3

/\n:v{zk}u{k}:/v:n:m?n// 3.3,7s,7e --&gt; /nihikkunnan/  
 &lt;nihikkunan &gt;

'they'll serve us'

/\n:v{pl}a{i}n:/v:n:a?n// 7s,=9.3,10.1 --&gt; /nipl@hunnan/  
 &lt;niplihunan &gt;

V66c.3. IS25 Pl --&gt; &lt;v&gt;iv&lt;?&gt;vn&lt;n&gt;vi (P9.3)

V66c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they'll see him'

TS24[1.2][4] --&gt; a/i3

/n:v{hz}a{y}:/v:n:i?// 5.3,11.1 --&gt; /nihzunnii/  &lt;nihzunn &gt;

'they'll take him'

TS24[1.2][1] --&gt; a3

/\n:v{n}s{a}{b}:/v:n:i?// +4.2,7s,-10.1,13.2 --&gt; /nisbunnii/  
 &lt;nisbunn &gt;  
 -4.2,7s,7e --&gt; /nisbunnii/  &lt;nisbunn &gt;

{g?l}; 'they'll ask him'

LS4; TS24[1.2][3] --&gt; u3

/\n:v{g{l}u{i}:/v:n:i?// 7s,7e --&gt; /nišillunnii/  &lt;nišillun &gt;

V66c.3.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they'll hold her'

TS24[1.2][3] --&gt; u3

/\n:v{l}g{u}{t}:/v:n:v?// 7s,7e --&gt; /niligtunnaa/ &lt;niligtun &gt;

'they'll hang her'

TS24[1.2][4] --&gt; a/i3

/\n:v{t}i{a}{y}:/v:n:v?// 5.3,11.1 --&gt; /niltunnaa/ &lt;niltun &gt;

V66c.3.3. Comp[OM + 2nd] (TS24[1.2][3] --&gt; u3 unless marked)

'they'll hold thee'

/\n:v{l}g{u}{t}:/v:n:v{k}// 7s,7e --&gt; /niligtunnaak/ &lt;niligtunak &gt;
'they'll throw thee'
\[\text{TS24[1.2][4]} \rightarrow a/13\]
\[\text{/n.V{rm}a(y) :V?n.Vk/} \ 5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /\text{nirmunnak/}\]
\(<\text{nirmunak}>)

'they'll forgive thee'
\[\text{/n.V{s}u(k) :V?n.Vk/} \ 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{nišibkunnak/}\]
\(<\text{nišibkunak}>)

V66c.3.5. \ Comp[OM + 1st] \ (\text{TS24[1.2][1]} \rightarrow a3)

'they'll restrain me'
\[\text{/n.V{r}a(r) :V?n.Vn/} \ 7s,7e,10.3 \rightarrow /\text{niikrunnan/}\]
\(<\text{nikrunan}>)
V67a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]#
R1.2, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vinfl"[Sub"[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }] + Vinfl"[Sub"[Fe + Pl]]]#

JS2; TS24; IS23(<n/1>iii),3(<a:+n>i); P2.1,3.1

V67a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked)

'they(f) will do'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n:V(?b)a(d):a:?/ 7s,7e,10.3(twice) --> /niibdaa/ <niibda>

'they(f) will kill'

//n:V(gt)u(1):a:?/ 7s,7e,10.3(##/#) --> /nigtlaa/ <nigtla>

'they(f) will give'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//n:V(yh)a(b):a:?/ 5.2,7s,10.3 --> /niibbaa/ <nihba>

'they(f) will sit'

TS24[1.2][2] --> i3
//n:V(yt)i(b):a:?/ 5.2,7s,10.3 --> /niitbaa/ <nitba>

{m?t}; 'they(f) will die'

LS4
//n:V(mt)u(t):a:?/ 7s,7e,10.3 --> /nimittaa/ <nimita>

'they(f) will worship'

//n:V(sg)u(d):a:?/ 7s,7e,10.3 --> /nisigdaa/ <nisigda>

{m?m}; 'they(f) stand'

markedly-LS4 (cf #3.5.7"LS4")
//n:V(k3)u(m):a:?/ 7s,7e,10.3 --> /nikmaa/ <nikma>

'they(f) will wink'

TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
either //n:V(rm)a(z):a:?/ 7s,7e,10.3 --> /nirimzaa/ <nirimza>
or //n:V(rm)a(z):a:?n// 7s,7e,9.3 --> /nirimzaan/<nirimzan>
V67a.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] -- a/i3;
P78,79,9.3)

'they(feo) will come'

//n.W{?t}i(y):a:?n// 10.3 --> /niityaan/ <nitian>

'they(fe) will want'

//n.W{b?}i(y):a:?n// --> /nibyaan/ <nib(e/i)i(i)an>
V68a.

\[ \text{#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]} + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]}\]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\[ \text{#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf * Root{ }]} + Vinf1"[Sub"[Pl]]]\]

JS2; TS24; IS22(<t>i11),25(<V>iv?<v><n>v); P2.1,3.1,9.3,12.1,13.2

V68a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but weak 3 (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked)

'ye'll do'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//t:V(?b)a(d),V?n// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /tiibdun/ <tiibdun> [tiibdun] 91

'ye'll say'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//t:V(?m)a(r),V?n// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /tiimrun/ <timrun>

'ye'll laugh'
//t:V(gh)u(k),V?n// 7s,7e --> /tigihkun/ <tigihkun>

'ye'll steal'
//t:V(gn)u(b),V?n// 7s,7e --> /tiginbun/ <tiginbun>

{g?r}; 'ye'll fornicate'
LS4; TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
/t:V(gr)a(r),V?n/ 7s,7e --> /tigirrun/ <tigirrun> [ti:ger:on] 317

'ye'll hold'
//t:V(1g)u(t),V?n// 7s,7e --> /tili\ldots tun/ <tiligtun>

{m?t}; 'ye'll die'
LS4
//t:V(mt)u(t),V?n// 7s,7e --> /timittun/ <timitun>

'ye'll take'
TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
//t:V(ns)a(b),V?n// \{+4,2,7s,13.2 --> /tisbun/ <tisbun>
-4.2,7s,7e --> /tinisbun/ <tinisbun>
'ye'll fall'
    //t:V(n)p_u(1):V?n/  4.2,7s,13.2 --> /tiplun/ <tiplun>

{k?m}; 'ye'll stand'
    markedly -LS4 (cf #3.5,7"LS4")
    //t:V(k?)u(m):V?n/  7s,7e --> /tikmun/ <tikmun>

'ye'll covet'
    TS24[1.2][1] --> a3
    //t:V(rg)a(g):V?n/  7s,7e --> /tiriggun/ <tiriggun>
      [ti:reg:on] 317

'ye'll sink'
    //t:V(s)p_u(1):V?n/  7s,7e --> /tišiplun/ <tišiplun>
      [ti:šaflon] Abd 126

V68a.2. Weak 3, incl weak I/2 (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3)

'ye'll want'
    //t:V(b)a(y):V?n/  5.3,9.3,11.1 --> /tibbun/ <tibun>

'ye'll see'
    //t:V(hz)a(y):V?n/  5.3,11.1 --> /tihsun/ <tihsun>

'ye'll shake'
    //t:V(zh)a(?):V?n/  5.3,11.1 --> /tizhun/ <tizhun>

'ye'll swear'
    //t:V(ym)a(y):V?n/  5.2,5.3,11.1 --> /tiimun/ <timun>

'ye'll open'
    //t:V(pt)a/i(h):V?n/  7s,7e,8.1 --> /tipihtun/ <tipihtun>

'ye'll hear'
    //t:V(sm)i(?):V?n/  7s,7e,9.3 --> /tišimmun/ <tišimmun>

'ye'll drink'
    //t:V(st)a(y):V?n/  5.3,11.1 --> /tištun/ <tištun>
V68b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root{ }]
+ Vinfl"[Sub"[P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]

JS2; TS24; IS229<
25(<V>in<7)V<n>vi);
P2.1,2,3,2,5,3,1,5,1,9,3,12,1,13,2

V68b.5. Comp[{R^nbase2} & 1st] (TS24[1.2][1] --> a3 unless marked)

'ye'll do for me'

//t.V(?b)a{d};V*n*1::iy// 7s,9.3,+10.1 --> /tibedullii/<
tibidulia, tibudulia

'ye'll say to me'

//t.V(?m)a{r};V*n*1::iy// 7s,9.3,+10.1 --> /timerullii/<
timirulia

{k?m}; 'ye'll stand for me'
.markedly -LS4(cf #3.5.7"LS4"); TS24[1.2][3] --> u3
//t.V(k?)u{m};V*n*1::iy// 7s,7e --> /tikmullii/<tikmuldia

V68b.10. Comp[{R^nbase2} & 1st + P1] (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3)

'ye'll call us'

//t.V(k)r)a{y};V*n*1::a*n// 5,3,11.1 --> /tikrullan/<tikrulan
V68c.

#Word[ Vtheme[Impf + Root[ ]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Obj]]] #

R1.2,(3.1) -->
#Word[ Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Root[ ]] + Vinf1"[Sub"[P1] + Comp[Obj]]] #

JS2; TS24; IS22(<t>iii),25; P2.1,3.1

V68c.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (P7s,7e)

V68c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (TS24[1.2][3] --> u3 unless marked) 'ye'll pervert it'

    //t;V{?p}u{k};V;i?/ 10.3 --> /tiipkui/ / <tipkuis>

'ye'll build him'
TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3
    //t;V{bn}i{y};V;i?/ --> /tibinyui/ <tibiniuiua>

'ye'll love him'
    //t;V{rh}u{m};V;i?/ --> /tirihmui/ <tirihmuia>

V68c.1.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe] (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3) 'ye'll build her'

    //t;V{bn}i{y};V;V?/ --> /tibinyuu/ <tibiniu>

V68c.1.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (TS24[1.2][#1] --> a3) 'ye'll cut me off'

    //t;V{ps}a{k};V;Vn/ --> /tipiskuun/ <tipiskun>
V68c.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>n<v>  
V68c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (TS24[1.2][4] --> a/i3  
unless marked; P9.3)

'ye'll see him'
//t:V(hz)a(y);V?n:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /tihzunnii/  
<tihzunnH>

'ye'll despise him'
TS24[1.2][3] --> u3  
//t:V(st)u(s);V?n:i?// 7s,7e --> /tišittunnii/  
<tišittunH>

'ye'll hear him'
//t:V(šm)a(ʔ);V?n:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /tišmunnii/  <tišmunH>

'ye'll free him'
//t:V(šr)a(y);V?n:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /tišrunnii/  <tišrunH>

'ye'll set him up'
TS24[1.2][3] --> u3  
//t:V(tr)u(s);V?n:i?// 7s,7e --> /titirsunnii/  
<titirsunH>
V71a.

Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2rd]]]\#
R1.2 -->
\#Word[Vinf1[Sub'[2rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]]]\#
JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS23(<n/l>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1
{Sub[1st + Fe + P1]]}\#
R1.2, (3.1) -->
\#Word[Vinf1[Sub'[1st + P1]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]]]\#
JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V71a.1. Strong (P4.1,12.1)

'he'll instruct'

//n/1:V?a{pr}V[s]// --> /naprĩš, laprĩš/ <naprĩš, laprĩš>

'he'll kneel'

//n:V?a{br}V[k]// --> /narbik/ <narbik>

V71a.2. (?/y/n)I/weak 2

{yzp}; 'he'll borrow'

LS1 //n:V?a{wz}V[p]// +4.1,12.1,13.3 --> /nauzip/ <nauzip>

{ytb}; 'he'll seat'

LS1 //n:V?a{wt}V[b]// +4.1,12.1,13.3 --> /nautib/ <nautib>

'will lift up'

//n:V?a{s?}V[k]// +4.1,9.3 --> /nassik, niassik/ <nassik, neiasik>

'he'll lay'

//n:V?a{sm}V[m]// 3.3,+4.1,9.2 --> /nassim/ <nasim>
'he'll raise'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{k\}V(m)\} / +4.1,9,3 \rightarrow /nak\text{kim}/ <nakim>
\]

'he'll lift'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{rm\}V(m)\} / 3.3, +4.1,9.2 \rightarrow /narrim/ <narim>
\]

V\text{71a.3.} Weak 3, incl S/DI \text{(P4.1,12.1)}

'will mention'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{dk\}V(r)\} \rightarrow /nadkar/ <nadkar>
\]

'will go'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{sg\}V(y)\} / 13.3 \rightarrow /nas\text{gia}/ <nasgia>
\]

'he'll smell'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{rh\}V(?)\} / 10.3 \rightarrow /nara\text{ha}/ <narra>
\]

'will find'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{sk\}V(h)\} / 10.3 \rightarrow /na\text{sha}/ <nasha>
\]

V\text{71a.4.} Doubly weak \text{(P4.1)}

'he'll bring over'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{yd\}V(y)\} / 9.3,13.3 \rightarrow /naddi\text{i}/ <nadia>
\]

\[
\text{[?ty]; 'he'll bring'}
\]

\[
\text{LS2} \quad \text{/n.V?\{yt\}V(y)\} / 12.1,13.3(\text{twice}) \rightarrow /naiti\text{i}/ <naitia>
\]

'he'll be strong'

\[
\text{/n.V?\{s\}V(r)\} / 9.3 \rightarrow /na\text{\$ar}/ <na\text{\$ar}>
\]
V71b.

Either $\#\text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\{\}]] + \text{Vinfl}[\text{Sub}[3\text{rd}]
+ \text{Comp}[\text{Ecl}[\text{Rel}]]]]\#$

R1.2 $\rightarrow$

$\#\text{Word}[\text{Vinfl}'[\text{Sub}'[3\text{rd}]]] + \text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\{\}]
+ \text{Vinfl}''[\text{Ecl}[\text{Rel}]]]]\#$

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] $\rightarrow \, ?$); IS23(<n/i>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

Or $\#\text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\{\}]] + \text{Vinfl}
[\text{Sub}[1\text{st} \, \pm \, \text{Fe} + \text{Pl}]] + \text{Comp}[\text{Ecl}[\text{Rel}]]]]\#$

R1.2, (3.1) $\rightarrow$

$\#\text{Word}[\text{Vinfl}'[\text{Sub}'[1\text{st} + \text{Pl}]]] + \text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} * \text{Cau} + \text{Root}\{\}]
+ \text{Vinfl}''[\text{Comp}[\text{Ecl}[\text{Rel}]]]]\#$

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] $\rightarrow \, ?$); IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

V71b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'he'll walk in it'

//n.\text{V?a}(\text{sg})\text{V(y)}*b.:i?// -4.1,13.3 $\rightarrow \, /\text{niasgibii}/$
<neiasgibH>

Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]

'we'll give to him'

//n.\text{V?a}(\text{s})\text{V(k)}*1:.i?// +4.1,9.3 $\rightarrow \, /\text{nassiklii}/<\text{nasi}\text{kH}>$
either #word[vtheme[impf + cau + root{ ]]} + vinf1[subj[3rd] + comp[obj]]]#

R1.2 -->
#word[vinf1[subj[3rd]] + vtheme[impf + cau + root{ ]} + vinf1[comp[obj]]]#

JS2; TS24, 28 (where [1.1] --> ?); IS23(<n/1>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 9.1

or #word[vtheme[impf + cau + root{ ]} + vinf1[subj[1st + fe + pl] + comp[obj]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->
#word[vinf1[subj[1st + pl]] * vtheme[impf + cau + root{ ]} + vinf1[comp[obj]]]#

JS2; TS24, 28 (where [1.1] --> ?); IS1(<n>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4

V71c.1. comp[om + 3rd]

'we'll condemn him'
//n':v?a[ugz]v(r):i/? // +4.1,7s,-10.1,12.1 --> /nagzrii/
<nagzriH>

{ymy}; 'we'll conjure him'
IS1
//n':v?a[wim]v(y):i/? // +4.1,7s,-10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /naumyii/
<naumH>

'we'll clothe him'

//n':v?a[liB]v(|):i/? // +4.1,7s,+10.1,12.1 -->
<nalbešii, nalbešii/
<nalbišH, nalbišH>
[nalbeši:] Abd 129

'he'll illumine him'

//n':v?a[nRh]v(r):i/? // +4.1,7s,+10.1,12.1 -->
<nanherii, nanhrrii/
<nanhirH, nanhirH>

'he'll lift it up'

//n':v?a[s?i]v(k):i/? // +4.1,7s,7e --> /naskii, niaskii/
<naskH, niaskh>
'he'll hand him over'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(m):i?// +4.1,7s, +10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{na}\dot{\text{s}}\text{1emii, na}\dot{\text{s}}\text{1mii}/ <\text{na}\dot{\text{s}}\text{1mH}, \text{na}\dot{\text{s}}\text{1mH}> \]

'we'll make him hear'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(?):i?// +4.1,5.3,11.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{na}\dot{\text{s}}\text{mii}/ <\text{na}\dot{\text{s}}\text{mH}> \]

\text{V71c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]}

'he'll calm her'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{mH})(h):V?// 3.3, +4.1,7s, 7e, 12.1 \rightarrow /\text{nanihhas}/ <\text{naniH}, \text{naneH}> \]

\text{V71c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]}

'he'll bring thee over'

\text{either} \[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(y):Vk// +4.1,7s, 9.3, -10.1,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{nadyak}/ <\text{nadiak}> \]

\text{or} \[ /l\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(y):Vk// -4.1,7s, 9.3, -10.1,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{liadyak}/ <\text{leiadiak}> \]

\{ykr\}; 'we'll honor thee'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(r):Vk// 4.1,7s, -10.1,12.1,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{niaukrak}/ <\text{niaukrak}> \]

'he'll clothe thee'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(s):Vk// +4.1,7s, +10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{nalebsak, nalsbak}/ <\text{nalsbak, nalsbak}> \]

'we'll teach thee'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(b):Vr// -4.1,7s, -10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{niabrak}/ <\text{nieabmak}> \]

'he'll instruct thee'

\[ /n\cdot V?a(\text{Esc})(p):Vg// +4.1,7s, +10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{naprask, naprask}/ <\text{napsak, naprask}> \]
V71c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'he'll awaken me'

//n:v?a{f}V(r):vn// -4.1,7s,9.3,-10.1,13.2 --> /niatran/ <neiatran>

{yd?}; 'he'll inform me'

//n:v?a{wd}V(?):vn// +4.1,5.3,-10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /naudaan/ <naudan>

'he'll bring me out'

//n:v?a{mp}V(k):vn// +4.1,+4.2,7s,-10.1,13.2 --> /napkan/ <napkan>

'he'll instruct me'

//n:v?a{pr}V(s):vn// +4.1,7s,+10.1,12.1 --> /naprošan, niaprošan/ <naprišan, neiaprišan>

[napišan] Abd 128

V71c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl] (P+4.1)

'we'll lift them up'

//n:v?a{s}V(k):nhv?n// 7e,7s,7e --> /naskinnun/ <naskinun>

'we'll make them hear'

//n:v?a{šm}V(?):nhv?n// 7e,7s,9.3,12.1,13.2 --> /hašminnun/ <našminun>

V71c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl] (P+4.1)

'he'll let them(fe) go'


'he'll raise them(fe)'

//n:v?a{Ε}V(m):nhi?n// 7e,7s,7e --> /nakminn/ <nakminin>
V71c.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]

'he'll instruct ye'

//1\text{V}a\{pr\}V\{g\}:nkV\{n/\ -4.1,7e,7s,+10.1,12.1 --\ 
\text{\textit{liaprešinkun/ <leiaprišinkun}}

V71c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'he'll clothe us'

//n\text{V}a\{1b\}V\{g\}:n:a?n/\ +4.1,7e,7s,+10.1,12.1 --\ 
\text{\textit{nalbëšinnan/ <nalbišinan}}
V72a.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ ]}] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]##
R1.2 -->
#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ ]}]##
JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS2(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ ]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]##
R1.2, (3.1) -->
#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ ]}]##
JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V72a.1. Strong

'will instruct'

//t\:V\:a{\:pr}\:V(\:§)/ +4.1,12.1 --> /tapriš/ <tapriš>

V72a.2. yI/2=3

{yzp}; 'thou wilt lend'

L51
//t\:V\:a{\:wz}\:V(p)/ +4.1,12.1,13.3 --> /tauzip/ <tauzip>

'will raise'

//t\:V\:a{\:rm}\:V(m)/ -4.1,3.3,9.2 --> /tiarrim/ <tiarim>

V72a.3. Weak 3 (P+4.1,12.1)

'thou wilt condemn'

//t\:V\:a{\:gz}\:V(r)/ --> /tagzar/ <tagzar>

'thou wilt mention'

//t\:V\:a{\:dk}\:V(r)/ --> /tadkar/ <tadkar>

'thou wilt find'

//t\:V\:a{\:šk}\:V(h)/ 10.3 --> /taškaa/ <taška>
Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

R1.2 -->
\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1''[Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where[1.1] --> ?); IS2(<t>iii);
P2.1,3.1,3.4,+4.1,12.1,13.2(twice)

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->
\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1''[Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where[1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii);
P2.1,3.1,3.4,+4.1,12.1,13.2(twice)

V72b.1. Comp[[R"base2] & 1st + P1]

(?ty); 'will bring to us'

IS2
//t:V?a(yt)\(V(y)*1:?:a?n// --\>/taitilan/ <taitilan>
V72c.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

Rl.2 -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS2(<3>iii); P2.1,3,1,3,4

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

Rl.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1#[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS229(<3>iii); P2.1,3,1,3,4

V72c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

{yd?}; 'she'll inform him'

LS1

"t:v?awdV(?)i?" /+4.1,5.3,11.1,12.1,13.3 --> /taudii/ <taudH>

'she'll clothe him'

"t:v?a(1d)V($)i?" /-4.1,7s,10.1,12.1 --> /tialbe$ii/ <tialbiH>

'will raise him up'

"t:v?a(k?)V(m)i?" /+4.1,7s,7e --> /takmii/ <takmH>

V72c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'thou wilt destroy her'

"t:v?ahrbav?" /-4.1,7s,10.1,12.1 --> /tiahrbaa, tiahrbaa/ <teiahrbH, teiahrbH>
V72c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]
'she'll illumine thee'
\[t:\V{2}\{\text{nh}\}\V{\text{f}}\{\text{vwk/}\} -4.1,7s,-10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{tianhrak/} <\text{tianhrak}>

V72c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]
'will instruct them'
\[t:\V{\text{pce}\{\text{s}\}}\V{\text{nh}\{\text{n/}} +4.1,7e,7s,+10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{tapišinnun/} <\text{tapišinnun}>

V72c.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + P1]
'she'll ferry you across'
\[t:\V{\text{pce}\{\text{s}\}}\V{\text{nk\{n/}} +4.1,7e,7s,9.3,-10.1,13.2 \rightarrow /\text{tabrinkun/} <\text{tabrinkun}>

V72c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1] (+P4.1)
'will clothe us'
\[t:\V{\text{pce}\{\text{s}\}}\V{\text{n:a\{n/}} 7e,7s,+10.1,12.1 \rightarrow /\text{talbišinnan/} <\text{talbišinnan}>

'thou wilt raise us up'
\[t:\V{\text{pce}\{\text{s}\}}\V{\text{n:a\{n/}} 7e,7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{takminnan/} <\text{takminnan}>

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V75a.

```plaintext
#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )]] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Pe]]]#
R1.2, (3.1) -->
#Word[Vinfl' [Sub'[1st]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )]]#
JS2; TS24, 28( where [1.1] --> ?); IS21 ("?iii);
P2.1, 3.1, 3.4(twice)

V75a.1. Strong (P-4.1,12.1)

'I'll instruct'

//?.V?a(pr)V{g}// --> /iapriš/ <eiapriš> [iafreš] 128

'I'll kneel'

//?.V?a(rb)V{k}// --> /iarbik/ <eiarbik>

V75a.2. nI/weak 2 (P4.1)

'I'll bring down'

//?.V?a(nh)V{t}// +4.2 --> /iahhit/ <eiahit>

'I'll lift up'

//?.V?a(s)q)V{k}// 9.3 --> /iissik/ <eiasik>

'I'll lay'

//?.V?a(sm)V{m}// 9.2 --> /iassim/ <eiasim>

'I'll raise'

//?.V?a(rm)V{m}// 9.2 --> /iarrim/ <eiarim>

V75a.3. Weak 3, incl S/DI (P12.1)

'I'll mention'

//?.V?a(dk)V{r}// -4.1 --> /iadokar/ <eaidkar>

'I'll teach'

//?.V?a(sb)V{r}// -4.1 --> /iasbar/ <eiasbar>
```
'I'll go'

// ?a{sg}V{y} // -4.1,13.3 --> /iasgii/ <eiasgia>

'I'll find'

// ?a{s}V{h} // +4.1,10.3 --> /aśkaa/ cf <uaśka>

'and I'll find'

V75a.4. Doubly weak

{?ty}; 'I'll bring'

LS2

// ?a{yt}V{y} // -4.1,12.1,13.3(twice) --> /iaitii/ <eiaitia>
V75b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root(  )] + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root(  )] + Vinfl"[Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1,1] --> ?); IS21(<?>iii);
P2.1,3.1,3.4(twice),12.1

V75b.1. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd]
'I'll bring him over'

//?V?a(^d)V(y)*1:;i?// -4.1,9.3,13.3 --> /iaddiiii/ <eiadiiR>

V75b.3. Comp[{R"base1} & 2nd]

{ydy}; 'I'll confess thee'

LS1

//?V?a(wd)V(y)*b;:Vk// +4.1,13.3(twice) --> /audiibak/ <audibak>

Comp[{R"base2} & 2nd]
'I'll bring thee over'

//?V?a(^d)V(y)*1:;Vk// =4.1,9.3,13.3 --> /iaddilak/ <eiadiilak>

{?ty}; 'I'll bring to thee'

LS2

//?V?a(yt)V(y)*1:;Vk// -4.1,13.3(twice) --> /iaitilak/ <eiaitilak>

'I'll take thee out'

//?V?a(np)V(k)*1:;Vk// -4.1,4.2 --> /iapiklak/ <eiapiklak>

'I'll entrust to thee'

//?V?a(sb)V(r)*1:;Vk// +4.1 --> /asbarlak/ <asbarlak, asparlak>

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V75c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Gau + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.1, (3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Gau + Root(  )] + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS21(<?>iil); P2.1,3.1,3.4(twice)

V75c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (-P4.1)

'I'll calm him'

//?V'a{n}V(h):i?// 3.3,7s,7e --> /ianihhii/ <eiianihH>

'I'll illumine it'

//?V'a{n}V(r):i?// 7s,12,1 --> /ianhrii/ <eianhrH>

'I'll bring him out'

//?V'a{n}V(k):i?// +4.2,7s,13.2 --> /iapki/ <eiapKH>

'I'll lift him up'

//?V'a{s}V(k):i?// 7s,7e --> /iaski/ <eiaskH>

V75c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

{ytb}; 'I'll seat her'

LS1

//?V'a{wt}V(b):?// -4.1,7s,±10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /iautbaa, iautbaa/ <eiautibH, eiautbhH>

V75c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd] (P7s)

'I'll bring thee over'

//?V'a{d}V(y):Vk// -4.1,9.3, -10.1,13.2 --> /iadyak/ <eiaadiak>

'I'll instruct thee'

//?V'a{pr}V(3):Vk// +4.1,7s, ±10.1,12.1 --> /aprešak, iaprešak/ <aprišak, eiaprišak>

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V75c.4. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

'I'll clothe thee(fe)'

```
//.?V?a{1b}\V{\$}:\iik/ -4.1,7s, +10.1,12.1 --> /ialbe\'\iik/
<eialbi\iik>
```

V75c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + PI] {P-4.1,7e,7s,12.1}

{ytb}; 'I'll seat them'

LS1

```
//.?V?a{wt}\V{b}:nhV?n/ +10.1,13.3 --> /iaut\e\iinnun, iaut\iinnun/
<eiag\iinnun, eiaut\iinnun>
```

'I'll instruct them'

```
//.?V?a{pr }\V{\$}:nhV?n/ +10.1 --> /iapre\iinnun/
<eiapri\iinnun>
```

'I'll abase them'

```
//.?V?a{\v}{\v}\V{l}:nhV?n/ -10.1 --> /ia\sp{\i}l\iinnun/
<ei\sp{\i}l\iinnun>
```

V75c.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + PI]

'I'll mention ye'

```
//.?V?a{ak}\V{r}:nkV?n/ -4.1,7e,7s, +10.1,12.1,13.2 --> /iaad\kerinkun/ cf <uiaad\k\iirinkun>
'and I'll mention ye'
```

{ykr}; 'I'll honor ye'

LS1

```
//.?V?a{wk}\V{r}:nkV?n/ -4.1,7e,7s, +10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /iau\kerinkun, iau\k\iirinkun/
<eiiau\k\iirinkun, eiau\k\iirinkun>
```

'I'll bring ye out'

```
//.?V?a{np}\V{\k}:nkV?n/ -4.1,+4.2,7e,7s, -10.1, +10.4,13.2 --> /iap\k\iirinkun, iap\k\iirinkun/
<eiap\k\iirinkun, eia\k\iirinkun>
```

'I'll instruct ye'

```
//.?V?a{pr}\V{\$}:nkV?n/ +4.1,7e,7s, +10.1,12.1 --> /iapre\iinnun, iapre\iinnun/
<apri\iinnun, eiapri\iinnun>
```

'I'll raise ye up'

```
//.?V?a{k}\V{m}:nkV?n/ +4.1,7e,7s,7e --> /a\k\iirinkun,
ia\k\iirinkun/ <a\k\iirinkun, eia\k\iirinkun>
```
V76a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]#

R1.2, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl[Sub'][3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinfl"[Sub"[Pl]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); IS23(<n/1>iii),
25(<V>iv<?>v<n>vi); P2.1,3.1,9.3,13.2

V76a.1. Strong, incl (S/D)I/r3 (P7s,12.1)

'they'll condemn'

//n:V?a{g}V(r):V{n} // 3.4,+4.1 --> /nagzrun/ <nagzrun>

'they'll mention'

//n:V?a{d}V{r}:V{n} // 3.4,+4.1 --> /nadkrun/ <nadkrun>

'they'll turn'

//n:V?a{z}V{r}:V{n} // 3.4,+4.1 --> /nazbrun/ <nazbrun>

'they'll teach'

//n:V?a{S}V{r}:V{n} // 3.4,4.1 --> /niasbrun/ <niasbrun>

'they'll enlarge'

TS28[1.1] --> §
//n:V?a{rh}V{b}:V{n} // --> /nišarhun/ <nišarhun>

V76a.2. yI, incl r3

{ykr}; 'they'll honor'

LS1
//n:V?a{w}V{r}:V{n} // 3.4,+4.1,7s,12.1,13.3 --> /naukrun/ <naukrun>

V76a.3. y3, incl SI

'they'll go'

//n:V?a{sg}V{y}:V{n} // 3.4,+4.1,5.3,11.1,12.1 --> /nasgun/ <nasgun>
V76a.4. Doubly weak (P3.4,+4.1)

\{'\text{\texttt{ty}}\} : 'they'll bring'

\(\text{LS2}
\)

\(\text{n} \text{\texttt{V}a(\text{yt})V(y):V?n}/\ 5.3,11.1,12.1,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{naitun}/\)

\(<\text{naitun}>\)

\(\{\text{\texttt{ymy}}\} : 'they'll conjure'

\(\text{LS1}
\)

\(\text{n} \text{\texttt{V}a(\text{wm})V(y):V?n}/\ 5.3,11.1,12.1,13.3 \rightarrow /\text{naumun}/\)

\(<\text{naumun}>\)

'they'll be strong'

\(\text{n} \text{\texttt{V}a(\text{sr})V(r):V?n}/\ 7s,7e \rightarrow /\text{na\texttt{s}run}/\)

\(<\text{na\texttt{s}run}>\)
#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root(  )]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Re + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.1, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root(  )]
+ Vinf1"[Sub"[Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS23(<n/1>iii),
25(<V>iv<->v<n>vi)

V76b.5.  Comp[{{R"base2} & 1st}]

{yzp}; 'they'll communicate to me'

LS1
/n.V?a{wz}V[p].V?n*1.:iy// 2.1,2.5,3.1,3.4,+4.1,5.1,
7s,9.1,+10.1,12.1,13.3 -->
/nauzepullii/
<nauzipulii>
V76c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{  }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R1.2, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{  }]
+ Vinf1"[Sub"[P1] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS239<n/1>iii), 25;
P2.1,3.1,3.4

Pl Obj suffix forms are arbitrarily treated under V76c.1,
though they could just as well be treated under V76c.3. Cf
the discussion under V6c.

V76c.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv

V76c.1.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they'll illumine her'

//n>V?a{nh}V[r].V. V?// +4.1,7s, -10.1,12.1 --> /nanhruu/
+nanhru>

V76c.1.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s,-10.1,12.1)

{yrk}; 'they'll honor me'

LS1

//n>V?a{wk}V[r].V. Vn// -4.1,13.3 --> /niaukrun//<niaukrun>

'they'll let me sleep'

//n>V?a{s[k]}V[b].V. Vn// +4.1 --> /nas[kbun]/<nas[kbun>

V76c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1] (+P4.1)

'they'll seduce them'

//n>V?a{s[t]}V[y].V.nhV?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /nastunnun/
+nastunun>

'they'll lift them up'

//n>V?a{s[?]}V[k].V.hhV?n// 7s,7e --> /naskunhun, naskunnun/
+naskunhun, naskunun>
V76c.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<?>v<n>vi (P+4.1,9.3)

V76c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they'll clothe him'

//n:*a{lid}v{s}:V?n:i?// 7s,-10.1,12.1 --> /nalbšunnii/<nalbšunH>

'they'll illumine him'

//n:*a{nh}v{r}:V?n:i?// -4.2,7s,-10.1,12.1 -->
>nahrərunnii, nanhrunnii/<nahrirunH, nanhrunH>

'they'll bring him out'

//n:*a{np}v{k}:V?n:i?// +4.2,7s,-10.1,13.2 --> /napkunnii/<napkunH>

'they'll raise him'

//n:*a{ek}v{m}:V?n:i?// 7s,7e --> /nakmunnii/<nakmunH>

'they'll make him smell'

//n:*a{rh}v{?:}V?n:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /nahrunnii/<nahrunH>

'they'll find him'

//n:*a{sk}v{h}:V?n:i?// 7s,-10.1,13.2 --> /naškunnii/<naškunH>
V77a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe # Pl]]]#

R1.2, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1"[Sub"[Fe + Pl]]]#

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS23(<n/1>i1),3(<a:^in>i1);
P2.1,3.1,3.4,+4.1,7s,-10.1,10.3,12.1

V77a.1. Strong, incl SI/r3

'they(fes) will turn'
//n':?a[zb]V[r]:a?:// --> /nazbraa/ <nazbra>

'they(fes) will knee'
//n':?a[rk]V[k]:a?:// --> /narbkaa/ <narbka>

V77a.2. y3, incl SI

'they(fes) will go'
//n':?a[sg]:{y}:a?:// --> /nasgya/ <nasgia>
y78a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1]]]

R2.1, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf''[Sub''[P1]]]

JS2; TS24,28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii),
25(<V>iV<iV>v<n>vi); P2.1,3.1,3.4,4.1,9.3,12.1,13.

V78a.1. Strong, incl r3 (P7s)

'ye'll condemn'
//t.V?a(gz)V{r}:V?n// --> /tagzrun/ <tagzrun>

'ye'll kneel'
//t.V?a(rb)V{k}:V?n// --> /tarbkun/ <tarbkun>

V78a.2. h/y3, incl SI

'ye'll go'
//t.V?a(sg)V{y}:V?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /tasgun/ <tasgun>

'ye'll find'
//t.V?a(sk)V{h}:V?n// 7s,13.2 --> /taškun/ <taškun>
V78b. 

\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Eol[Rel]]]]

R2.1, (3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1''[Sub''[P1] + Comp[Eol[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS24, 28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii),
  25(<v>iv<?>v<n>vi)

V78b.1. Comp[#{R#base1} & 3rd]

\{ydy}; 'ye'll confess him'

LS1
  //t:V?a{wd}V(y):V?n*bb:i?// 2.1,2.5,3.1,3.4,+4.1,5.1,
  5.3,9.1,11.1,12.1,13.3 -->
  /taudubbii/ <taudubH>
V78c.

\[\text{\#Word[\text{Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ ]} + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Pe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]}#}\]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\[\text{\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Cau + Root{ ]} + Vinfl"[Sub"[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]}#\]

JS2; TS24,28(where 1.1 --> ?); IS22(<t>iii), 25(<V>iv<v>\text{v<n>vi}); P2.1,3.1,3.4,4.1,7s.9.3,13.2

V78c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (P4.2)

'ye'll take him out'

//t;V?a{np}V{k};V?n;i?/ --&gt; /tapKunni/ <tapKunH>

V78c.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P12.1)

'ye'll find me'

//t;V?a{sk}V{h};V?n;vn// --&gt; /taShunnan/ <taShunan>
V81a.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd]])#
R1.2 -->
#Word[Vinf1' [Sub'[3rd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]]#
JS2; TS24,29; IS23(<n/i>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl]])#
R1.2, (3,1) -->
#Word[Vinf1' [Sub'[1st + Pl]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]]#
JS2; TS24,29; IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V81a.1. Strong, incl 2=3

'will annihilate'
//n:V(b)a{t:}V{1}// --> /nibattil/ <nibattil> [nibat:el]28

'will reveal'
//n:V(g)a{1:}V{1}// --> /nigallil/ <nigallil>

'he'll level'
//n:V(m)a{k:}V{k}// --> /nimakkik/ <nimakkik>

'he'll free'
//n:V(p)a{r:}V{k}// --> /niparrik/ <niparrik>

'he'll accept'
//n:V(k)a{b:}V{1}// --> /nikabbl/ <nikabbl>

'he'll magnify'
//n:V(r)a{wr}V(b)// 13.3 --> /niraurib/ <niraurib>

V81a.2. ?I

'he'll measure'
//n:V(?)a{Nd}V{z}// 3.4,+4.1,12.5 --> /nandiz/ <nandiz>

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V81a.3.  "2

'he'll establish'

/ n:\V[k]{\{?\}}V[m]//  2.8,13.3  -->  /nikaiyim/  <nikaiim>

V81a.4.  Weak 3, incl S/DI

'will seek'

/ n:\V[b]{\{\$\}}V[r]//  -->  /niba\$kar/  <niba\$kar>

'he'll lift'

/ n:\V[d]{1:}V[y]//  13.3  -->  /nidallii/  <nidalia>

'he'll praise'

/ n:\V[\$]{a:b:}V[h]//  10.3  -->  /ni\$abbaa/  <ni\$aba>

'he'll send'

/ n:\V[\$]{a:d:}V[r]//  -->  /ni\$addar/  <ni\$adar>

'he'll make'

/ n:\V[\$]{a:w:}V[y]//  13.3 twice  -->  /ni\$auwii/  <ni\$auia>
V81c.

Either \#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}]] + \text{Vinf1[Sub][3rd] + Comp[Obj]]}\#  

R1.2 \rightarrow  

\#Word[\text{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[3rd]] + \text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}]]  
+ \text{Vinf1''}[\text{Comp}[\text{Obj}]]\#  

JS2; TS24,29; IS23(<n/1>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1  

Or \#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}]]  
+ \text{Vinf1[Sub][1st + Fe + P1] + Comp[Obj]]}\#  

R1.2,(3.1) \rightarrow  

\#Word[\text{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[1st + P1]] + \text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}]]  
+ \text{Vinf1''}[\text{Comp}[\text{Obj}]]\#  

JS2; TS24,29; IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1  

V81c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (P7s)  

'we'll fetter him'  

//n:\text{\textbackslash V}\{(a:b:\text{\textbackslash V})\text{\textbackslash i}\} // 3.4,-4.1,13.2 \rightarrow /niabtii/  
<neiabTH>  

'we'll bring him in'  

//n:\text{\textbackslash a}\{(y:\text{\textbackslash V})\text{\textbackslash i}\} // 3.4,+4.1,13.2,13.3 \rightarrow /nailii/  
<nailH>  

'Me'll annihilate him'  

//l:\text{\textbackslash V}\{(b:t:\text{\textbackslash V})\text{\textbackslash i}\} // 13.2 \rightarrow /libatlii/  
<libatlH>  

'we'll multiply it'  

//n:\text{\textbackslash V}\{(y:a:t:\text{\textbackslash V})\text{\textbackslash i}\} // 13.2 \rightarrow /niyatii/  
<niatH>  

'we'll detain him'  

//n:\text{\textbackslash V}\{(k:a:t:\text{\textbackslash V})\text{\textbackslash i}\} // 13.2 \rightarrow /nikatii/  
<nikatH>  

'we'll mourn him'  

//n:\text{\textbackslash V}\{(a:\text{\textbackslash N}:y:\text{\textbackslash V})\text{\textbackslash i}\} // 12.5 \rightarrow /ninambyii/  
<ninambiH, ninambiiH>
'he'll rouse him'
//n:\V{r}a{\w{Nd}}V{d}:i?/ +10.1,12.5 --> /nirandødii/ <nirandidH>

V81c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fp] (P7s,13.2)

'will free her'
//n:\V{p}a{r:}V{k}:i?/ --> /niparkaa/ <niparkH>

'we'll make her'
//n:\V{s}a{w:}V{y}:i?/ 13.3 --> /nišauya/ <nišauH>

V81c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd] (P7s)

'he'll bring thee in'
//n:\V{?}a{y:}V{l}:i?/ 3.4, +4.1,13.2,13.3 --> /nailak/ <nailak>

'we'll honor thee'
\n\n\n
'we'll establish thee'
//n:\V{k}a{?:}V{m}:i?/ 13.2,13.3 --> /nišaimak/ <nišaimak>

'we'll magnify thee'
//n:\V{r}a{wr}V{b}:i?/ 13.3 --> /nišurbak/ <nišurbak>

'we'll praise thee'
//n:\V{s}a{b:}V{h}:i?/ 9.3,13.2 --> /nišabak/ <nišabak, nešabak>

V81c.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s,13.2)

'he'll heal me'
//n:\V{}a{s:}V{y}:Vn/ 3.4, +4.1 --> /nasyan/ <nasiain>

'he'll lift me'
//n:\V{d}a{l:}V{y}:Vn/ --> /nidalyn/ <nidalian>

'will caress me'
//n:\V{h}a{n:}V{n}:Vn/ -10.1 --> /nihannan/ <nihannan>
'will free me'
//n.:V(p)a{r:}V(k):Vn/  -->  /niparkan/ <niparkan>

'he'll establish me'
//n.:V(k)a{?:}V[m]:Vn/  2.8,13.3  -->  /nīkaiman/ <nīkaiman>

'he'll ask me'
//n.:V(g)a{?:}V[1]:Vn/  2.8,13.3  -->  /nišailan/ <nišailan>

V81c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'we'll reveal them'
//n.:V(g)a{1:}V[1]:nhV?n/  7e,7s,+10.1,13.2  -->  /nigalēlīnun/ <nigalēlīnun>

'will free them'
//n.:V(p)a{r:}V(k):nhV?n/  7e,7s,13.2  -->  /niparkinnun/ <niparkinnun>

'will establish them'
//n.:V(k)a{?:}V[m]:nhV?n/  2.8,7e,7s,13.2,13.3  -->  /nīkaiminnun/ <nīkaiminnun>

'he'll overthrow them'
//n.:V(k)a{rk}V[1]:nhV?n/  7e,7s,-10.1  -->  /nīkarēlīnhun/ <nīkarēlīnhun>

V81c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'he'll cover us'
//n.:V(k)a{s:}V[y]:n:a?n/  5.2,13.1  -->  /nīkassinnan/ <nīkassinnan>

'will free us'
//n.:V(p)a{r:}V[k]:n:a?n/  7e,7s,13.2  -->  /niparkinnan/ <niparkinnan>
V82a.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]]#

R1.2 -->
#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]]#
JS2; TS24,29; IS22$(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->
#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf * Fac + Root{ }]]#
JS2; TS24,29; IS22$(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V82a.1. Strong

'will annihilate'

///t;V(b)a{t;}V{1}/// --> /tibattil/ <tibattil>

'thou wilt change'

///t;V(h)a{1;}V{p}/// --> /tihallip/ <tihalip>

'will destroy'

///t;V(h)a{N0}V{1}/// 12.5 --> /tihambil/ <tihambil>

'thou wilt belittle'

///t;V(z)a{Nz}V{1}/// 12.5 --> /tizanzil/ <tizanzil>

V82a.2. ?2, incl SI

'thou wilt ask'

///t;V(§)a{?;}V{1}/// 2.8,13.3 --> /tišaiyil/ <tišaiil>

V82a.3. Weak 3, incl SI

'thou wilt seek'

///t;V(b)a{§k}V{r}/// --> /tibaškar/ <tibaškar>

'will transfer'

///t;V(§)a{n;}V{y}/// 13.3 --> /tišannii/ <tišania>
VB2a.4. Doubly weak

'thou wilt bring in'

//t:V{?}a{y:}V{1}// 3.4,+4.1,13.3 --> /taiyil/ <taiil>
V82b.

Either

\[ \text{\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root[ ]]} \]
\[ + \text{Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]} \]\n
R1.2 -->

\[ \text{\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root[ ]]} \]
\[ + \text{Vinf1''[Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]} \]\n
JS2; TS24,29; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1,13.3

Or

\[ \text{\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root[ ]]} \]
\[ + \text{Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]} \]\n
R1.2, (3.1) -->

\[ \text{\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root[ ]]} \]
\[ + \text{Vinf1''[Comp[Ec1[Rel1]]]} \]\n
JS2; TS24,29; IS229(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1,13.3

V82b.1. Comp[\{R"base2\} & 3rd]

'thou wilt beautify him'

//t:\{y\}{a:\?;\{y\}*1:*i?// 2.8 --> /tiyaiyiill/// <tiaiillH>

V82b.3. Comp[\{R"base2\} & 3nd]

'she'll make for thee,'

//t:\{y\}{a:\w:\}{y\}*1:*vk// --> /tišauwilak/ <tišaulak>
V82c.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R1.2 -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1''[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,29; IS2(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1''[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,29; IS2(2<i>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V82c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd] (P7s,-10.1)

'she'll search for him'

//t;V{b)a{Sk}V(r);i?// --> /tibalSkrilit/ <tiball SkiH>

'she'll reject him'

//t;V{t)a{rt}V(1);i?// --> /titartlii/ <titartliia>

V82c.3. Comp[OM + 2nd]

'she'll rouse thee'

//t;V{r)a{Nd}V(d);Vk// 7s,+-10.1,12.5 --> /tirandendak/
<tirandidak>

V82c.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s)

'thou wilt rouse me'

//t;V{r)a{Nd}V(d);Vn// +10.1,12.5 --> /tirandadan/
<tirandidan>

'thou wilt ask me'

//t;V{§}a{?};V(1);Vn// 13.2,13.3 --> /tišailan/ <tišailan>

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'thou wilt make me'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(\textsuperscript{S}a{w:})\textsuperscript{V}(y)\textsuperscript{V}n// 13.2,13.3 --> /tišauyan/ <tišauian>

V82c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1] (P7e,7s)

'she'll destroy them'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(h)a{\textsuperscript{NB}y}\textsuperscript{V}(1)\textsuperscript{hV?n} // 12.5 --> /tihamblinnun/ <tihamblinnun>

'she'll deafen them'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(t)a{r:}\textsuperscript{V}(\textsuperscript{S})\textsuperscript{hV?n} // 13.2 --> /titaršinnun/ <titaršinnun>

'she'll overthrow them'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(k)a{\textsuperscript{rE}y}\textsuperscript{V}(1)\textsuperscript{hV?n} // --> /tikarklinnun/ <tikarklinnun>

V82c.10. Comp[OM + 1st * P1]

'will free us'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(p)a{r:}\textsuperscript{V}(k)\textsuperscript{n:a?n} // 7e,7s,13.2 --> /tiparkinnan/ <tiparkinnan>

'will make us'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(\textsuperscript{S}a{w:})\textsuperscript{V}(y)\textsuperscript{n:a?n} // 5.2,13.1,13.3 --> /tišauwinnan/ <tišauwinnan>

'thou wilt associate us'

//t\textsuperscript{V}(\textsuperscript{S}a{t:})\textsuperscript{V}(p)\textsuperscript{n:a?n} // 7e,7s,13.2 --> /tišatpinnan/ <tišatpinnan>
V85a.

\[ \text{Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root} \{ \text{sub} \}] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub}[\text{lst} + \text{Fe}]]] \]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\[ \text{Word}[\text{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[\text{lst}]] + \text{Vtheme}[\text{Impf} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root} \{ \text{sub} \}]] \]

JS2; TS24,29; IS21(?>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

V85a.1. Strong, incl 2=x

'I'll reveal'

\[ /?\text{V}(g)a(1:1)\text{V}(1)/ \text{ --> } /\text{i}g\text{a}l\text{i}l/ <\text{egali}\text{l}> \]

'I'll overthrow'

\[ /?\text{V}(k)a(\text{rk})\text{V}(1)/ \text{ --> } /\text{i}k\text{a}k\text{i}l/ <\text{ekarki}\text{l}> \]

'I'll restore'

\[ /?\text{V}(t)a(k:\text{i})\text{V}(n)/ \text{ --> } /\text{i}t\text{a}k\text{k}i\text{n}/ <\text{etakikin}> \]

V85a.2. Weak 3, incl SI

'I'll show'

\[ /?\text{V}(h)a(w:1)\text{V}(y)/ \text{ 13.3 twice } \text{ --> } /\text{i}h\text{au}\text{wil}/ <\text{ehauia}> \]

'I'll praise'

\[ /?\text{V}(s)a(b:\text{i})\text{V}(h)/ \text{ 10.3 } \text{ --> } /\text{i}\text{s}\text{abba}/ <\text{e}\text{saba}> \]

'I'll send'

\[ /?\text{V}(\text{t})a(d:\text{i})\text{V}(r)/ \text{ --> } /\text{i}\text{s}\text{addar}/ <\text{e}\text{sadar}> \]

V85a.3. Doubly weak

'I'll bring'

\[ /?\text{V}(\text{t})a(t:\text{t})\text{V}(y)/ \text{-4.1,13.2 } \text{ --> } /\text{i}\text{attii}/ <\text{eia}\text{tia}> \]
V85c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1"[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS24,29; IS21(<?>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1

V85c.1.  Comp[OM + 3rd] (P7s)\n
'I'll bring him'  
//?.V(?){a{t:}}V{y}:i?/ // -4.1,13.2 --> /iayii/ <eiatH>

'I'll reject it'  
//?.V(t){a{rt}}V{1}:i?/ --> /iartlii/ <etarHlH>

'I'll ask him'  
//?.V(j){a{?:}}V{1}:i?/ // 2.8,13.2,13.3 --> /iSailii/ <eSailH, eSaillH>

V85c.2.  Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'I'll establish her'  
//?.V(k){a{?:}}V{m}:V?// // 2.8,13.2,13.3 --> /iKaimaa/ <eKaimmH>

V85c.3.  Comp[OM + 2nd]

'I'll bring thee in'  
//]?.V(?){a{y:}}V{1}:Vk// // -4.1,13.2,13.3 --> /ialilak/ <eialak>

'I'll reveal thee'  
//?.V(g){a{1:}}V{1}:Vk// // +10.1,13.2 --> /igalilak/<egalilak>

'I'll compare thee'  
//?.V(d){a{m:}}V{y}:Vk// // 13.2 --> /idamyak/ <edamiak>

'I'll show to thee'  
//?.V(h){a{w:}}V{y}:Vk// // 13.2,13.3 --> /ihauyk/ <ehauilak>

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'I'll free thee'

//.?V(p)a(r:)V(k):Vk// 13.2 --> /iparkak/  <eparkak>

'I'll save thee'

//.?V(g)a(wz)V(b):Vk// 13.3 --> /išauzbak/  <ešauzbak>

V85c.4. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

'I'll show to thee(fe)'

//.?V(h)a(wz)V(y):ik// 7s,13.2,13.3 --> /ihauyik/  <ehauyik>

V85c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1] (P7e,7s,13.2)

'I'll free them'

//.?V(p)a(r:)V(k):nhV?n// --> /iparkinnun/  <eparkinun>

'I'll praise them'

//.?V(g)a(b:)V(h):nhV?n// 9.3 --> /išabbitun, išabbitun/  <ešabbitun, ešabbitun>

V85c.8. Comp[OM + 2nd + P1] (P7e,7s)

'I'll free ye'

//.?V(p)a(r:)V(k):nkV?n// 13.2 --> /iparkinun/  <eparkinun>

'I'll save ye'

//.?V(g)a(wz)V(b):nkV?n// 13.3 --> /išauzbinkun/  <ešauzbinkun>
V86a.

\[
\text{Word[\text{Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root} \text{|} \text{]}} + \text{Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl} \text{|} \text{]]]}#
\]

R1.2, (+3.1) \rightarrow

\[
\text{Word[Vinf1[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root} \text{|} \text{]}} + \text{Vinf1"[Sub"[Pl} \text{|} \text{]]]}#
\]

JS2; TS24,294 IS23(<n/1>iii),25(<V>iv<?>v<n>vi);
P2.1,3.1,9.3,13.2

V86a.1. Strong, incl yI/2=3 (P7s)

'they'll become rich'

//n:nV(y)a{t:}V[r]:V?qn// 13.2 \rightarrow /niyatrun/ <niatrun>

'they'll divide'

//n:nV(p)a{1:}V[g]:V?qn// 13.2 \rightarrow /nipalgun/ <nipalgun>

'they'll accept'

//n:nV(k)a{b:}V[1]:V?qn// 13.2 \rightarrow /nikablun/ <nikablun>

'they'll rouse'

//n:nV(r)a{Nd}V[d]:V?qn// \text{either} +10.1,12.5 \rightarrow /niranddun/ <niranddun>

\begin{align*}
\text{Abd 128} \\
\text{or} &-10.1,12.5,13.2 \rightarrow /nirandun/ <nirandun>
\end{align*}

V86a.2. Weak 3, incl n/S/DI

'they'll lift'

//n:nV{d}a{1:}V[y]:V?qn// 5.3,11.1 \rightarrow /nidalun/ <nidalun>

'they'll show'

//n:nV{h}a{w:}V[y]:V?qn// 5.3,11.1,13.3 \rightarrow /nihaunwun/ <nihaun>
'they'll estrange'
//n.V{n}a{kr}V{y}:V?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /ninakrun/
<ninakrun>

'they'll praise'
//n.V{s}a{b:}V{h}:V?n// 7s,9.3,13.2 --> /nişabbun/
<nişabbun>

V86a.3. Doubly weak

'they'll bring in'
//n.V{?}a{y:}V{l}:V?n// 3.4, +4.1,13.2,13.3 --> /nailun/
<nailun>
V86c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{    }]
    + Vinf1[Sub'[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

R1.2, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{    }]
    + Vinf1"[Sub"[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS24,29; IS23(<n/1>iii),25; P2.1,3.1,12.1

P1 Obj suffix forms are arbitrarily treated under V86c.1, though they could just as well be treated under V86c.3. Cf the discussion under V6c.

V86c.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv

V86c.1.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they'll set him in order'(alternates with V86c.3.1)

//n:V{a[{d:}]V{r};V:i?// 7s,13.2 --> /nisadrui/ <nisadruia>

V86c.1.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they'll accept her'

//n:V{k}{a:}{b:}V{1};V:v?// 7s,13.2 --> /nikabluu/ <nikablu>

V86c.1.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'they'll free them'

//n:V{p}{a:}{r:}V{k};V:nhV{n};// 7s,13.2 --> /niparkunnun/ <niparkunnun>

V86c.1.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'they'll guard them(fe)'

//n:V{n}{a:}{t:}V{r};V:nhi{n};// 7s,13.2 --> /nina_trunnin/ <nina_trunnin>
V86c.1.9. Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe + P1] (P2, 8, 7s, +10.4, 13.2, 13.3)

'they'll establish ye(Fe)'

//n:V{k}a{?:}V{m}:V:nki?n// --> /nikaimunakin, nikaimunkin/ <nikaimunakin, nikaimunkin>

V86c.1.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'they'll ask ye(Fe)'

//n:V{g}a{?:}V{l}:V:nki?n// --> /nišailunakin, nišailunkin/ <nišailunakin, nišailunkin>

V86c.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<?>v<n>vi (P9.3)

V86c.3.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'they'll make us'

//n:V{g}a{w:}V{y}:V:n:a?n// 5,3,11,1,1,13.3 --> /nišauwunnan/ <nišauunan>

V86c.3.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they'll establish him'

//n:V{d}a{1:}V{y}:V:n:i?// 5,3,11,1 --> /nidallunnii// <nidalunH>

'they'll reject him'

//n:V{t}a{r影响力}V{1}:V:n:i?// 7s, +10.1 --> /nitartélunnii/ <nitartelunnH>

'they'll set him in order' (alternates with V86c.1.1)

//n:V{s}a{d:}V{r}:V:n:i?// 7s,13.2 --> /nisadrunnii/ <nisadrunnH>

'they'll establish him'

//n:V{k}a{?:}V{m}:V:n:i?// 2,8,7s,13,2,13,3 --> /nikaimunii/ <nikaimunH>

'they'll make him'

//n:V{g}a{w:}V{y}:V:n:i?// 5,3,11,1,1,13.3 --> /nišauwunnii/ <nišauunH>

V86c.3.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'they'll detain her'

//n:V{k}a{t:}V{r}:V:n:V?// 7s,13.2 --> /nikatrunnaa/ <nikatrunH>
V86c.3.3.  Comp[OM + 2nd]

'they'll bring thee in'

//n.:V[?a{y:}]V{l}:V?n.:Vk// 3.4, 14.1, 7s, 13.2, 13.3 --> /nailunnak/ <nailunak>

'they'll lift thee'


'they'll free thee'

//n.:V[p]a{r:}V[k]:V?n.:Vk// 7s, 13.2 --> /niparkunnak/ <niparkunak>

'they'll praise thee'

//n.:V[s]a{b:}V[h]:V?n.:Vk// 7s, 13.2 --> /nišabbunnak/ <nišabunak>

V86c.3.4.  Comp[OM + 2nd + Fe]

'they'll fetter thee(Fe)'

//n.:V[?a{b:}]V[t]:V?n.:ik// 3.4, 14.1, 7s, 13.2 --> /nabtunnik/ <nabtunnik>

V86c.3.5.  Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s, 13.2)

'they'll fetter me'

//1.:V[?a{b:}]V[t]:V?n.:Vn// 3.4, 14.1 --> /labtunnan/ <labtunnan>

'they'll deafen me'

//n.:V[t]a{r:}V[s]:V?n.:Vn// --> /nišaršunnan/ <nišaršunan>
V87a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
     + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]#

R1.2, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vinf1[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
     + Vinf1'[Sub''[Fe + Pl]]]#

JS2; TS24,29; IS23(<n/1>iii),3(<a:±n>ii)

V87a.1. Strong

'they(he) will accept'

//n::V{E}a{b::}V{1}::a::// 2.1,3.1,7s,9.1,10.3,12.1,13.2 -->
   /nikablaa/ <nikabla>
V88a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1"[Sub"[Pl]] ] #

JS2; TS24, 29; IS22(<t> ill), 25(<V> iv< ?> v<n> value);
P2.1, 3.1, 9.3, 12.1, 13.2

V88a.1. Strong, incl DI (P7s)

'ye'll whisper'

//t:\V{d}{a}{Nd}{V}{m}, {V}?n// 12.5 --> /tidandmun/ <tidandmun>

'ye'll free'

//t:V{p}{a}{r}{:V}{k}, {V}?n// --> /tiparkun/ <tiparkun>

'ye'll accept'

//t:V{b}{v}{l}, {V}?n// --> /tikablun/ <tikablun>

V88a.2. Weak 3, incl SI

'ye'll praise'

//t:V{g}{a}{b}, {V}{h}, {V}?n// 7s, 9.3 --> /tišabhun, tišabbun/
  <tišabhun, tišabun>
  [tešabbon, tešab: on] 87

'ye'll make'

//t:V{g}{a}{w}, {V}{y}, {V}?n// 5.3, 11.1, 13.3 --> /tišauwun/
  <tišauun, tišaun>

'ye'll transfer'

//t:V{g}{a}{n}, {V}{y}, {V}?n// 5.3, 11.1 --> /tišannun/
  <tišanun>

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V88c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{  }] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[0bj]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Fac + Root{  }] + Vinfl2[Sub''[Pl] + Comp[0bj]]]#

JS2; TS24, 29; IS22(<t>iii), 25; P2.1, 3.1, 7s, 12.1, 13.2

V88c.1. TS25 Pl --> <V>iv

'ye'll praise him' (alternates with V88c.3)

//t;V{§}a{b;}V(h);V:iv?/ +9.3 --> /tišabbui, tišabhui/  
<tišabuia, tišabhui> 

V88c.3. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv?v<n>vi

'ye'll praise him' (alternates with V88c.1)

//t;V{§}a{b;}V(h);V?n:iv?/ 9.3 twice --> /tišabbunnii/  
<tišabunH>
V91a.

Either  #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{  }] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd]]]#
        R1.2  -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{  }]]#
JS2; TS24,26; IS23(<n/1>iii); P2.1,3.1

Or  #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{  }] + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Pe + P1]]]#
        R1.2, (3.1)  -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st + P1]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{  }]]#
JS2; TS24,26; IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1

V91a.1.  Strong

'will be killed'
   //n:Vt(gr)V{1}//  +5.4  --> /nīgtīl/ <nīgtīl, negtīl>
   -5.4,7e  --> /nītīgtīl/ <nītīgtīl>

'he'll trust'
   //n:Vt(rh)V{a}// -5.4,7e  --> /nītirdīs/ <nītirdīs>

V91a.2.  Weak I

'it'll be done'
   //n:Vt(?b)V{d}//  7e  --> /nītibid/ <nītibid>

'it'll turn'
   //n:Vt(?p)V{k}//  7e  --> /nītpīk/ <nītpīk>

'it'll be shed'
   //n:Vt(?ś)V{d}//  7e,8.2,12.1  --> /ništid/ <ništid>
'he'll be shaken off'
//n:\Vt[np]\V[s]// +4.2,-5.4,7e --> /nitippi/ <nitipis>

'will be planted'
//n:\Vt[ng]\V[b]// -4.2,-5.4,7e --> /nitingib/ <nitingib>

'will be rooted'
//n:\Vt[tr]\V[s]// 5.4 --> /nitrig/ <nitrig>

V91a.3. Weak 3 (P13.3)

'he'll be hidden'
//n:\Vt[ks]\V[y]// +5.4 --> /niksii/ <niksia>

'will be beaten'
//n:\Vt[mh]\V[y]// -5.4,7e --> /nitimhii/ <nitimhia>

'will be counted'
//n:\Vt[mn]\V[y]// 5.4 --> /nimnii/ <nimnia>
-5.4,7e --> /nirimnii/ <nirimnia>

'will be called'
//n:\Vt[kr]\V[y]// =5.4,7e --> /nitikrili/ <nitikria>

V91a.4. Doubly weak

'it'll be told'
//n:\Vt[?m]\V[r]// 7e --> /nitmar/ <nitmar>

'will be bound'
//n:\Vt[?s]\V[r]// 7e,8.2 --> /nistar/ <nistar>

'he'll be uprooted'
//n:\Vt[?k]\V[r]// 7e --> /nitkar/ <nitkar>

'it'll be sown'
//n:\Vt[zh]\V[?]/// 2.6,10.3,12.1 --> /nizdraa/ <nizdra>

{will be guarded'
//n:\Vt[nh]\V[r]// -4.2,+5.4 --> /nintar/ <nintar>
'he'll be captured'

/\n\n\nVt\{\$b\}V\{y\}/// 2.6,12.1,13.3 --> /ni\$tbii/ <ni\$tbia>

'will be found'

/\n\n\nVt\{\$k\}V\{h\}/// 2.6,10.3,12.1 --> /ni\$tkaa/ <ni\$tka>

'he'll be freed'

/\n\n\nVt\{\$r\}V\{y\}/// 2.6,12.1,13.3 --> /ni\$trii, li\$trii/ <ni\$tria, li\$tria>
V91b.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1[Sub[3rd] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

R1.2 -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl * Pas * Root{ }]
  + Vinf1"[Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

JS2; TS24,26; IS23(<n/1>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf * Refl + Pas + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st + Pl]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]
  + Vinf1"[Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]]#

JS2; TS24,26; IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V91b.1. Comp[{{R"base2} & 3rd}]

'it'll be given him'
  //n:\Vt{yh}V{b}*[l\'i]?/ 7e --> /nithiblii/ <nithiblinH>

V91b.6. Comp[{{R"base2} & 3rd + Pl}]

'will be found for them'
  //n:\Vt{šk}V{n}*[l\'i\'hV\o{a}/ 2.6,10.3 --> /ništkaalun/ <ništkalun>

V91b.10. Comp[{{R"base2} & 1st + Pl}]

'he'll obey us'
  //n:\Vt{šm}V{?}*[l\'a?{a}/ 2.6,10.3 --> /ništmaalan/ <ništmalan>
Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]
          + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]]]#

R1.2 -->
#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]]
          + Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]]#
JS2; TS24,26; IS29<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]
          + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]#
R1.2, (3.1) -->
#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]]] + Vtheme
          [Impf * Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]]#
JS2; TS24,26; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1

V92a.1 Strong
'thou wilt be cut off'
   //t\tVt(ps)\V(k)\  +5.4 --> /tipsik/ <tipsik>

V92a.2. Weak I
'it'll turn'
   //t\tVt(?p)\V(k)/  7e --> /titpik/ <titpik>
'may it spread'
   //t\tVt(sh)\V(t)/  2.6,12.1 --> /tishit/ <tishit>
'she'll trip'
   //t\tVt(tk)\V(l)/  5.4 --> /titkil/ <titkil>
'will be erected'
   //t\tVt(tr)\V(g)/  5.4 --> /titris/ <titris>
V92a.3. Weak 3 (P13.3)

'thou wilt be hidden'

\[+5.4 \rightarrow /tiksii/ <tiksia> [tiksi:] 62\]
\[-5.4,7e \rightarrow /titiksii/ <titiksia> [ti:teksi:, ti:taksi:(Abd)] 62\]

'will be called'

\[-5.4,7e \rightarrow /titikrii/ <titikria>\]

V92a.4. Doubly weak

'thou wilt be captured'

\[+2.6.12.1,13.3 \rightarrow /tištbi/ <tištbia>\]
V92b.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]

R1.2 -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]
+ Vinfl"[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]

JS2; TS24,26; IS2(<t>iii)

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[2nd]] +
Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }] + Vinfl"[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]]

JS2; TS24,26; IS22(<t>iii)

V92b.7. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd + Fe + Pl]

'may it rest upon them(fe)'

//t\#Vt{sr}v{y}*b:hi?n// 2.1,2.6,3.1,9.1,10.1,12.1,13.3-->
/\ti\#\#\#triibin, ti\#\#\#triibin/
<ti\#\#\#triibin, ti\#\#\#triibin>
**V95a.**

\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe]]]]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]

JS2; TS24, 26; IS21(<?>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4

**V95a.1. Strong**

'I'll be cut off'

// ? Vt{ps}V[k]// +5.4 --> /ipsik/ <epsik>

**V95a.2. Weak 3**

'I'll be counted'

// ? Vt{mn}V[y]// +5.4, 13.3 --> /imnii/ <emnia>

**V95a.3. Doubly weak**

'I'll be bound'

// ? Vt{ps}V[r]// 7e, 8.2, 12.1 --> /istar/ <estar>

'I'll submit'

// ? Vt{dn}V[y]// 5.4, 13.3 --> /idnii/ <ednia>

'I'll be heard'

// ? Vt{šm}V[?]// 2, 6, 10.3, 12.1 --> /ištmaa/ <eštma>
V96a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]#
R1.2, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1"[Sub"[Pl]]]

JS2; TS24,26; IS23(<n/1>iii),25(only <V>iv<?>/<V>vi unless marked); P2.1,3.1,9.3,13.2

V96a.1. Strong
'they'll be cut off'
//n:Vt(ps)V[k]:V?n// +5.4,7s,7e --> /nipiskun/ <nipiskun>
'they'll trust'
//n:Vt(rh)V[g]:V?n// -5.4,7s,7e --> /nitrihsun/ <nitrihsun>

V96a.2. Weak I, incl r3
'they'll be bound'
//n:Vt(?s)V[r]:V?n// 7s,7e --> /nittisrun/ <nitisrun>
'they'll turn'
//n:Vt(?p)V[k]:V?n// 7s,7e --> /nittipkun/ <nittipkun>
'they'll be uprooted'
//n:Vt(?k)V[r]:V?n// 7s,7e --> /nittikrun/ <nittikrun>
'they'll be heated'
TS25 Pl --> <y>i<V>iv<?>/vi
//n:Vt(Sh){v}[n]:yV?n// 2.6,12.1 --> /ništhiniun/
<nishiun>
'they'll be erected'
//n:Vt(tr)V[g]:V?n// 5.4,7e,7s --> /nitirsun/ <nitirsun>
V96a.3.  /y3 (P5.3,-5.4,11.1)

'they'll be created'

//n:\Vt{br}V{y}\\n{y}/ n e --> /nitibrun/ <nitibrun>

'they'll be beaten'

//n:\Vt{m}v{y}\\n{y}/ n e --> /nitimun/ <nitimun>

'they'll be filled'

//n:\Vt{m}V{y}\\n{y}/ n e --> /nitimlun/ <nitimlun>

'they'll be called'

//n:\Vt{kr}V{y}\\n{y}/ n e --> /nitikrun/ <nitikrun>

'they'll be heard'

//n:\Vt{\$}v{y}\\n{y}/ n e --> /ni\$tmun/ <ni\$tmun>
V96b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root( ]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]#

Rl.2,(+3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root( ]]
+ Vinf1"[Sub"[P1] + Comp[Ecl[Rel1]]]#

JS2; TS24,26; IS23(<n/1>iii),25(<v>iv<!)v<n>vi);
P2.1,2.5,3.1,5.1,12.1

V96b.1. Comp[{R^nbase1} & 3rd]
'they'll be overturned by it'
+TS27[2] Pas --> V:3
//n:V{p}V:(k):V{n*}b:`i?// 7e --> /nitpiikubbii/
<nitpi:`br>

V96b.3. Comp[{R^nbase2} & 2nd]
'they'll obey thee'

//n:V{sm}V(?):V{n*}l::Vk// 2.6,5,3,11.1 --> /ništmmullak/
<ništmmulak>
V97a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]\#

R1.2, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl"[Sub"[Fe + Pl]]]\#

JS2; TS24,26; IS23(<n/1>iii); 3(<a:2n>ii); P2.1,3.1

V97a.1. Strong

'they(he) will be killed'

''/n:Vt{gt}V{1}:a:/ // +5.4,7s,7e,10.3 --> /nigitlaa/
<nigitla>

V97a.2. Weak 3

'they(he) will be beaten'

+TS27[2] Pas --> V:3
''/n:Vt{mh}V:{y}:a:2n/ // -5.4,7e,9.3,12.2 --> /nitimhiyan/
<nitimhiyan>
V98a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]
   + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl1]]]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]
   + Vinfl"[Sub"[Pl1]]]

JS2; TS24, 26; IS22(<t>iii), 25(<V>iv<?>v<n>vi);
P2.1, 3.1, 9.3, 13.2

V98a.1. Strong (P-5.4, 7s, 7e)

'ye'll stumble'

//t:Vt{kš}v{1}:V?n/ --> /titkišlun/ <titkišlun>

'ye'll be cut off'

//t:Vt{ps}v{k}:V?n/ --> /titpiskun/ <titpiskun>

V98a.2. Weak 1

'ye'll trip'

//t:Vt{tk}v{1}:V?n/ 5.4, 7s, 7e --> /titiklun/ <titiklun>

V98a.3. Weak 3

'ye'll be called'

//t:Vt{kr}v{y}:V?n/ 5.3, 5.4, 7e, 11.1 --> /titikrun/ <titikrun>

V98a.4. Doubly weak

'ye'll be baptized'

//t:Vt{sb}v{?}:V?n/ 2.6, 5.3, 11.1 --> /tistbun/ <tistbun>
Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[3rd]]]\n
R1.2 -->
\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'][3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
+ Cau + Root{ }]]\n
JS2; TS24,26,27[3] unless marked,28(where [1,1] -- > ?);
IS23(<n/i>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe + P1]]]\n
R1.2, (3.1) -->
\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'][1st + P1]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
+ Cau + Root{ }]]\n
JS2; TS24,26,27[3] unless marked,28(where [1,1] -- > ?);
IS1(<n>iii); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V101a. Strong, incl any gizra but y3

'he'll be banned'
//n:Vt?a{gz}a[r]// 12.1 -- > /nitagzar/ <nitagzar,netagzar>

'he'll be driven away'
//n:Vt?a{zh}a[?]// 10.3,12.1 -- > /nitazhaa/ <nitazha>
(yzp); 'we'll be united'
LS1
//n:Vt?a{wm}a[p]// 12.1,13.3 -- > /nitauzap/ <nitauzap>

'will be instructed'
//n:Vt?a{pr}a[?]// 12.1 -- > /nitapraš/ <nitapraš>

'it'll be formed'
//n:Vt?a{sr}a[r]// 3.3,9.2 -- > /nitassar/ <nitassar>

'will be raised'
//n:Vt?a{rm}a[m]// 3.3,9.2 -- > /nitarram/ <nitaram>
'will be found'
//n.Vt?a(šk)a[h]// 10.3,12.1 --> /nitaškaa/ <nitaška>

V101a.2. y3 (-TS27)

'will appear'
//n.Vt?a(ůz)V{y}// 12.1,13.3 --> /nitahzii/ <nitahzia>
Either

\[ \text{Word}[	ext{vtheme[Impf} + \text{Refl} + \text{Pasp} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}} \text{]} + \text{Vinf1[Sub[}3\text{rd}] + \text{Comp[Ecl[Rel}]]}] \#

R1.2 \rightarrow

\[ \text{Word}[	ext{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[3\text{rd}]] + \text{vtheme[Impf} + \text{Refl} + \text{Pasp}} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root} \text{]} + \text{Vinf1''[Comp[Ecl[Rel}]]}] \#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 28(where [1.1] \rightarrow ?); IS23(<n/1>iii)

Or

\[ \text{Word}[	ext{vtheme[Impf} + \text{Refl} + \text{Pasp} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}} \text{]} + \text{Vinf1[Sub[1st} + \text{Fe} + \text{P1}] + \text{Comp[Ecl[Rel}]]}] \#

R1.2, (3.1) \rightarrow

\[ \text{Word}[	ext{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[1\text{st} + \text{P1}]] * \text{vtheme[Impf} + \text{Refl} + \text{Pasp}} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root} \text{]} + \text{Vinf1''[Comp[Ecl[Rel}]]}] \#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 28(where [1.1] \rightarrow ?); IS1(<n>iii)

V101b.5. Comp[[R"base2] \& 1st]

'will be instructed for me'

//n\text{Vi}^a\{\text{pr}a\{\$\}^*1:\text{iy}/ 2.1, 3.1, 3.4, \$12.1 \rightarrow /\text{nitapraś\{\text{lii}/

\langle\text{nitapraś\{\text{lia}}\rangle
Either $\text{Word}[^{\text{Vtheme}}[\text{Impf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}]] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub}[3rd + \text{Fe}]]\#

R1.2 -->

$\text{Word}[\text{Vinf1}'[\text{Sub}'[3rd + \text{Fe}]] + \text{Vtheme}[^{\text{Impf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas}} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}]]\#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 28(\text{where } [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 12.1

Or $\text{Word}[^{\text{Vtheme}}[\text{Impf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}]] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub}[2nd + \text{Fe}]]\#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

$\text{Word}[\text{Vinf1}'[\text{Sub}'[2nd]] + \text{Vtheme}[^{\text{Impf} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas}} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}]]\#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 28(\text{where } [1.1] --> ?); IS22(<t>iii); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 12.1

V102a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but y3

'will be driven away'

//t-Vt?a{zh}a(?)// 10.3 --> /titazhaa/ <titazha>

'thou wilt stumble'

//t-Vt?a{ks}a(1)// --> /titakšal/ <titakšal>
V105a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root(  )]
   + Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe]]]#

Rl.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf * Refl + Pas
   + Cau + Root(  )]]#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 28(where [1,1] --> ?); IS21(<7>iili);

V105a.1. Strong

'I'll be instructed'

//??Vt'a{pra}a\$// 2.1, 3.1, 3.4(twice), 9.1, 12.1 --> /it.apra\$/
   <et.apra\$>
V105b.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Can + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
+ Can + Root{ }]] + Vinf1"[Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24,26,28(where [1.1] --&gt; ?); IS21(&gt;iii)

V105b.1. Comp[{'R"base2} & 3rd]

'I'll appear to him'

//'?Vt?a{hz}V{y}*1':i?// 2.1,3.1,3.4(twice),9.1,12,1,13.3-->
/itahziili/  
<etahziilH>
V106a.

\[\text{Word}[V\text{theme}[\text{Impf } + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}]] + \text{Vinf1}[\text{Sub}][\text{3rd } + \text{Fe} + \text{P1}]]\]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\[\text{Word}[\text{Vinf1}'[\text{Sub}']][\text{3rd}] + \text{V\text{theme}}[\text{Impf } + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root}]] + \text{Vinf1}'[\text{Sub}'][\text{P1}]]\]

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 28(where [1.1] --> ? unless marked); IS23(<n/1>i), 25(<v>i<?)<v<n>vi);
P2.1, 3.1, 9.3, 12.1, 13, 2

V106a.1. Strong, incl any gizra but y3 (P7s)

'they'll be enslaved'
TS28[1.1] --> §
// n:\text{Vt}\text{ša}{\text{z}}\text{a}\{d\}i\text{v}n// 2.6, 10.1 --> /nįštabdun/
<nįštabdun>

'they'll be driven away'

// n:\text{Vt}\text{a}{\text{z}}\text{a}\{h\}i\text{v}n// 3.4, 10.1 --> /nįtažėhun/ <nįtažihun>

{yzp}; 'they'll be united'
LS1
// n:\text{Vt}\text{a}{\text{z}}\text{a}\{p\}i\text{v}n// 3.4, 10.1, 13.3 --> /nįtauzėpon/
<nįtauzipun>

'they'll be instructed'

// n:\text{Vt}\text{a}{\text{z}}\text{a}\{p\}i\text{v}n// 3.4, 10.1 --> /nįtaprišun/
<nįtaprišun>

V106a.2. y3, incl SI (-TS27)

'they'll be rejected'

// n:\text{Vt}\text{a}{\text{z}}\text{a}\{s\}i\text{v}n// 3.4, 5.3, 11.1 --> /nįtaslun/
<nįtaslun>
V106b.

#Word[ Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{} ] ]
   + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]] ]
R1.2, (3.1) -->
#Word[ Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 28(where [1.1] --> ¥ ); IS23(<n/1>iii),
   25(<V>iv<?>v<n>vi)

V106b.1. Comp[{R"basel} & 3rd]
'they'll be enlarged in it'
  //n:Vt$rha{ RH}a{ b}:V?n*b':i?// 2.1,2.5,2,6,3.1,5,1,7s,
  9.1,+10.1,12.1(thirded) -->
  /ni$tarhebubbii/
  <ni$tarhibubb>
V108a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]]] + Vtheme[Impf * Refl + Pas
+ Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1'[Sub'[Pl]]]#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 28(whrre [1.1] --> ?);
IS22(<t>iii), 25(<v>iv<q>v<n>v1); P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 9.3, 12.1, 13.2

V108a.1. Strong

'ye'll be instructed'

//t;Vt?a(pr)a{g};V?n// 7s,+10.1 --> /titaprodun/
<titaprišun>

V108a.2. y3 (-TS27)

'ye'll appear'

//t;Vt?a(hz)V{y};V?n// 5.3, 11.1 --> /titahzun/ <titahzun>
Villia.

Either #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{}] + Vinfl[Sub[3rd]]]#

Rl.2 -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]]#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS23(<n/l>iiii);
P2.1,3.1,12.1

Or #Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
 + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe + Pl]]]#

Rl.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[1st + Pl]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
 + Fac + Root{ }]]#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS1(<n>iiii);
P2.1,3.1,12.1

Villia.1. Strong, incl (y/n)I/2=3/r3

'will be annihilated'

//n:Vt(b)a{t:a}a{1}// +5.4 --> /nibbatal/ <nibbata1> [nib:at:a1] 4

'we'll be destroyed'

//n:Vt(h)a(Nb)a{1}// -5.4, 12.5 --> /nithamba1/ <nithamba1>

'will be bound'

//n:Vt(y)a(b:a){t}// -5.4 --> /nityabat/ <nitiabat>

'he'll be enclosed'

//n:Vt(k)a(r:)a{k}// -5.4 --> /nitkarrak/ <nitkarak>

'it'll be repressed'

//n:Vt(k)a(rk)a{s}// -5.4 --> /nitkarkas/ <nitkarkas>

'he'll be flogged'

//n:Vt(n)a(Ng)a{r}// -5.4, 12.5 --> /nitznagar/ <nitznagar>
'it'll multiply'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{n\}a\{p\}:a\{\$\}} / -5.4 \to /nittappa\$ / \text{\ <nittappa\$>} \]

'he'll be saved'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{p\}a\{r\}:a\{k\}} / -5.4 \to /nitparra\k / \text{\ <nitparra\k>} [\text{\ nitfar:\a\k}\text{\ 483}] \]

'he'll be roused'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{r\}a\{\Nh\}a\{d\}} / -5.4,12.5 \to /nitranda\d / \text{\ <nitranda\d>} \]

Villa.2. 7/ST, incl r3

'will be mixed'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{\$\}a\{r\}:a\{b\}} / 3.4 \to /nitrraa\b / \text{\ <nitrra\b>} \]

'he'll take care'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{z\}a\{h\}:a\{r\}} / 2.6 \to /nizda\h\a\r / \text{\ <nizda\h\a\r}\text{\ 483}} \]

'will become a menace'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{\$\}a\{\Nh\}a\{m\}} / 2.6 \to /ni\$talham / \text{\ <ni\$talham>} \]

'will be frightened'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{\$\}a\{\Nh\}a\{z\}} / 2.6 \to /ni\$tarhaa\z / \text{\ <ni\$tarhaa\z>} \]

Villa.3. 7/y2 (P-5.4,13.3)

'will grow strong'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{h\}a\{y\}:a\{1\}} / \to /nithai\y / \text{\ <nithai\y>} \]

'will be confirmed'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{k\}a\{\$\}:a\{m\}} / 2.8 \to /nitka\y / \text{\ <nitka\y>} \]

Villa.4. Doubly/treibly weak

'will be healed'

\[ n\text{:\ Vt\{\$\}a\{s\}:V\{y\}} / 3.4,13.3 \to /nitassii / \text{\ <nitassii>} \]

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'he'll be exalted'
-TS27
//n:\Vt[d]a{1:}V(y)\ // 5.4,13.3 --> /niddalii/ <nidalia>

'will be vindicated'
-TS27
//n:\Vt[z]a{k:}V(y)\ // 2.6,13.3 --> /nizdakkii/ <nizdak\aa>

'he'll be shaken'
-TS27
//n:\Vt[zr]a{\N\D}V(y)\ // 2.6,\pm 10.1,12.5,13.3 --> /nizdarammbii; nizdrambii/ 
<nizdarambia; nizdrambia,nizdranbia>

'he'll praise himself'

//n:\Vt[\$]a{b:}a(h)\ // 2.6,10.3 --> /ni\STabbaa/ <ni\STaba>

'will talk'
-TS27
//n:\Vt[\$]a{y:}V(y)\ // 2.6,13.3(twice) --> /ni\STaiyi\i/ <ni\STai\i\a>

'he'll be asked'

//n:\Vt[\$]a{?:}a(\l)\ // 2.6,2,8,13.3 --> /ni\STaiy\i\a/ <ni\STai\i\a>
Villlb.

Either \( \# \text{Word[Vtheme} \text{[Impf } + \text{ Refl } + \text{ Pas } + \text{ Fac } + \text{ Root} \{ \} ]} \)
\( + \text{Vinf1[Sub}[3rd] \text{ } + \text{Comp[Ecl[Rel]]}] \)\#

R1.2-->

\( \# \text{Word[Vinf1}[\text{Sub'}[3rd]] \text{ } + \text{Vtheme[Impf } + \text{ Refl } + \text{ Pas} \)
\( + \text{ Fac } + \text{ Root} \{ \} ] \text{ } + \text{Vinf1"}[\text{Comp[Ecl[Rel]]}] \)\#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 29; IS23(<n/1>iii)

Or \( \# \text{Word[Vtheme[Impf } + \text{ Refl } + \text{ Pas } + \text{ Fac } + \text{ Root} \{ \} ]} \)
\( + \text{Vinf1[Sub}[1st ] + \text{Fe } + \text{ Pl}] + \text{Comp[Ecl[Rel]]}] \)\#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

\( \# \text{Word[Vinf1}[\text{Sub'}[1st ] + \text{Pl}] \text{ } + \text{Vtheme[Impf } + \text{ Refl } + \text{ Pas} \)
\( + \text{ Fac } + \text{ Root} \{ \} ] \text{ } + \text{Vinf1"}[\text{Comp[Ecl[Rel]]}] \)\#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3], 29; IS1(<n>iii)

Villlb.3. Comp[{R"basel} & 2nd]

'we'll surrender to thee'

//n:\( \text{Vt}[^5]a{1:}a{m}^{b:\text{"Vk"}}// 2.1, 2.6, 3.1, 12.1(thrice) -->
\text{niśtalambak}/\text{niśtalambak}>
V112a.

Either \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]]#

R1.2 -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[3rd + Fe]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]]#

JS2; TS24,26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS2(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

Or \#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]#

R1.2,(3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]]#

JS2; TS24,26,27[3] unless marked,29; IS22(<t>iii); P2.1,3.1,12.1

V112a.1. Strong, incl yI/r3

'will be annihilated'

//t:Vt{b}a(t:a)[1]// +5.4 -->/tibbattal/ <tibbattal>

'tib:at:a[1] 4

'she'll be perfected'

//t:Vt{g}a(m:a)[r]// +5.4 -->/tigamar/ <tigamar>

'thou wilt be honored'

//t:Vt{y}a(k:a)[r]// -5.4 -->/tityakkar/ <tityakkar>

V112a.2. SI

'she'll be perfected'

//t:Vt{g}a(1:a)[m]// 2.6 -->/tistallam/ <tistallam>
V112a.3. Weak 3, incl nI (-TS27; P-5.4,13.3)

'it'll be estranged'

\[//t:\text{Vt}(n)a\{\text{kr}\}V(y)\] \rightarrow \text{titnakrii} \quad <\text{titnakria}>

'she'll be rescued'

\[//t:\text{Vt}(p)a\{g:\}V(y)\] \rightarrow \text{titpassii} \quad <\text{titpasia}>

V112a.4. Trebly weak

'she'll talk'

\[-TS27\]

\[//t:\text{Vt}(\text{S})a\{y:\}V(y)\] \text{2.6,13.3(twice)} \rightarrow \text{tištaiyii} \quad <\text{tištaiia}>

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V112b.

Either 

\[ \text{Word[} \text{Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]} + \text{Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe]} + \text{Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]} \text{]} \]#

R1,2 -->

\[ \text{Word[} \text{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[3rd + Fe}] + \text{Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]} + \text{Vinf1'}[\text{Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]} \text{]} \]#

JS2; TS24,26,27[3],29; IS2(</t>iii)

Or 

\[ \text{Word[} \text{Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]} + \text{Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]} + \text{Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]} \text{]} \]#

R1,2, (3.1) -->

\[ \text{Word[} \text{Vinf1'}[\text{Sub'}[2nd]} + \text{Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]} + \text{Vinf1'}[\text{Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]} \text{]} \]#

JS2; TS24,26,27[3],29; IS22(</t>iii)

V112b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'will be perfected in it'

//t\text{Vt[g]}a{m:}a{r}*b::i?// 2.1,3.1,+5.4,12.1(twice) -->
/tiggammarbii/
\text{<tiggamarbh>}

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V115a*

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{    }]
 + Vinfl[Sub[1st + Fe]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[1st]]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
 + Fac + Root{    }]]#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; TS21(<?>iii);
P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 12.1

V115a.1. Strong, incl r3

'I'll be perfected'

  //?\Vt\{g\}a\{m:\}a\{r\}// +5.4 --> /iggammar/ <egamar>

'I'll be saved'

  //?\Vt\{p\}a\{r:\}a\{k\}// -5.4 --> /itpararak/ <etpararak>

V115a.2. SI, incl r3

'I'll take care'

  //?\Vt\{z\}a\{h:\}a\{r\}// 2.6 --> /izdahhar/ <ezdahhar>

V115a.3. Trebly weak

'I'll talk'

  -TS27
  //?\Vt\{g\}a\{y:\}V\{y\}// 2.6, 13.3(twice) --> /i\^sta\^iyii/
  <e\^sta\^ia>
V115b.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[1st + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R1.2, (3.4) -->

\#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[1st]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
 + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1''[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS21(<?>iii);
P2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 12.1

V115b.1. Comp[{R"base1} & 3rd]

'I'll be perfected in it'

//?\Vt{g}a{m:}a{r}*b:\i?:// +5.4 --> /iggammarbii/
<egamarrbH>

V115b.6. Comp[{R"base2} & 3rd + P1]

'I'll talk to them'

-TS27

//?\Vt{g}a{y:Y}V{y}*l:\hV?n// 2.6, 13.3(twice) --> /ištaiyilun/
<eštaiilun>
V116a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + P1]]]#

R1.2, (3.1) -->

#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]]] * Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
+ Fac + Root{ } ] + Vinfl"[Sub'[P1]]]"

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS23(<n/1>iii),
25(<V>iv<v>vi); P2.1,3.1,9.3,12.1,13.2

V116a.1. Strong, incl (y/n)I/2=3/r3 (P7s)

'they'll be annihilated'

/\n:\Vt(b)a{\#:a{1}.\Vn/} +5.4 --&gt; /nibbatlun, nitbatlun/
\niibbatlun, nitbatlun
[nibbatlun] 4

'they'll be destroyed'

/\n:\Vt(h)a{\#a{1}.\Vn/} +5.4,-10.1,12.5 --&gt;
\niinhambilan, nithambilan/
\niinhambilan, nithambilan

'they'll languish'

/\n:\Vt(y)a{b:a{b}.\Vn/} -5.4,-10.1 --&gt; /nityabbun/
\niityabbun

'they'll be bound'

/\n:\Vt(y)a{b:a{t}.\Vn/} -5.4 --&gt; /nityab\#\#/ <nityab\#\#>

'they'll be enclosed'

/\n:\Vt(k)a{r:a{k}.\Vn/} -5.4 --&gt; /nitkarkun/ <nitkarkun>

'they'll be cursed'

/\n:\Vt(l)a{t:a{t}.\Vn/} -5.4,+10.1 --&gt; /nital\#\#\#/
\niital\#\#\# [nital\#\#\#] 130

'they'll multiply'

/\n:\Vt(n)a{p:a{\#:\Vn/} -5.4 --&gt; /nitnap\#\#\#/
\niitnap\#\#\# [ni:tnap\#\#\#] 57

'they'll be saved'

/\n:\Vt(p)a{r:a{k}.\Vn/} +5.4 --&gt; /nityparkun/ <nityparkun>
"they'll be magnified"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{r\}a\{\textbackslash wr\}a\{b\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow -5.4, -10.1, 13.3 \rightarrow /nitraurbun/}
\]

"they'll be roused"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{r\}a\{\textbackslash Md\}a\{d\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow +10.1, 12.5 \rightarrow /nitrandadun/}
\]

V116a.2. ?/S/DI, incl r3 (P7s)

"they'll turn"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{?\}a\{p:\}\{a\}\{k\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 3.4 \rightarrow /nitapkun/}}
\]

"they'll take care"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{z\}a\{h:\}\{a\}\{r\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.6 \rightarrow /nizdahrun/}}
\]

"they'll arm themselves"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{z\}a\{r:\}\{a\}\{z\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.6 \rightarrow /nizdarzun/}}
\]

"they'll be hurtled"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{\textbackslash r\}\{}a\{\textbackslash r\}\{1\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 5.4, +10.1, \rightarrow /nittart\textbackslash elun/}}
\]

"they'll be kept back"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{s\}a\{k:\}\{a\}\{r\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.6 \rightarrow /nistakrun/}}
\]

"they'll become a menace"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{g\}a\{\textbackslash h\}\{a\}\{m\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.6, +10.1 \rightarrow /nistalhmun, ni\textbackslash stalhmun/}}
\]

"they'll surrender"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{g\}a\{1:\}\{a\}\{m\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.6 \rightarrow /ni\textbackslash stalmun/}}
\]

"they'll be frightened"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{g\}a\{\textbackslash r\}\{a\}\{z\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.6, -10.1 \rightarrow /ni\textbackslash starhzun/}}
\]

V116a.3. ?2

"they'll be confirmed"

\[
\text{\texttt{\textbackslash n\textbackslash Vt\{k\}a\{?:\}\{a\}\{m\}:\textbackslash V\textbackslash n/ \rightarrow 2.8, -5.4, 13.2 \rightarrow /nitka\textbackslash imun/}}
\]
V116a.4. Doubly/treibly weak

'they'll be healed'

-TS27

/ n:Vt{0:a{s:s}V{y}:V{n} / 3.4,5.3,11.1 --> /nitassun/
<nitasun>

'they'll be asked'

/ n:Vt{3:a{1}a{n} / 2.6,2.8,7s,13.3 --> /ništaiyun/
<ništaiyun>

'they'll talk'

-TS27

/ n:Vt{3:a{y}:V{y} / 2.6,3.0,11.1,13.3 --> /ništaiyun/
<ništaiyun>
V116b.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]]
    + Vinfl[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]

R1.2, (+3.1) -->

\#Word[Vinfl'[Sub'[3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas
    + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinfl"[Sub"[Pl] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS23(<n/1>iii),
    25(<V>iv<gv>v<n>vi); F2,1,2,5,3,1,5,1,12,1,13,2

V116b.1.  Comp[{R"basel} & 3rd]

'they'll guard it'

//n:Vt{z}a{h}:a{r}:V?n*b{u'i}i?// 2.6,7s --> /nizdahrubii/
    <nizdahrubH>

V116b.8.  Comp[{R"basel} & 2nd + Pl]

'they'll be healed by ye'

-TS27

//n:Vt{'y}a{ss:y}V{y}:V?n*b{u'kV?}n// 3.4,5,3,11.1 -->
    /nitasubkun/
    <nitasubkun>

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V117a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[3rd + Fe + Pl]]]#

R1.2, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'][3rd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas
+ Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1"[Sub"[Fe + Pl]]]#

JS2; TS24,26,27[3],29; IS523(<n/1>iii),3(<a:+n>ii);
P2.1,3.1,7s,12.1,13.2

V117a.1. Strong

'they(fe) will be annihilated'

//n.Vt(b)a(t):a(1):a:?n// +5.4,9.3 --> /nibbatlaan/
<nibbatlan>

'they(fe) will become dirty'

<nillauqaa>

'they(fe) will be saved'

//n.Vt[p]a(r):a(k):a:?// -5.4,10.3 --> /nitparkaa/
<nitparkaa>

V117a.2. S/DI, incl r3

'they(fe) will take care'

//n.Vt[z]a(h):a(r):a:?n// 2.6,9.3 --> /nizdahraan/
<nizdahran>

'they(fe) will be kept back'

either //n.Vt[s]a(k):a(r):a:?// 2.6,10.3 --> /nistakraa/
<nistakra>
or //n.Vt[s]a(k):a(r):a:?n// 2.6,9.3 --> /nistakraan/
<nistakraan>

'they(fe) will be set in order'

//n.Vt[t]a(k):a(n):a:?n// +5.4,9.3 --> /nittaknaan/
<nittaknaan>

V117a.3. ?2

'they(fe) will be confirmed'
V118a.

Word[Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{  }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]]

R1.2, (3.1) -->

Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{  }]] + Vinf1''[Sub''[Pl]]]

JS2; TS24, 26, 27[3] unless marked, 29; IS22(<t>iii), 25(<V>iv?<n>v><n>v1); P2.1, 3.1, 9.3, 12.1, 13.2

V118a.1. Strong, inclnI/r3

'ye'll be annihilated'

/t:tVt(b)a[t:]a[1]:V?n// +5.4, 7s --> /tibbatlun/ <tibbatlun> [tibbatlon] 4

'ye'll be flogged'

/t:tVt(n)a[Ng]a[r]:V?n// -5.4, 7s, -10.1, 12.5 --> /titnangrun/ <titnangrun>

V118a.2. SI

'ye'll be saved'

/t:tVt($)a[wz]a[b]:V?n// 2.6, 7s, -10.1, 13.3 --> /tištstazbun/ <tištstazbun>

V118a.3. ?2

'ye'll be confirmed'

/t:tVt(k)a[?:]a[m]:V?n// 2.8, -5.4, 7s, 13.3 --> /titkaimun/ <titkaimun>

V118a.4. Doubly weak

'ye'll be healed'

-TS27

/t:tVt(?)a[s:y]:V?n// 3.4, 5.3, 11.1 --> /titassun/ <titassun>

'ye'll be judged'

/t:tVt(d)a[?:]a[n]:V?n// 2.8, 5.4, 7s, 13.3 --> /tiddaimun/ <tiddaimun>

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"ye'll resemble"

\[-T S 2 7\]

\[//t:\{d}\{a\{m:\}\{y\}\}\{n\}/\ 5.3, 5.4, 11.1 \rightarrow /tiddammun/\]

\[<tiddamun>\]
V118b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
   + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + PL] + Comp[Eci[Re1]]]]#
R1.2, (3,1) -->

#Word[Vinf1'[Sub'[2nd]] + Vtheme[Impf + Ref1 + Pas
   + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1''[Sub''[PL] + Comp[Eci[Re1]]]]#
JS2; TS24,26,27[3],29; IS22{<t>iii},25(<V>iv<²>v<n>vi)

V118b/5.  Comp[{R"base2} & 1st]

'ye'll associate yourselves to me'

//t:Vt{s}a{t:}a{p}:'V^n*1':iy// 2.1,2.5,2.6,3.1,5.1,
   7s,12.1,13.2 -->
/tištatpulliii/
/<tištatpulia>
V123a.

\[\text{#Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impa} + \text{Root}()}\] + \text{Vinf}1[\text{Sub}[2\text{nd} + \text{Fe}]]\]\#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

\[\text{#Word}[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impa} + \text{Root}()]\]#

TS23


'put!'

\[\{(bd)u{k}\} /\rightarrow /bduk/ \langle bduk \rangle \text{[bedok, bedok]} 103\]

'fear!'

\[\{(dh)u{l}\} /\rightarrow /dhul/ \langle dhul \rangle \text{[dohol]} 103\]

'veanish!'

\[\{(kb)u{s}\} /\rightarrow /kbus/ \langle kbus \rangle \text{[kaβos]} 58\]

'cut off!'

\[\{(ps)u{k}\} /\rightarrow /psuk/ \langle psuk \rangle\]

'stretch out!'

TS23[1] --> a3

\[\{(pr)a{s}\} /\rightarrow /pras/ \langle pras \rangle\]

'forgive!'

\[\{(šb)u{k}\} /\rightarrow /šbuk/ \langle šbuk \rangle\]

'transplant!'

\[\{(št)u{l}\} /\rightarrow /štul/ \langle štul \rangle\]

V123a.2. ?/y/nI (TS23[3] --> u3 unless marked)

'go!'

TS23[2] --> i3

\[\{(z)i{1}\} /10.2([1]or[2]),11.2 /\rightarrow /izil, azil/ \langle ezil, azil \rangle \text{[éz:el]} 138\]

'eat!'

\[\{(k)u{l}\} /10.2([1]or[2]),11.2 /\rightarrow /iku{l}, aku{l}/ \langle ekul, aku{l} \rangle [oxl] 36\]
'sit!'
TS23[2] --> i3
  {//yt)i{b}// 10.2,11.2 --> /itib/ <etib>

'pull!'
  {//ng]u{d}// =4.2 --> /ngud/ <ngud, engud>

'descend!'
  {//nh]u{t}// {+4.2,13.2 --> /hut/ <hut> [ho9] 106
   -4.2 --> /nhut/ <nhut>

'take!'
TS23[1] --> a3
  {//ns]a{b}// {+4.2,13.2 --> /sab/ <sab>
   -4.2 --> /nsab/ <nsab>

'fall!'
TS23[2] --> i3
  {//np]i{l}// +4.2,13.2 --> /pil/ <pil>

'go out!'
  {//np]u{k}// +4.2,13.2 --> /puk/ <puk> [fok] 106

V123a.3.  Weak 2 (TS23[3] --> u3 unless marked; P2.4.12.1,13.2)

'plunder!'
  {//bz]u{z}// --> /buz/ <buz>

{m?t}; 'die!'
LS4
  {//mt]u{t}// --> /mut/ <mut>

{s?k}; 'ascend!'
LS4; TS23[1] --> a3
  {//sk]a{k}// --> /sak/ <sak>

{k?m}; 'stand!'
LS4
  {//km]u{m}// --> /kum/ <kum> [kom] 16

V123a.4.  ?/h/r3, incl S/DI (TS23[1] --> a3)

'choose!'
  {//bh]a{r}// --> /bhar/ <bhar>
'lead!'  
//{db}a{r}// --> /dbar/  <dbar>  
{dnh}; 'shine forth!' 
  LS5  
  //{dn}a{t}//  10.3 --> /dnaa/  <dna>  
'turn!'  
//{nd}a{r}// --> /hdar/  <hdar> mod [hedar, hedar] 275  
'be gone!'  
//{zh}a{t}//  10.3 --> /zhaa/  <zha>  
{mth}; 'prostrate thyself!'  
  LS5  
  //{mt}a{t}//  10.3 --> /mtaa/  <mta>  
'hear!'  
//{s}m{a}t//  10.3 --> /šmaa/  <šma, šuma>  

V123a.5.  y3 (TS23[2] --> i3; P13.3)  
'rejoice!'  
//{hd}i{y}// --> /hdii/  <hdia>  
'see!'  
//{hz}i{y}// --> /hzii/  <hzia> mod [hezi:] 352  
'call!'  
//{kr}i{y}// --> /krii/  <kria> mod [keri:] 352  

V123a.6.  Doubly weak (TS23[1] --> a3 unless marked)  
'enter!'  
  TS23[3] --> u3  
  //{{?}1u{1}//  2.4, 3.4, 12.1, 13.1 --> /u1/  <eul>  
'say!'  
//{m}a{r}//  10.2, 11.2 --> /amar/  <amar>  
'seek!'  
  TS23[2] --> i3  
  //{{b?}i{y}//  9.3, 13.3 --> /bii/  <be, bia>
{d?r}; 'dwell!'
LS4
//{dr}a{r}// 2.4,12.1 --> /dar/ <dar>

'live!'
TS23[2] --> i3
//{ny}i{y}// 13.3 --> /hii/ <hiia, hiiia, heiiia>

'rest!'
//{nh}a{?}// -4.2,10.3 --> /nhaa/ <nha, enha>
V123b.1. Comp[\{R"base1\} & 3rd]

'enter it!'
TS23[3] --> u3
//\{?\}u{1}*b:\ji// 2,4,3,4,13,2 --> /ulbii/ <eulbH>

'fill with it!'
//\{ml\}i{y}*b:\ji// 13.3 --> /mliibii/ <mlibH>

'fall into it!'
//\{np\}i{1}*b:\ji// +4,2,13,2 --> /pilbii/ <pibH>

V123b.3. Comp[\{R"base2\} & 2nd]

\{k?m\}; 'arise!'
LS4; TS23[3] --> u3
//\{km\}u\{m\}*1:\jv// 2,4,13,2 --> /kumlak/ <kumlak>

V123b.5. Comp[\{R"base2\} & 1st]

'sit for me!'
//\{yt\}i{b}*1:\jiy// 10,2,11,2 --> /itibii/ <etiblia>

'tend for me!'
//\{ry\}i{y}*1:\jiy// 13.3 --> /ryiilii/ <reilia, rilia>

V123b.6. Comp[\{R"base1\} & 3rd + P1]

\{k?m\}; 'betake thyself to them!'
LS4; TS23[3] --> u3
//\{km\}u\{m\}*b:\hv?n// 2,4,13,2 --> /kumbun/ <kumbun>
V123c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{     }] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Pe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{     }] + Vinfl[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS23; P2.1


'make him!'

    ///<?b>u(d):i?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /ibdi, ubdii/ <ebdH, eubdH> mod[o6di:]367

'eat it!'

    ///<?k>u(l):i?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /iklii/ <ekliH>

'bind him!'

    TS23[1] --> a3
    ///<?s>a(r):i?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /usrii/ <eusrH>

'seek him!'

    TS23[4] --> i3
    ///<b?i(y):i?// 7s,7e,9.3,13.3 --> /buiyii/ <buiia, buia>

'put it!'

    ///<bd>u(k):i?// 7s,7e --> /budkii/ <budkH>

'split it!'

    TS23[4] --> a3
    ///<bz>a(?):i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /bzi/ <bziH>

'plunder it!'

    ///<bz>u(z):i?// 2.4,12.1 --> /buzzii/ <buzH>

'see him!'

    TS23[4] --> i3
    ///<hz>i(y):i?// 7s,7e --> /huzyii/ <huzyiH> mod[hozyi:]375

'be gracious to him!'

    ///<hn>u(n):i?// 2.4,12.1 --> /hunnii/ <hunH>
'give it!
    //{yh}u(b):i?// 7s,7e --> /yuhbii/ <iuhbh>
'take him!
    //{lg}u(t):i?// 7s,7e --> /lugti/ <lugtH> of mod
    [loxti:] 367
'fill it!
    TS23[4] --> a3
    //{mi}a(y):i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /mlii/ <mliiH>
'condense it!
    TS23[3][4] --> i3
    //{ms}i(y):i?// 7s,7e --> /musyii/ <musiH>
'baptize him!
    TS23[4] --> i3
    //{sb}i(?)i?// 7s,7e,9.3 --> /suhbii/ <subh>
'undress him!
    TS23[4] --> a/i3
    //{si}a/i(h):i?// 7s,7e,8.1 --> /shuhlii/ <shulH>

V123c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe] (TS23[3] --> u3 unless marked)
'make her!
    //{?b}u(d):v?// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /ubdaa, ibdaa/
    <eubdh, ebdh>
'take her!
    TS23[1] --> a3
    //{ns}a(b):v?// 7s,7e --> /nusbaa/ <nusbh>
'leave her!
    //{sb}u(t):v?// 7s,7e --> /shubkaa/ <shubkH>

V123c.6/ Comp[OM + 1st] (TS23[3] --> u3 unless marked)
'answer me!
    TS23[4] --> i3
    //{?n}i(y):vn// 7s,7e,10.3 --> /unyan/ <eunian>
'lead me!
    TS23[1] --> a3
    //{db}a(r):v/in// 7s,7e --> /dubran, dubrin/
    <dubran, dubrin>
'see me!'
TS23[4] --> i3
///{hz}ia{y}:in// 7s,7e --> /huzyin/ <huziin>

'count me!'
///{hš}u{b}:V/in// 7s,7e --> /hušban, hušbin/
<hušban, hušbin>

'buy me!'  
///{zb}u{n}:in// 7s,7e --> /zubnin/ <zubnin>

'kiss me!'
///{nš}u{[k]}:Vn// 7s,7e --> /nuškan/ <nuškan>

'baptize me!'
TS23[4] --> a/i3
either ///{sb}a{[]}:Vn// 5,3 --> /sbaan/ <sban>
or ///{sb}i{[]}:/V/in// 7s,7e,9.3 --> /subban, subbin/ 
<subban, subbin> [go'ban] 91

'leave me!'
///{šb}u{[k]}:/V/in// 7s,7e --> /šubkan, šubkin/ 
<šubkan, šubkin>

'hear me!'
TS23[4] --> a/i3
either ///{šm}a{[]}:/Vn// 5,3 --> /šmaan/
{ both <šuman>
or ///{šm}i{[]}:/Vn// 7s,7e,9.3 --> /šumman/ (cf #8.2.4(i))

'weigh me!'
///{tk}u{[1]}:/Vn// 7s,7e --> /tuklan/ <tuklan, tklan>


'seek them!'
either ///{b?}a{y}:nhV{n}// 5,2,9.3,11.1-->/binnun/ 
<binun>
or ///{b?}i{y}:nhV{n}// 5,2,9.3 --> /biinun/ 

'see them!'
either ///{hz}a{y}:nhV{n}// 5,2,11.1 -->/hzinun/ 
or ///{hz}i{y}:nhV{n}// 5,2 --> /hziinun/
'take them!'  
TS23[3] --> u3  
///{1g}u{7}.:nhv?n// 7e --> /lgu?innun/  <lgu?innun>

{L?p}: 'join them!'  
LS4; TS23[3] --> u3  
///{1p}u{p}.:nhv?n// 2.4,7e,12.1 --> /luppinnun/  <lupinun>

'call them!'  
either ///{kr}a{y}.:nhv?n// 5.2,11.1 --> /krinnun/  <krinnun>  
or ///{kr}i{y}.:nhv?n// 5.2 --> /krrinnun/  

V123c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'see them(he)!'
TS23[4] --> a/i3  
either ///{hz}a{y}.:nhi?n// 5.2,11.1 --> /hzinnin/  <hzinnin>  
or ///{hz}i{y}.:nhi?n// 5.2 --> /hziinin/  


'see us!'
  either ///{hz}a{y}.:n:a?n// 5.2,11.1 --> /hzinnan/  <hzinan>  
or ///{hz}i{y}.:n:a?n// 5.2,13.1

'take us'
TS23[3] --> u3  
///{1g}u{t}.:n:a?n// 7e --> /lgu?innan/  <lgu?innan>

'hear us!'
  either ///{sm}a{?}.:n:a?n// 7e,10.3,11.1 --> /sminnan/  <sminan>  
or ///{sm}i{?}.:n:a?n// 7e,10.3,13.1

'free us!'
  either ///{sr}a{y}.:n:a?n// 5.2,11.1 --> /srinnan/  <srinan>  
or ///{sr}i{y}.:n:a?n// 5.2,13.1

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V124a1.

?3

'be gone!'

/{zh}a(?):ay//  --> /zhaai/ <zhai>

V124a2.  y3, incl ?I

'come!'

/{?}t)a(y):ay// 10.2,11.2  --> /ataai/ <atai>

'rejoice!'

/{hd)a(y):ay//  --> /hdaai/ <hdaai>

'see!'

/{hz)a(y):ay//  --> /hzaai/ <hzaai> mod [heze] 352

'call!'

/{kr)a(y):ay//  --> /kraai/ <kraai> mod [kere] 352
V124b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS23[1]; IS24(<a>ii<y>iii)

V124b.1. Comp[{'R"base1'} & 3rd]

'rejoice in it!'

//{hd}a(y):ay*b':i?// 2.1,5.3,12.1,13.3 --> /hdaaibii/
<hdaibR>
V124c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS23[1]; IS24(<a>ii<y>iii)

V124c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl]

'fill them!'

//{m1}a{y}:ay:nhVn// 2.1,5.2,5.3 --> /mlaainnun/
  <mlainun>
V128a.

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[ Vtheme[ Impa + Root{ } ] + Vinfo[ Sub[ P1 ] ] ]
JS2; TS23; IS25; P2.1

The system of cross-reference explained under V6a applies here likewise.

V128a.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (TS23[1] --> a3 unless marked; P2.2)

'do ye!'
TS23[2] --> i3
//{?b}i(?d):V// 10.2([1]or[2]),11.2 --> /abid, ibid/ <abid, ebid>

'say ye!'
//{?m}a[?r]:V// 10.2,11.2 --> /amar/ <amar>

'bind ye!'
//{?s}a[?r]:V// 10.2,11.2 --> /asar/ <asar>

'sit ye!'
TS23[2] --> i3; 4
//{yt}i(?b):V// 10.2,11.2 --> /itib/ <etib>

'set ye in order!'
//{sd}a[?r]:V// --> /sdar/ <sdar>

'place ye!'
TS23[3] --> u3
//{sm}u(?m):V// 2.4,12.1,13.2 --> /sum/ <sum>

{pth}? 'open ye!'
LS5; TS23[4] --> a3
//{pt}a(?):V// 10.3 --> /ptaa/ <pta>

V128a.2. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv(?v (TS23[4] --> a3 unless marked; P3.1, 10.3)

{hzy}; 'see ye!'
LS5; 4
//{hz}a(?):V// 5.3,11.1 --> /hzuu/ <hzu>

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'retreat!'
TS23[3] --> u3
   //{hs}u{b}:"v?" 7s,7e{ --> i via marked deletion of
   cond (B)[3]) --> /higbuu/ <higbu>
{rmr}; 'throw ye!'
LS5; 3
   //{rm}a{?}:"v?" 5.3,11.1 --> /rmuu/ <rmu>

V128a.3.  IS25 P1 --> <V>iv"v">v<n>v1 (LS5; TS23[4] --> a3;
P3.1,5.2,9.3,11.1,13.2)
{?ty}; 'come ye!'
   //{?}a{?}:"v?n" 10.2([1]or[2]),11.2 --> /itun, atun/
   <etun, atun>
{b?y}; 'seek ye!'
   //{b?}a{?}:"v?n" --> /bun/ <bun>
{hzy}; 'see ye!'
   3
   //{h}a{?}:"v?n" --> /hzun/ <hzun>
{zh?}; 'be ye gone!'
   //{zh}a{?}:"v?n" --> /zhun/ <zhun>
{mth}; 'prostrate yourselves!'
   //{mt}a{?}:"v?n" --> /mtun/ <mtun>
{s?y}; 'was yourselves!'
   //{s?}a{?}:"v?n" --> /sun/ <sun>
{kry}; 'call ye!'
   //{kr}a{?}:"v?n" --> /krun/ <krun>
{rmr}; 'throw ye!'
   3
   //{rm}a{?}:"v?n" --> /rmun/ <rmun>
{sh?}; 'hear ye!'
   //{sh}a{?}:"v?n" --> /shun/ <shun, shumun>

The latter graphologic variant (#8,2.4(i)) may just as well
represent /shumun/ <-- 7s,7e,9.3 //{sh}a{?}:"v?n"/.
'eat ye!'

\[\text{TS23}[3] \rightarrow u3\]

\[\text{unless marked; P3.1, 9.3,13.2}\]

'put ye!'

\[\text{IS25 P1} \rightarrow <y><i><v><r>v<n>v}\]

'put ye!'

\[\text{IS25 P1} \rightarrow <y><i><v><r>v<n>v}\]

'sit ye!'

\[\text{TS23}[2] \rightarrow i3; l\]

'pull ye!'

\[\text{LS4}\]

[k?m]; 'stand ye!'

\[\text{LS4}\]

\[\text{[Komyo:n] 101}\]
V128b.

\[
\text{Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]}
\]

R2.3, (3.1) -->

\[
\text{Word[Vtheme[Impa + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]}
\]

JS2; TS23; IS25(<V>iw); P2.1,12.1

Of the remarks under V6b.


'worship ye him!'

{sg}u[d]:V*1::i?// --> /sgudullii/ <sgudulH>

{pth}; 'open ye to him!'

LS5; TS23[4] --> a3

{pt}a(?):V*1::i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /ptullii/ <ptulH>

'forgive ye him!'

{sb}u[k]:V*1::i?// --> /sbukullii/ <sbukulH>


'say ye to me!'

{?m}a[r]:V*1::iy// -2.2,5.1,10.2,11.2 --> /amarullii/ <amarulia> [amarol:el] 132

'pour ye for me!'

{sp}a[k]:V*1::iy// +2.2 --> /sapaklii/ <sapaklia>
V128c.


R2.3, (+3.1) --->


JS2; TS23; IS25(<V>iv); P2.1,3.1


'go ye across it!'
TS23[1] --- a3
//{?b}a{r}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e,10.3 --- /ubru, ibru/ <ebruia, ebruia>

'bind ye him!'
TS23[1] --- a3
//{?s}a{r}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e,10.3 --- /usrui/ <eusuia>

'seek ye him!'
TS23[4] --- i3
//{b?}i{y}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e,9.3,13.3 --- /buiuyi/ <buiuia>

'choose ye him!'
TS23[1] --- a3
//{bh}a{r}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e --- /buhru/ <buhruia>

'plunder ye it!'
//{bz}u{z}i{v}{i}?/ 2.4,12.1 --- /buzzui/ <buzuia>

'sek ye him!'
TS23[4] --- i3
//{hz}i{y}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e --- /huzyu/ <huiziua>

'take ye it!'
//{lg}u{t}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e --- /lugtui/ <lugtuiia>

'fill ye it!'
TS23[4] --- a3
//{ml}a{y}i{v}{i}?/ 5.3,11.1 --- /mlui/ <mluuiH>

'kiss ye it!'
//{nš}u{k}i{v}{i}?/ 7s,7e --- /nuškui/ <nuškuia>

'place ye him!'
//{sm}u{m}i{v}{i}?/ 2.4,12.1 --- /summu/ <sumuia>

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V128c.2. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe]

'leave ye her!'
TS23[3] --> u3
///{Šb}u{k}:V:.Y?/ 7s,7e --> /Šubkuu/ <Šubku>

V128c.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (TS23[3] --> u3 unless marked; P7s,7e)

'answer ye me!'
TS23[4] --> i3
///{?n}i{y}:V:.Vn/ 10.3 --> /unyuun/ <eununiu>

'lead ye me!'
TS23[1] --> a3
///{db}a{r}:V:.Vn// --> /dubruun/ <dubrun>

'burn ye me!'
TS23[4] --> i3
///{kl}i{y}:V:.Vn// --> /kulyuun/ <kuliun>

'cut ye me off!'
///{ps}u{k}:V:.Vn// --> /puskuun/ <puskun>

'love ye me!'
///{rh}u{m}:V:.Vn// --> /ruhmuun/ <ruhmun>


'pull ye them!'
///{ng}u{d}:V:.nhV?n// --> /ngudunnun/ <ngudunun>

'place ye them!
///{sm}u{m}:V:.nhV?n// 2.4, 12.6 --> /summunnun/ <sumunun>

'examine ye them!'
///{pr}u{s}:V:.nhV?n// --> /prušunnun/ <prušunun>

V128c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'see ye them(he)!
TS23[4] --> a3
///{hn}a{y}:V:.nh?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /hzunin/ <hunin>
'seal ye them(fe)!!'
TS23[3] --> u3
///{ht}u(m):V:nhi?n// --> /htumunnin/ <htumunin>

V128c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'see ye us!'
TS23[4] --> a3
///{hz}a[y]:V:n:a?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /hzunnan/ <hzunan>
V129a.

#Word[theme[Impa + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1]]]#

R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[theme[Impa * Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe + P1]]]#

JS2; TS23[4] --> i3; IS3(<a:±n>ii)

V129a.2. y3, incl ?I

'come ye(fe)!!'

///{?t{i(y):a:ñ/ 2.1,7s,7e,9,3,10.3 --> /atyaan/ <atian>
V133a.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]#

R2.3, I+3.1 -->

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root( )]]#

TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V133a.1. Strong

{'instruct!'}

/\?a(pr)V{S}/ 12.1 --> /apriš/ <apriš>

V133a.2. nI

{'take out!'}

/\?a(np)V{k}/ =4.2,12.1 --> /anpiʔ/ <anpiʔ>

V133a.3. Weak 2

{'put!'}

/\?a(sm)V{m}/ 3.3,9.2 --> /assim/ <asım>

V133a.4. Weak 3, incl S/DI (P12.1)

{'recite!'}

/\?a(dk)V{r}/ --> /adkar/ <adkar>

{'go!'}

/\?a(ṣg)V{y}/ 13.3 --> /asgii/ <asgii>

{'find!'}

/\?a(ṣk)V{h}/ 10.3 --> /aškaa/ <aška>
V133a.5. Doubly weak

'bring over!'

\\[\text{addii} \quad \langle \text{adia} \rangle \]

'ykr'; 'honor!'

\\[\text{a}\overline{\text{w}}{\text{k}} \quad \langle \text{aukar} \rangle \]

'calm!'

\\[\text{anhaa} \quad \langle \text{anha} \rangle \]

'strengthen!'

\\[\text{a}\overline{\text{s}}{\text{š}}{\text{ar}} \quad \langle \text{ašar} \rangle \]
V133b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS28 (where [1.1] --> ?)

V133b.5 Comp[{R"base2} & 1st]

'show to me!''

//?a(hw)\V(y)*1::iy// 2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1,13.3 --> /\hwi\lil/ <ahuiliia>
V133c.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS28{where [1.1] --> ?}; P2.1,3,1,3.4

V133c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

{ymy}; 'conjure him!'

LS1

//?a{wm}V{y}:i?// 7s,-10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /aumyīi/ <aumH>

{ytt}; 'seat him!'

LS1

//{?a{wt}V{b}:i?// 7s,-10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /autbiī/ <autbH>

'wrap it!'

//?a{tb}V{§}:i?// 7s,+10.1,12.1 --> /albešīi/ <albišia>

'calm him!'

//?a{nh}V{h}:i?// 3.3,7s,7e --> /anihhīi/ <anihH>

'bring him up!'

//?a(s)7V{k}:i?// 7s,7e --> /as̃ki/i <askH>

'instruct him!'

//?a{pr}V{§}:i?// 7s,+10.1,12.1 --> /apresīi/ <aprešH, aprišiH>

'raise him!'

//?a{km}V{m}:i?// 7s,7e --> /akmīi/ <akmH>

'give him to drink!'

//?a(§k)V{y}:i?// 7s,-10.1,12.1 --> /aškyīi/ <aškiH>

V133c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'ferry me across!'

//?a{nd}V{r}:Vn// 7s,9.3,-10.1,13.2 --> /abran/ <abran>
133c. 6.  Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

{ ytb }; 'seat them!'  
\[ a(\text{wt})v(b) \text{nhv} ?n \] 7e, 7s, +10.1, 12.1, 13.3  
/ autēbinun/  <autibinun>

'throw them!'  
\[ a(\text{gb})v(y) \text{nhv} ?n \] 7e, 7s, +10.1, 12.1  
/ albešinnun, albšinnun/  
<albišinnun, albšinnun>

'bring them up!'  
\[ a(\text{b})v(k) \text{nhv} ?n \] 7e, 7s, 7e  
/ askinnun/  <askinun>

'instruct them!'  
\[ a(\text{pr})v(\text{g}) \text{nhv} ?n \] 7e, 7s, +10.1, 12.1  
/ aprēšinnun/  
<aprišinnun>

'give them to drink!'  
\[ a(\text{s}k)\text{v(y) nhv} ?n \] 5.2, 12.1  
/ aškinun/  <aškinun>

133c. 7.  Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'bring them (fe) up!'  
\[ a(\text{s}k)\text{v(k) nhi} ?n \] 7e, 7s, 7e  
/ askinnin/  <askinin>
V134a.

#Word[VP theme[Impa + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]

R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[VP theme[Impa + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe]]]

JS2; TS23[1],28( where [1.1] --> ?); IS24§<a>i'i<y>i'i

P2.1,3.4,5.3,12.1,13.3

V134a.1. Weak 3, incl weak I

{'?ty'}; 'bring!'

LS2
   //?a{yt}a[y]ay// -- > /aitaai/ <aitai>

'calm!

   //?a{nh}a[y]ay// -4.2 -- > /anhaai/ <anhai>

'go!

   //?a{sg}a[y]ay// -- > /asgaai/ <asgai>
V134c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{    }] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{    }] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe] + Comp[Obj]]]#

JS2; TS23[1],28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS24(<a>ii<y>iii)

V134c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + Pl]

'make us hear!'

//?a{šm}a{(?):ay:n:a?n// 2,1,3.4,5.2,5.3,12.1,13.3 --> /ašmaīnan/ <ašmainan>
V138a.e.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1]]]
R2.3, (+3.1) -->
\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root{ }]] * Vinf1[Sub[P1]]]
JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS25; P2.1,3,1,3,4

V138a.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (P2.2)

{ykr}; 'honor ye!'  
\[a(\overline{\text{wk}})\overline{V}(r)\overline{V}]/ 12.1,13.3 --> /aukar/ <aukar>

'bring ye up!'
\[a(\overline{\text{sk}})\overline{V}(k)\overline{V}]/ 9.3 --> /assik/ <asik>

'find ye!'
\[a(\overline{\text{sk}})\overline{V}(h)\overline{V}]/ 10.3,12.1 --> /aškaa/ <aška>

V138a.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv<v>vi (P5.3,9.3,11.1,12.1,13.2)

'bring ye over!'
\[a(\overline{\text{yd}})\overline{V}(y)\overline{V}n/ --> /adun/ <adun>

{ty}; 'bring ye!'  
\[a(\overline{\text{yt}})\overline{V}(y)\overline{V}n/ 13.3 --> /aitun/ <aitun>

{yd}; 'confess ye!'
\[a(\overline{\text{wd}})\overline{V}(y)\overline{V}n/ 13.3 --> /audun/ <audun>

'reach ye!'
\[a(\overline{\text{mt}})\overline{V}(y)\overline{V}n/ --> /amtun/ <amtun>

'go ye!'
\[a(\overline{\text{sg}})\overline{V}(y)\overline{V}n/ --> /asgun/ <asgun>
V138a.4. IS25 P1 --> <y>i<iV>iV<iV>v<n>v<iV>vi</n> (P9.3,13.2)

'destroy ye!'

//a{hr}V{b}:yV?n// 12.1 --> /ahribyun/ <ahribiun>

'put ye!'

//a{sm}V{m}:yV?n// 9.2 --> /assimyun/ <asimiun>
V138b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root[  ]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]]

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root[  ]] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Re1]]]]

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS25(<v>iv);
P2.1,-2.2,3.1,3.4,5.1,12.1

Cf the remarks under V6b.

V138b.1. Comp[{R^base2} & 3rd]

'calm ye him!'

//?a([nh]V{?};V*1::{i})// 5.3,11.1 --> /anhullii / <anhulH>

'instruct ye him!'

//?a([fr]V{g};V*1::{i})// 7s,+10.1 --> /aprešullii / <aprišulH>

V138b.5. Comp[{R^base2} & 1st]

'let ye me wait!'

//?a([nt]V{r};V*1::{i}y// 7s,+10.1 --> /anterullii; antrullii/ <antirulia,anturulia; antrulia>
V138c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[End + Pn + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Cau + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS28(where [1.1] --> ?); IS25(<V>1v); P2.1,3.1,3.4

V138c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

{ykr}; 'honor ye him!'

/// a(v[k]V[r]:V:1?// 7s,-10.1,12.1,13.3 --> /aukrui/ <aukrui>

'clothe ye him!'

/// a(t[1b]V[3]:V:i?// 7s,-10.1,12.1 --> /albšui/ <albšua>

'calm ye him!'

/// a(m[nh]V[?]:V:i?// 5.3,11.1,12.1 --> /anhui/ <anhuia>

'multiply ye him!'

/// a(m[np]V[5]:V:i?// 7s,+10.1,12.1 --> /anpešui/ <anpišua>

'bring ye him up!'

/// a(s[?]:V[k]:V:i?// 7s,7e --> /askui/ <askua>

'make ye him hear!'

/// a(s[m]:V[?]:V:i?// 5.3,11.1,12.1 --> /ašmu1/ <ašmuia>

'give ye him to drink!'

/// a(s[k]:V[y]:V:i?// 7s,+10.1,12.1 --> /aškeyui/ <aškeyua>

V138c.5. Comp[OM + 1st]

'clothe ye me!'

/// a(t[1b]V[8]:V:Vn// 7s,+10.1,12.1 --> /albšuun/ <albišun>
V138c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1] (P12.1)

'lead ye them!'

//?a{dr}V(k):VnhV?n// 7s,+10.1 --> /adrəkunnun; adərəkun hun /
     <adrikunun, adərəkunun; adrikunun>

'make ye them hear!'

//?a{šm}V(?):VnhV?n// 5.3,11.1 --> /ašmunnun/ <ašmunnun>

V138c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1] (P7s,12.1)

'clothe ye them(we)!'

//?a{lB}V(?):VnhI?n// ±10.1 --> /albešunnin, albešunnin /
     <albišunin, albešunin>

'instruct ye them(we)!!'

//?a{pr}V(?):VnhI?n// +10.1 --> /aprəšunnin/ <aprišunin>
V143a.

#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impa} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}()] + \text{Vinf}[\text{Sub}[2\text{nd} + \text{Fe}]]]\#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[\text{Vtheme}[\text{Impa} + \text{Fac} + \text{Root}()]][#

TS29; P2.1,3.1,12.1

V143a.1. Strong, incl weak I/2=3

'measure!'

//(?a[\text{Na}]V(z)) // 3.4,12.5 --> /andiz/ <andiz>

'think!'

/***/(h)a{\text{S}:}V(b) // --> /\text{ha}\text{\'shib}/ <ha\text{\'shib}>

'provide!'

/***/(z)a(w:)V(d) // 13.3 --> /\text{zauwid}/ <\text{zauid}>

'smite!'

/***/(t)a(\text{r}:t)V(p) // --> /\text{ta}\text{\'tib}/ <\text{tartip}>

'humble!'

//*[m)a{k:}V(k) // --> /\text{ma}\text{\'ki:k}/ <\text{makkik}>

'hasten!'

/***/(s)a(\text{r:h})V(b) // --> /\text{sa}\text{\'ri:b}/ <\text{sarhib}>

'free!'

/***/(p)a(r:)V(k) // --> /\text{par}:\text{ri:k}/ <\text{parik}> of mod [\text{bar}:\text{ex}]

'bless!' 275

'overthrow!'

/***/(k)a(\text{r:k})V(l) // --> /\text{ka}\text{\'zik}/ <\text{karkil}>

'ordain!'

/***/(t)a(\text{r:}\text{me})V(d) // --> /\text{ta}\text{\'mi:d}/ <\text{tarmid}>

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Vla43a.2. "2, incl weak I

'ask!'

//{š}a{?}V{1}// 2.8,13.3 --> /šaiyil/ <šail>

Vla43a.3. Weak 3, incl weak I

'blind!'

//{?}a{w}V{r}// 3.4,13.3 --> /auwar/ <auar>

'ascertain!'

//{b}a{šk}V{r}// --> /baškar/ <baškar>

'lead!'

//{d}a{b}V{r}// --> /dabar/ <dabar> cf mod [šad:ar]

'send!" 275

'cleanse!'

//{d}a{k}V{y}// 13.3 --> /dakkii/ <dakia> [dak:i:] 36

'purify!'

//{z}a{k}V{y}// 13.3 --> /zakkii/ <zakia>

'wail!'

//{n}a{nd}V{y}// 12.5,13.3 --> /nambii/ <nambia>

'praise!'

//{š}a{b}V{h}// 10.3 --> /šabbaa/ <šaba>

'make!'

//{š}a{w}V{y}// 13.3 twice --> /šauwii/ <šauia>
V143b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root( )] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root( )] + Vinfl[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS29

V143b.1. Comp[{R"basel"} & 3rd]

'make therein!'

//{§}a{w:}v{y}"b\'ii?// 2.1,3.1,12.1,13.3(twice) --> /šauwiibii/ <šauibH>
V143c.

V143c.1.  Comp[OM + 3rd] (P7s)

'bring him in!'

\{(?)a\{y:\}V\{1\}:i?\// 3.4,13.2,13.3 ~~ > /ailii/ <ailH>

'bring him!'

\{(?)a\{t:\}V\{y\}:i?\// 3.4,13.2 ~~ > /atyii/ <atiH>

'show to him!'

\{(h)a\{w:\}V\{y\}:i?\// 13.2,13.3 ~~ > /hauyii/ <hauiH>

'caress him!'

\{(h)a\{n:\}V\{n\}:i?\// +10.1,13.2 ~~ > /hanənii/ <hananH>

'put him in charge!'

\{(p)a\{k:\}V\{d\}:i?\// 13.2 ~~ > /pakdi/ <pakH> of mod [šadri:] 'send him!' 367

'protect him!'

\{(p)a\{rh\}V\{z\}:i?\// -10.1 ~~ > /parhzzii/ <parhziH>

'raise him up!'

\{(k)a\{?\}V\{m\}:i?\// 2.8,13.2,13.3 ~~ > /kaimii/ <kaimH> of mod [še:li:] 'ask him!' 307

V143c.2.  Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe] (P7s)

'arrange it!'

\{(s)a\{d:\}V\{r\}:V?\// 13.2 ~~ > /sadraa/ <sadrH>

'protect her!'

\{(p)a\{rh\}V\{z\}:V?\// +10.1 ~~ > /parhəzaa/ <parhiza>
V143c.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s)

'teach me!'  
+IS21<i>i][1]  
\{/?a{1;}V[p]:i/Vn\} // 3.4,13.2 --> /alpin, alpan/  
  <alpin, alpan>

'heal me!'  
\{/?a{s;}V[y]:Vn\} // 3.4,13.2 --> /asyan/ <asian>

'lift me!'  
\{/d)a{1;}V[y]:Vn\} // 13.2 --> /dalyan/ <dalian>

'show to me!'  
+IS21<i>i][1]  
\{/h)a{w;}V[y]:i/Vn\} // 13.2,13.3 --> /hauyn, hauyan/  
  <hauyn, hauyan>

'caress me!'  
\{/h)a{n;}V{n}:Vn\} // +10.1,13.2 --> /hanenun/ <hananan>

'free me!'  
\{/p)a{r;}V[k]:Vn\} // 13.2 --> /parlan/ <parlan>

'accept me!'  
\{/k)a{h;}V{l}:Vn\} // 13.2 --> /kablan/ <kablan>

'save me!'  
\{/Ş)a{wz}V[b]:Vn\} // +10.1,13.3 --> /şauşban, şauşban/  
  <şauşban, şauşban>

V143c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + P1]

'provide them!'  
\{/z)a{w;}V[d]:nhV?n\} // 7e,7s,13.2,13.3 --> /zauqinun/  
  <zauqinun>

'cover them!'  
\{/k)a{s;}V[y]:nhV?n\} // 5.2 --> /kasiinun/ <kasiinun>

'guard them!'  
\{/n)a{t;}V[r]:nhV?n\} // 7e,7s,13.2 --> /natriinun/  
  <natriinun>
'put them in charge!'

\[
\text{\pm a[k:] V(d): nhV?n} \quad 7e, 7s, 13.2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{pakdinnun/}\text{pakdinun}
\]

V143c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + P1]

'blind them(fe)!!'

\[
\text{\pm a[w:] V(r): nhi?n} \quad 3.4, 7e, 7s, 13.2, 13.3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{aurinnin/}\text{aurinin}
\]

'deafen them(fe)!!'

\[
\text{\pm a[r:] V(\$): nhi?n} \quad 7e, 7s, 13.2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{tar\$innin/}\text{tar\$inin}
\]

'confuse them(fe)!!'

\[
\text{\pm a[g:] V(\$): nhi?n} \quad 7e, 7s, 13.2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{\$ag\$innin/}\text{\$ag\$inin, \$ag\$inen}
\]

'save them(fe)!!'

\[
\text{\pm a(\$wz) V(b): nhi?n} \quad 7e, 7s, +10.1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{\$auzbinnin, \$auzbinnin/}\text{\$auzbinin, \$auzbinin}
\]

'make them(fe)!!'

\[
\text{\pm a[w:] V(y): nhi?n} \quad 5.2, 13.3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{\$auwiinin/}\text{\$auinin}
\]

V143c.10. Comp[OM + 1st + P1]

'heal us!'

\[
\text{\pm a[s:] V(y): n:a?n} \quad 3.4, 5.2, 13.1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{assinnan/asinan}
\]

'purify us!'

\[
\text{\pm a[k:] V(y): n:a?n} \quad 5.2, 13.1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{zakkinan/}\text{zakinan}
\]

'free us!'

\[
\text{\pm a[r:] V(k): n:a?n} \quad 7e#, 7s, 13.2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{parkinnan/parkinan}
\]

'raise us up!'

\[
\text{\pm a[?:] V(m): n:a?n} \quad 2.8, 7e, 7s, 13.2, 13.3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{kaiminnan/}\text{kaiminan}
\]

'save us!'

\[
\text{\pm a(\$wz) V(b): n:a?n} \quad 7e, 7s, +10.1, 13.3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{\$auzbinnan, \$auzbinnan/\$auzbinan, \$auzbinan}
\]
V144a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]#
R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root( )] + Vinf1[Sub[Fe]]]#
JS2; TS23[1], 29; IS24<ai<yi<i; P2.1, 12.1, 13.3

V144a.1. Weak 3, incl weak 1

'bring!'

//{t}a{t}a{y}:y// 3.4, 5.3 --> /attaa/ <atai>

'praise!'

//{b}a{b}:a{h}:y// 7s, 9.3, 13.2 --> /šabbai/ <šabai>
V148a.

Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1]]]
R2.3, (+3.1) -->

Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root{ } ] + Vinf1[Sub[P1]]]
JS2; TS29; IS25; P2.1,3.1,12.1

The system of cross-reference explained under V6a applies here likewise.

V148a.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv (P2.2)

'do ye good!'
4 /[a\{\text{xt}\}]V\{p\}:V// 3,4,13.3 --> /autip/ <autip> [ot:ef]57

'ascertain ye!'
/\{b\}a\{\text{sk}\}V\{r\}:V// --> /baškar/ <baškar>

'humble ye!'
/\{m\}a\{\text{k:}\}V\{k\}:V// --> /makkik/ <makik>

'bring ye down!'
/\{s\}a\{\text{r:}\}V\{h\}:V// 10.3 --> /sarraa/ <sara>

'praise ye!'
/\{\text{s}\}a\{\text{bl}\}V\{h\}:V// 10.3 --> /šabbaa/ <šaba>

V148a.2. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv?>v

'arrange ye!'
/\{s\}a\{d:\}V\{r\}:V?// 7s,9.3,13.2 --> /sadruu/ <sadru>

V148a.3. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv?<n>v (P5.3,9.3,11.1,13.2)

'bring ye!'
/\{?\}a\{t:\}V\{y\}:V?n// 3.4 --> /attun/ <atun>

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'cleanse ye!'  
/{d}a{k:}V(y):V?n/ \(\rightarrow\) /dakkun/ <dakun> cf. mod [gab:on]
'choose ye!' 353

'lift ye!'  
/{d}a{l:}V(y):V?n/ \(\rightarrow\) /dallun/ <dalun>

'cover ye!'  
/{k}a{s:}V(y):V?n/ \(\rightarrow\) /kassun/ <kasun>

'make ye!'  
/{$}a{w:}V(y):V?n/ 13.3 \(\rightarrow\) /šauwun/ <šauun, šaun>

V148a.4. IS25 P1 \(\rightarrow\) <y>i<V>iV<?>v<n>vi

'do ye good!'  
\(\frac{1}{7}\)/{?}a{w:}V(p):yV?n/ 3.4,9.3,13.2,13.3 \(\rightarrow\) /autipyun/ <autipion>
#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinfl[Sub[Pl]
 + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS29; IS25(<V>iv)
  Cf the remarks under V6b.

V148b.5. Comp[(R"base2) & lst]

'reveal ye to me!'

//{g)a{1;}V{1}:V*1::iy/ 2.1,-2.2,3.1,5.1,7s,+10.1,
13.2 --> /galëlullii/
<galilulìa>
V148c.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Fac + Root{ }]] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl] + Comp[Obj]]]

JS2; TS29; IS25(<V>iv); P2.1,3,1,12.1

V148c.1. Comp[OM + 3rd]

'do ye him good!'

//{?}a{wt}V(p);V:i?/ 3.4,7s,±10.1,13.3 --> /autêpui, autpui/
   <autipui, autpuia>
   [ofu:y]57

'heal ye it!'

//{?}a{s:}V(y);V:i?/ 3.4,7s,13.2 --> /asuyi/ <asiuia>

'bring ye him!'

//{?}a{t:}V(y);V:i?/ 3.4,7s,13.2 --> /atyui/ <atiuia>

'show ye to him!'

//{h}a{w:}V(y);V:i?/ 7s,13.2,13.3 --> /nauyui/ <hauiuia>

'make ye it live!'

//{h}a{y:}V(y);V:i?/ 7s,-10.1,13.2,13.3 --> /haiyui/ <haiuia>

'caress ye him!'

//{h}a{n:}V(n);V:i?/ 7s,±10.1,13.2 --> /hanênuí, haniuí/
   <haninuia, haniuia>

'provide ye him!'

//{z}a{w:}V(d);V:i?/ 7s,13.2,13.3 --> /zaudui/ <zauduia>

'cover ye him!'

//{k}a{s:}V(y);V:i?/ 7s,13.2 --> /kasyui/ <kasiuia>

'guard ye it!'

//{n}a{t:}V(r);V:i?/ 7s,13.2 --> /nårui/ <n.nrui>
'satiate ye him!'  
//{s}a{b:}V{?}:V:i?// 5.3,11.1 --> /sabbui/ <sauvia>

'raise ye it up!'  
//{k}a{?:}V{m}:V:i?// 2.8,7s,13.2,13.3 --> /kaimui/ <kaumuiia>

'approach ye him!'  
//{k}a{r:}V{b}:V:i?// 7s,13.2 --> /karbui/ <karbuiia>

'praise ye him!'  
//{š}a{b:}V{h}:V:i?// 7s,+9.3,-10.1,13.2 --> /šabbui/ <šauvia>

'rouse ye him!'  
//{r}a{Nd}V{d}:V:i?// 7s,+10.1,12.5 --> /randødui/ <randiduiia>

V148c.5. Comp[OM + 1st] (P7s,13.2)  
'cover ye me!'  
//{k}a{s:}V{y}:V:n// --> /kasyuun/ <škasiun>

'free ye me!'  
//{p}a{r:}V{k}:V:n// --> /parkuun/ <parkun>

V148c.6. Comp[OM + 3rd + Pl] (P7s,13.2)  
'teach ye them!'  
//{?}a{1:}V{p}:V:nh?n// 3.4 --> /alpunnun/ <alpunun>

'guard ye them!'  
//{n}a{t:}V{r}:V:nh?n// --> /na̱trunun/ <na̱trunun>

V148c.7. Comp[OM + 3rd + Fe + Pl]  
'free ye them(Fe)!'  
//{p}a{r:}V{k}:V:nh?n// 7s,13.2 --> /pargunnin/ <parkunin>
V153a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Pe]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->
#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Root{ }]]#

TS26; P2.1.3.1

V153a.1. Strong, incl nI
'be planted!'

//Vt{ng}V{b}// -5.4,7e --> /itinsib/ <etinsib>

V153a.2. Weak I, except nI
'be supported!'

//Vt{sm}V{k}// 2.6,12.1 --> /istmik/ <estmik>

V153a.3. Weak 3
'be banished!'

//Vt{gl}V{y}// -5.4,7e,13.3 --> /itigliei/ <etiglia>

'be blotted out!'

//Vt{kp}V{r}// -5.4,7e --> /itikpar/ <etikpar>

V153a.4. Doubly weak
'be bound!'

//Vt{?s}V{r}// 7e,8.2,12.1 --> /istar/ <estar>

'humble thyself!'

//Vt{dn}V{y}// 5.4,13.3 --> /idnii/ <ednia>

'be heard!'

//Vt{šm}V{?}// 2.6,10.3,12.1 --> /ištmaa/ <eštma>

'free thyself!'

//Vt{šr}V{y}// 2.6,132.1,13.3 --> /ištirii/ <eštria>
V154a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Root[ ]]]
+ Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Pe]]]#

R2.3, -3.1 -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Root[ ]]] + Vinfl[Sub[Pe]]]#

JS2; TS23[1], 26; TS24(<a>ii<y>iii)

V154a.1. Weak 3

'be restrained!'

//vt{k1}a(y):ay// 2.1, 3.1, 5.3, -5.4, 7e, 13.3 --> /itiklaai/
<etiklai>
V158a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + Pl]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->
#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Root(  )] + Vinf1[Sub[Pl]]]#
JS2; TS26; IS25; P2.1,3.1,-5.4

V158a.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv (P2.2)

'be ye baptized!'
//Vt[sb]V{?}V// 2,6,10,3,12,1 --> /istbaa/ <estba>
'rely ye!'      
//Vt[rh]V{s}V// 7e --> /itirhis/ <etirhis>

V158a.3. IS25cPl --> <V>iv<v>n>vi (P5.3,7e,69.3,11.1,13.2)

'be ye banished!'
//Vt[gl]V{y}V{n}V// --> /itiglun/ <etiglun>
'be ye called!'
//Vt[kr]V{y}V{n}V// --> /itikrun/ <etikrun>
V163a.

\[ \text{#Word} \left[ \text{Vtheme} \left[ \text{Impa} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root} \{ \} \right] \right. \]
\[ \left. + \text{Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe]]}]\# \right] \]

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

\[ \text{#Word} \left[ \text{Vtheme} \left[ \text{Impa} + \text{Ref1} + \text{Pas} + \text{Cau} + \text{Root} \{ \} \right] \right. \]
\[ \left. \text{TS26,27,28(where [1.1] --> ?)} \right] \]

V163a.1. ?3

'flee!'

//\text{Vt?a{zh}a{}}?// 2.1,3.1,3.4,10.3,12.1 --> /itazhaa/
<etazha>
V163b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2: TS26,28(where [1.1] --> ?)

V163b.1. Comp[{R"base2" & 1st]

'tappear to him!'

/\Vt?a{Hz}V{y}*1:1i?/ 2.1,3.1,3.4,12.1(twice),13.3 -->
/itahziilii/  
<etahziilH>
V168a.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
         + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + P1]]]#
R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Cau + Root{ }]
         + Vinf1[Sub[P1]]]#

JS2; TS26, 27, 28 (where [1.1] --> ?); IS25

V168a.1. IS25 P1 --> <V>iv

'sunder yourselves!'

// Vt?a(pr)a(§) V/ 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.4, 12.1 --> /itapraś/
<etapraš>
V173a.

Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root[  ]]] + Vinf[Sub[2nd + Fe]]]#
R2.3, (+3,1) -->
Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root[  ]]]#
TS26,27 unless marked,29; P2.1,3,1,12.1

V173a.1. Strong, incl 2=3

'be destroyed!'
//Vt[h]a[Nb]a[1]// -5.4,12.5 --> /ithambal/ <ethambal>

'found a family!'
//Vt[k]a[n:]a[n]// -5.4 --> /itkannan/ <etkanan>

'have mercy!'  
//Vt[r]a[h:]a[m]// -5.4 --> /itrahham/ <etraham>

'be magnified!'
//Vt[r]a[wr]a[b]// -5.4,13.3 --> /itraurab/ <etraurab>

V173a.2. SI

'save thyself!'
//Vt[q]a[wz]a[b]// 2.6,13.3 --> /ištazæzæ/ <eštazæzæ>

V173a.3. y3 (-TS27; P-5.4,13.3)

'separate thyself!'  
//Vt[b]a[r:]V[y]// --> /itbarrii/ cf <utbaria> 'and separate thyself!'

'conceal thyself!'
//Vt[k]a[s:]V[y]// --> /itkassii/ <etkasia>

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Doubly weak (-TS27; P13.3)

'cleanse thyself!'
//Vt(d)a{k:}V(y)// 5.4 --> /iddakkii/ <edakia>

'hide thyself!'
//Vt(t)a{š:}V(y)// 5.4 --> /ittaššii/ <etašia>

'talk!'
//Vt(s)a{y:}V(y)// 2.6 --> /ištaiyii/ <eštaia>
V173b.

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe] + Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ }]
+ Vinf1[Comp[Ec1[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS26,29; P2.1,2.6,3.1,12.1(twice),1#3.3(twice)

V173b.6. Comp[[R"base2] & 3rd + P1]
'talk to them'!

//Vt{§}a{y:}V{y}+;:hV?n// --> /ištaiyiilhun/ <eštaiilhun>

V173b.10. Comp[[R"base2] & 1st + P1]
'talk to us'!

//Vt{§}a{y:}V{y}+;:a?n// --> /ištaiyiilan/ <eštaiilan>
V178a.

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{  }]
+ Vinfl[Sub[2nd + Pe + Pl]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

\#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Refl + Pas + Fac + Root{  }]
+ Vinfl[Sub[Pl]]]#

JS2; TS26,27 unless marked, 29; IS25; P2.1,3.1,12.1

The system of cross-reference explained under V6a
applies here likewise.

V178a.1. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv (P2.2)

'consider ye!!'
\[/Vt{h}a{s}:a{b}:V/  -5.4 --> /ithaššab/ <ethašab>

'be ye careful!!'
\[/Vt{z}a{h}:a{r}:V/  2.6 --> /izdahhar/ <ezdahar>[ezdahar] 133

'be ye blotted out!!'
\[/Vt{k}a{p}:a{r}:V/  +5.4 --> /ikkappar, itkappar/
   <ekapar, etkapar>

V178a.3. IS25 Pl --> <V>iv<?>vnvi (P-5.4,9.3,13.2)

'prove yourselves!!'
\[/Vt{b}a{h}:a{r}:V?n//  7s --> /itbahrunt/ <etbahrunt>

'separate yourselves!!'
- TS27
\[/Vt{b}a{r}:V{y}:V?n//  5.3,11.1 --> /itbarrunt/ <etbarunt>

'conceal yourselves!!'
- TS27
\[/Vt{k}a{s}:V{y}:V?n//  5.3,11.1 --> /itkassun/ <etakasun>

'estrange yourselves!!'
- TS27
\[/Vt{n}a{kr}V{y}:V?n//  5.3,11.1 --> /itnakrun/ <etakrun>

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'talk ye!

-TS27

//Vt{S}a{y:}V{y}{V?n} // 2.6,5.3,11.1,13.3 --> /iʃtaiyun/
</eʃtaiun>

V178a.4. IS25 P1 --> <y>i<v>iv<v>n>v<vi (P-5.4,9.3,11.1)

'be ye careful!'

1

//Vt{z}a{h:}a{r}{V?n} // 2.6 --> /izdahharyun/ <ezdahariun>

'have ye mercy!'

//Vt{r}a{h:}a{m}{V?n} --> /itrakhamyun/ of <utrakhamiun>

'and have ye mercy!'
V178b.

```
#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ ] }
   + Vinf1[Sub[2nd + Fe + PI] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

R2.3, (+3.1) -->

#Word[Vtheme[Impa + Ref1 + Pas + Fac + Root{ ] }
   + Vinf1[Sub[PI] + Comp[Ecl[Rel]]]]#

JS2; TS26,27,29; IS25(<V>iv)

Of the remarks under V6b.

V178b.5. Comp[{'R"base2'} & 1st]

"be ye careful for me!"

/Vt(z)a{h:}a{r}:V*1:iiy// 2.1,-2.2,2.6,3.1,5.1,7s,
12.1(thrice),13.2 -->
/izdahrulii/
<ezdahrulia>
```
NOTES

1) < > enclose orthographic spellings. Cf #5.4, #8.

2) For the results of these trips, cf mainly Drower 1962.

3) "Rule chain" in this analysis \(\text{\textit{Rule}} \text{\textit{Chain}}\) corresponds to "rule row" of Hockett 1966, while his "rule chain" corresponds to "full rule chain" of this analysis (cf below). Hockett 1966:188,195ff discusses the properties of rule rows and chains.

4) The quotation marks enclosing e.g. Gtheme in M22 are devoid of morphological significance, as is the underlining of certain symbols (e.g. Pas and Root in the domination of M27). Cf #3.2.3 and #5.4.

5) The term "functor" was adapted from Hockett 1963:264.

6) For linearization in the sense just described cf also Hockett 1966:192f. Note incidentally that the term "linearization" as employed in the present analysis is not synonymous with Chafe's use of the same term in Chafe 1966a: 136ff, in which see note 38 below.

7) Indices are in particular not to be confused with representational superscripts referring to a condition; cf the discussion in #6.3. Such superscripts are similar to indices in format only. The specifications indicated by the conditions of the former are immediately programmed as part of the representation so superscripted, not as adjunct
sets of instructions carried along with said representation during its subsequent derivation.

Incidentally, Joseph Greenberg suggests it might be interesting to explore the affinities existing between indices as elaborated in the present work and the subscripts elaborated by Harman 1963. The present author has not studied Harman's proposals in depth, but two cursory comments might be made. (i) Whereas indices are adjuncts to representations, Harman's subscripts seem to be adjuncts to represents. (ii) The claim of Chomsky 1965:210 note 4 that Harman's subscriptive system is "far richer than that to which the term 'phrase structure grammar' has been universally applied ..." in all probability would not hold with reference to the indicial system of the present analysis. Cf the remarks at the end of §3.2.1(iv) below.

8) Note however that no condition of M39 is contravened by [B]'s specifications.

9) Here and throughout §3.2 formal labels introduced by the M-rules will be informally compared with suggestive conventional linguistic labels. These latter (here "proclitics" and "enclitics") are devoid of formal significance, however. In this vein of the discussion in Bach 1964:50ff.

10) M49 and M50 are not bona fide rules but serve merely to corral all Suf (cf "suffix") specifications together.
11) The term "authorities" will be used throughout the analysis to refer to Nöldeke 1964, Drower and Macuch 1963, and Macuch 1965 taken as a group. Cf #1.2.

12) "Mandaic" will often be used in lieu of "Classical Mandaic" as long as there is no danger of ambiguity.

13) Its complexity, or more precisely the impact of such complexity on its format, makes M26 an ideal example in #6.8.

14) In explanation of the qualification "any digit < 1", the ordinative glossed 'one hundred' is expressed by the morpheme corresponding to 'hundred' alone, hence as a special case of {0theme} expanding to {0lex} alone.
15) One motivation for choosing some of these labels was the desire to avoid acronymous homonymy in order to form an unambiguous series of Theme and Infl names (Atheme, Ėtheme, Ėtheme, etc; Dinfl, Einfl, Ninfl, etc). Hence e.g. the perversity of calling cardinal numbers "ordinative"! Parenthetically, Mandaic oridal numbers are formally deordinative epithets (built on Ėtheme[0theme + Esuf], M21).

16) For further illustration of points (i) and (ii), cf esp §3.3.3. Parenthetically, the forms glossing 'son' and 'daughter' are formalized as epithets rather than as nouns since they are built on the same gender-variable stem (§3.5.8.1). The same holds for several other kinship terms.

17) Cf note 8.

18) Cf Moscati 1964:127ff, where it will be seen that the "tense or aspect" question is one of the most disputed in Semitology.

19) For these abbreviatory references to Nöldeke 1964 and Macuch 1965, see §4.

20) Expansion to null is prohibited. See §6.3(iii).

21) I.e. in {Ref1 + Pas} {Ref1} may be said to "determine" {Pas} in the sense of Hjelmslev 1963:35. Semantically, however, the case of {1b} seems to be exceptional in that a perusal of the Dictionary shows that for the majority of roots, corresponding {Pas} and {Ref1 + Pas} participles do not differ in gloss.
22) "etpeel, afel, pael, ettafal, ethpaal" are traditional terms of Aramaic linguistics and are in form imprecise transcriptions of the "unmarked", viz third person singular subject perfective, forms of the relevant conjugations built on the root {p\_1} 'work'. This usage in turn was borrowed from traditional Arabic grammar. "qal" is adopted from Hebrew grammar in the present analysis in lieu of the Aramaic "peal", which was deemed visually liable to confusion with "pael".

For the semanticity etc of general Semitic {Mea}, cf Brockelmann 1961:504-44.

23) Hockett 1963:153f. Cf also \#3.2.2.

24) For the notational differences "Root" vs "root" and "Base" vs "base", cf \#5.5.


26) For orig *{?nh}, of the cognates adduced DsubANH.

27) The informal use of "stem" in this section is wider than its formal definition in \#3.5.8.1.

28) From \[\text{SMA} A\] //IV\_IVy// via P3.1(twice),9.3,13.3.

29) It cannot of course be stated in a black and white way at just what point a rule's conditions would qualify as "encumbered with idiosyncratic information" of the ilk in question. Perhaps such a point is nearly reached in M39, whose conditions jointly specify eight individual roots and six individual bases.
30) For a detailed suggestion of how such explication might be formalized, cf Katz 1964.

31) In this latter example the root change {hz?} <-- {hzy} is due to the action of LS5.

32) There is a facultative exception to this in certain participial constructions (cf N231f) which, however, do not provide a counter-instance to cond (a)[1] of R3.1 since the said condition requires that {1st} immed precede {Pe}, while in the participial constructions in question this sequencing is reversed by the action of R1.5.

For the general Semitic gender-neutrality of the first person, cf Bergsträsser 1963:7.

33) Cf the frequency criterion in Greenberg 1966:64ff. This monograph comprises what is doubtless the best up-to-date treatment of the concepts "marked" and "unmarked".

34) It will be noted that the features employed do not in every case correspond to classical Jakobsonian features as e.g. presented in Jakobson, Fant, and Halle 1963. No claim of universality is made for the features formalized in the present analysis. In this vein of the immed following discussion.

35) In this vein of Harms 1966.
35a) It is perhaps never possible to formalize all interesting aspects of a linguistic system within one and the same grammar. Indeed, equally valid types of formalization are doubtless often mutually exclusive with regard to certain types of linguistic phenomena. Within the present analysis, for example, the unmarked morphophonemic stem of the qal Pf is //I2a3// via rule chain M30,45,(Pf),{I,2,3},Ls6,TS25,39. Phonemically for strong roots, however, //I2a3// answers to the doublets /I2a3/ and /Ii23/, the choice depending on the differential action of P7s and P7e; for examples of such doublets contrast resp ex 3 (/gтар/) and ex 2 (/пиkд/) of #3.6.17. But although the solution of this analysis, i.e. that of P7s and P7e, is in the mind of the author perhaps maximally insightful, it is nonetheless true that just because of the solution formalized the neat phonemic doublet system /I2a3/ and /Ii23/ is not integrated within the grammar as a linguistic phenomenon sui generis, and proportionally much bona fide structural characterization of Mandaic is left unstated. This particular case was pointed out to me by Joseph Greenberg.

36) This use of X and Y is actually a special case of the general symbological use of W, X, Y, Z as variables. Cf #6.7.4.
37) The label "semiconsonant" was adapted, perhaps clumsily, from Hockett 1963:94. Since any feature-column containing [+co] will also contain [-vo] but not necessarily conversely (cf. rules C1 and B5 in §7.4 and §7.3 resp), it may have been more appropriate to choose labels intimating less and more inclusivity resp. In this sense "consonant" and "semiconsonant" resp work against the grain.

38) A special case of this isomorphism, not illustrable in the verbal system, involves the symbolization of categories (§3.5.1(b)). E.g. M-derivation of the Pcl /ab/ 'in, by' is in part via rule chain M3,16,29,39,L whose subchain M39,L renders "Rlex" which linearizes to "Rlex"[\text{R"\text{base} (R"\text{basel})}]

\[
\text{R"base} \\
\text{\{R"basel}}
\]

TS10 and LS6 then resp symbolize \{R"lex\} and \{R"basel\} as //a// and //b//, which TS39 trivially synthesizes to //ab/>. From this example may be gleaned the fol general point regarding the symbolization of categories. The sequential isomorphism of the S-representation is storable in a straightforward manner only with the linearized model of the corresponding M-representation. This is so in that only after linearization do the relevant category (here \{R"lex\}) and its morphemic exponent (here \{R"basel\}) occur in the requisite left-to-right sequence.

The positioning function of §3.5.5 might be compared with the "linearization" of Chafe 1966a:136ff. Cf. also note 6 above.
39) The term "figura" was adapted from Hjelmslev 1963:41ff.

40) To be fully accurate reference should not be made to a "microsegment dominated by ..." but rather to a "microsegment whose S-string represents dominations of ...". The same holds in the case of suffix immed below.

41) "weak" and "strong" are conventional terms of Semitic linguistics, whereas "gizra" is adopted from traditional Hebrew grammar. All three terms have approximately the meaning $\#\#\#$ formally assigned them here.

42) The change y3 --> ?3 is due to the action of LS5.

43) There are no w3 verbs.

44) "$\phi$ Sub[Pl]" in the former rule corresponds to "$\phi$ Sub" in the latter in the fol way. The import of either rule is that the forms specified by (c) be suffixless. In the case of TS23 this is satisfactorily covered by specifying "$\phi$ Sub[Pl]". But in the case of TS24 the condition stated in this form would have the undesirable consequence of including certain suffixless forms amongst the suffixed, since forms with Sub[1st + Pl] fail to meet the condition "$\phi$ Sub[Pl]" and are nevertheless suffixless in view of the fact that [1st + Pl] is encoded $\phi$ Impf as a prefix by the joint action of R1.2 and IS1. On the other hand, after R1.2 has applied to relevant Impf forms, the only non-Obj suffixes capable of remaining in the Impf paradigm are dominated by transformationally derived node Sub". Hence the condition "$\phi$ Sub" in TS24 serves the same effective purpose as does "$\phi$ Sub[Pl]" in TS23.
45) An example is \{hwy\} 'show'. Cf the +Cau/+Fac doublets under V11a.9 and V21a.3, resp. The +Fac forms do not comprise fully corresponding -Cau paradigms in the intended sense since +Fac is a linguistic entity above and beyond -Cau.

46) An example might be \{śkh\} 'find' whose qal, limited to Pas Par forms, glosses 'be found'. Hence the causative sense of the +Cau paradigm seems synchronically defunct.

47) N212nl does explicitly recognize the interpretative ambiguity in question with reference to the Persian-borrowed forms for 'measure' discussed above. He remarks, however, that if an imperative form were attested the ambiguity would be resolved. The present author cannot understand how, since the formal homonymy discussed covers all paradigms. In fact, an imperative form has come to light since Nöldeke's day; see V143a.1 [new word] /andiz/ 'measure!' and DsubANDZ. This may be compared for the respects in question with the clear Cau Impa /apriš/ 'instruct!' under V133a.1. Incidentally, the majority of relevant +Cau interpretations by Nöldeke and Macuch seem to be motivated by the presence in other Semitic languages of clearly causative cognates. This does not of course impugn the decision taken here to reanalyze such forms as +Fac for the reasons adduced.

48) An IS-figura is coterminous with a position-tagged symbolization. Cf esp #6.4.
49) It would have been possible to push the cutting even further, however, if the portmanteau device had not been employed. E.g. \(<y>i of \{XXX\} \{Fe + P1\} (IS23) and \(<y>i of \{P1\} (IS25) might have been formally identified.

50) E.g. the figurae analyzed out might be compared from language to language from the point of view both of cognition and of constructional comparability of their containing affixes.

51) "realizate, realization, realize" were adapted from Lamb 1964. Indeed, the general use of "-ate" and "-ation" as input and output suffixes rep was borrowed from Lamb's stratificational terminology.

52) However, an S-terminal string is not isomorphic with its corresponding stage A' string if the P' of a cooccurrent lexeme has specified some idiosyncratic phonological mutation not implemented through a F-rule. See #3.3.3 and the discussion and examples there adduced.

53) For the terms "onset, interlude, coda" cf Fockett 1963:85f.

54) In all cases of this latter subtype the relevant rule happens to explicitly mention the realizate's radicality. Cf also P4.2.

55) Adapted from Trager and Smith 1966:59.

56) N30 \(\#\) in effect states the conditions of P2.3.
57) The ordinative /tšaa/ 'nine' is orthographically represented by either <tša> or <etša>, this latter implying at least facultative phonetic V-prothesis (#8.2.4(1), 9.7). Indeed, the mod word for 'nine' is [eš:a], which Ma20 qualifies as "the only original Nom. word, in which the sound [e] occurs". The point is that if further phonological analysis should justify or require the postulation of doublets /tšaa, itšaa/ for 'nine', then at some post-prothetic stage the recursivity of the rule in question (viz P2.6 = 8.2) would have ceased, since otherwise we would expect */ištāa/.

58) Though pre-P9.1 effacement is never entire, radical K's may be deleted by earlier P-rules, e.g. P3.4, 5.3. Cf also the convention for radical tag deletion in #3.6.5.

59) Although deletion of radical tags by the present rule has been formalized in this analysis as an explication of a certain qualitative transition in the P-rules, viz the loss in phonological relevance of radical information, the analysis is not homogeneous in this general respect, i.e. in marking loss in relevance by some sort of deletion rule. For example, cond (a) of P12.4 is the last P-rule to require morphological information regarding a phonological entity (spec whether or not a given //ā// symbolizes a domination of Vtheme), and yet the loss in relevance of this kind of information for the subsequent phonemic analysis is in no way explicitly marked/. In fact, what is presupposed for the proper application of a rule like P12.4 is that a given
phonological string always be accompanied by a corresponding morphological tree, with at least some of the derivational relations between the two marked. However, when such morphological information ceases to be of relevance there is no deletion but mere dissociation of the phonological and morphological levels. Similarly, however, since by hypothesis of the present analysis phonological radicals are for the most part transduced in a one-to-one way from lexical radicals by LS6, it should be quite feasible to replace e.g. cond (A) of P9.3 by "<I2" , just in the same way that e.g. cond (a) of P10.4 stipulates k <= 2nd. In other words, instead of transducing lexical into phonological radicals by hypostatizing radical tags and then treating these latter as bona fide phonological elements eventually subject to phonological deletion by P9.1, it ought to be just as satisfactory to make simple reference to a segment's associated lexical (radical) symbolize even as cond (a) of P10.4 and cond (A) of P12.4 make reference to associated morphological symbolizes. However, the issues at stake are not fully clear to the author at this writing.

60) These level markers are only intermittently employed, esp to lend clarity to the format of certain sections or to avoid ambiguity. Particularly sparse is recourse toplerematic { }, which is frequently employed to set off a focal M-entity from its morphological environs.

61) Cf e.g. Wang 1967:100ff.
62) The use of / sketched in this paragraph is a special case of its truth-functional employment, discussed in #6.7.3.

63) The term "column" is used, despite the fact that in the normal case constituent features are written in a row, in view of the columnal arrangement of features in the matrix of Fig 4 (#3.5.2). Moreover, a graphically columnal arrangement is in fact employed in e.g. P2.6 (see #§6.8).

64) Cf N1-13, Ma9-26, which also include a good deal of comparative and historical data. For the diacritical pointing of Mandaic letters to represent foreign sounds, cf N2f and Ma12.

65) The transliteration employed by the Dictionary and Macuch differs from that presented here in that <H, t, e, s, k, D> of the present analysis = their <h, t, c, s, q, d> resp. Nöldeke uses a Hebrew transliteration.

66) For excellent arguments in favor of the syllabic interpretation of Semitic scriptio defectiva, see Gelb 1963:147-53.

67) There are no word-final short vowel phonemes. Cf #3.6.24.2(viii).

68) N8 makes similar inferences about a similar set of nonverbal forms. In relation to the sporadic appearance - low intensity hypothesis, corresponding syllables of the modern language are for the most part unstressed. The phonemic status of θ is justified in #3.6.24.3(i).
69) Cf e.g. Hoenigswald 1965:4f.

70) For an example of this latter case, of the pronunciation [ánat:en] ascribed to <anatin> in Ma138. <anatin> is later (Ma154) parenthesized as hypothetical.

71) Modern Mandaic is essentially a language of the hearth with no independent literature. When it is written, spelling rules are devised in an ad hoc manner on the basis of the classical language. Conversely, what is here contrasted with "modern" as "traditional" phonetics really has no independent existence aside from the literature in whose reading it is realized. This is an important point to note because a good deal of confusion can be overcome when it is realized that we will be dealing in this section with three distinct linguistic phenomena involving only two distinct languages. The two languages are Classical Mandaic (the object of this work) and its (perhaps not linear) descendant Modern Mandaic. The three linguistic phenomena referred to are the hypothized phonology of the classical language, the phonetics of the modern language as reported by Macuch, and the reading rules (= traditional pronunciation) of the classical language, the phonetics of which are by and large identical with those of the modern language.

72) The following notational differences from Macuch's presentation should be noted. His [t, s, q] = [t, s, k] of the present analysis. His notations for vocalic and (semi)consonantal length, [V] and [KK] resp, are in the
present analysis rendered uniformly [V:] and [K:] resp.

73) This development in all probability antedates the Classical Mandaic period, since such stop:fricative allophony is common to all Aramaic languages, and perhaps even to North-West Semitic. Cf Moscati 1964:57.

74) The fronting /a/ --> [æ] involved is rather probably due to Persian influence.

75) Note that while /i/ of ex 36 corresponds to [e] or [i:], /u/ of ex 42 corresponds to [o] or [o:]. The former state of affairs is expected on the basis of §9.5, whereas the latter state of affairs is not. However, this secondary lengthening of [o] to [o:] is systematic, and ordered rules would be called for to integrate this and similar epiphenomena with the provisions of §9.5 and each other.

76) Cf the Akkadian /VK:/-/V:K/ free variation, which however is systemic. See Reiner 1966:45f.

77) The mod language does, however, continue the alternation between its counterparts of Sub {1st + Pl} allomorphs 2 and 4 under conditions quite analogous to those of the classical language. Cf §3.5.9"IS1" and ex 120.