

Basic History:

- Multiple historical attempts to "find" Hebrew:
 - Greek Historian, Herodotus [6 B.C.E.]
 - Mongol Emperor, Akbar Khan [1500's]
 - German Emperor, Frederick the Second [1200's]
 - King James IV of Scotland [1400's]
- Holidays, languages, and religions were without a source.
- Modern Indo-European Languages:
 - Latin/Greek: Slavic, Baltic, German
 - East Semetic/Northwest Semetic
 - Middle Semetic: Moabitic, Phoenician, Hebrew, Ugaritic
 - South Semetic: Arabic, Ethiopian
- Linguists compared English [Middle/Modern] to Hebrew timelines.
- - "Uniformities": location, stage, grammar, content
- Various indicators in Hebrew stages:
 - 1) Remarkable variation in common words, such as "Shalom."
 - 2) Word Order
 - 3) Unaccented syllables disappearance in Canaan invasion
 - 4) Letter rendering, such as "J" letter,
 - 5) Possessive suffixes

Evidence

ance

- Ugaritic Poems [1500 BCE]
 - Found in 1928 in a village near Cyprus
 - Similar stereotypes as Chaucer's, "Canterbury Tales," with perspectives, religions, lifestyle, and language.
- "Mesha" Stone, The Moabitic Stone [9 BCE]
 - Stone about Kings, gods, and Jordan
- Siloam Inscription [701 BCE]
 - Water pool engineering: wells, tunnels, and prep.
- Lachish Letters [597 BCE]
 - A commander's message about regional politics
 - Carbon ink on parchment
- Gezer Calendar [10 BCE]
 - About seasons' relationship to field sowing.

The Stages of Language Development:

- ① Pictographic or ideographic stage - Hieroglyphs / Pictograms
- ② Word-writing or logographic stage - Numerals
- ③ Phonographic or syllabic stage - Successive pictures
- ④ Uniconsonantal stage - condensed characters
- ⑤ Alphabet stage - Basal characters

Origins "Hebrew"

- 4000 BCE : Egyptians and Sumerians
- 2100-1700 BCE : North of Beirut in Ugaritic Poems
- 2000 BCE : Sinai Mines and Egyptian Control
- 430 BCE : Torah
- 400 AD : Greeks accepted commercial contracts from West Semites
- 800 AD : Business Documents
- 900-1000 AD : Talmud
- Other factors in research :
 - Cursive styles
 - Letter meanings : frequency, representation
 - Pronunciation : by region

Hebrew in America

Quotes: "making war"

"making peace"

"our heart goes out towards"

"those who go down to the sea in ships"

"escaped by the skin of our teeth"

"drained the cup of misery to our dregs"

"heart breaks"

"raise funds"

Words:

• Alphabet	• Amen	• Ape	• Ass
• Balm	• Bedlam	• Camel	• cane
• Cherub	• cotton	• gause	• horn
• Hallelujah	• Jubilee	• Jubilation	• Lamp
• Leviathan	• Mamon	• Manna	• Nard
• Niter	• Paschal	• Sack	• Supphire
• Shckel	• Sabbath	• Sabbatical	• Seraph
• Shisboleth			

Jews in America

• 1654 - Spanish, Portuguese origin, settlers in New York

Influences from Yiddish and Other Languages

- German/Yiddish [come, sit down - קומ זיצ] : outdoor celebration
- Palestine [Nightwatchers - שוואַכטער] : chants, lyrics, romantics
- Yiddish
 - [You laugh from me - איר לולט פון מיך]
 - [She is terribly pretty - זי איז פארפירן פאר]
 - [Lick honey - לולקט דעם ווייס]

Revelts damage to Hebrew

- Maccabean, Hellenistic

Vernacular in Alexandria -

- 600 BCE - Jewish communities
- 300 AD - Judeo-Greek, Judeo-Latin, Judeo-German roots
because commerce
- 412 AD - Cynt, a Roman emperor cleansed populations

Other research angles

- German Knights entering Jerusalem [Professor Joseph Klausner]
- Christian communities
- Spanish scholars [Ben Asher]
- German complaints [Zeri Hirsh Kaidanover]

Classical vs. Vernacular.

1. Verb Tenses in A.D.: Past, Present, Future
2. Perfect Tenses in Europe vs Imperfect priors
3. Definite articles
4. Plural feminine
5. Within a framework of time
6. Emphatic affirmation
7. The concept of possession.
8. Meaning for : bought vs took, and disqualified vs abrogated.

Popular Changes in Hebrew:

- 10th - 13th century: A family, Tibbionids translated Arabic philosophy, and grammar.
- Medieval Period: Spanish communities publically accepted Jewish peoples
 - A time when literate wrote in Arabic, Latin, or Hebrew
 - Etymologies become abundant
- 1100 AD: Political terminology in France
- 1400 AD: Greek poems, lectures, prayers in alphabet, alpha, beta, gamma, aleph, bet, gimel

- Vowels into diacritics, diacritics into dual letters
- Diacritic types: Hiriq (◌), Segol (◌), Patah (◌)
Kametz (◌), Holem (◌), Shurek (◌)
Kibbutz (◌)
- Cantillations or Accent-signs: Logic/Syntax

Grammar Development

- Ben Asher / Saadia - authors
- Talmud / Midrashim - books
- Agron - dictionary
- Books on the Hebrew language: Kutub al-Lughah
- Conflicts:
 - Bilateral/Trilateral roots inherent to history
 - Bilateral/Trilateral roots inherent to Talmud, soldier, poets
- Many grammarians from 1200 AD, onward, challenged each other about purpose/style/origin.
- A comparison between Medieval works and Hebrew led bible comparisons
- Specific movements: Haskalah, Rabbinic, Christian brought about songs, proverbs, and texts
- Researchers compared early Bibles to Talmuds and Torah.

Grammatical Functions

Subject
X V I J

Predicate
X I V J

Attribute
' X I I J

Object
X V I J

Adjunct
X V I J

Subject (X V I J)

Noun Phrases: The new cook is from France.
היטבן החדש הוא מצדף ה.

Subordinate clauses: That he studied cooking in France is no interest to me.
שהוא למד בישול בצדף ה לא מעניין איתו בכלל.

Predicate

Verb predicates: Dan started studying in the summer.
דן התחיל ללמוד בקיץ.

Nominal predicates: He is a student in law school.
הוא תלמיד בפקולטה למשפטים.

Attribute

Expansion of phrases with additional information

Dan met friends from work at the pub on the beach.
דן פגש חברים מהעבודה בpub על שפת הים.

Object Complement

Direct Object: Dan met his friends.
דן פגש את החברים שלו.

Verbs (פועל'ים)

Verbs in tense

Dan hurried home.

דן מהיר הביתה.

They will oppose the plan for ideological reasons.

הם יתנגדו לתוכנית מס'ית איד'אולוגית.

Non-finite Verbs

Dan wants to run in the Boston Marathon.

דן רוצה לרוץ במרתון בוסטון.

Nouns and Pronouns (שמות וכינויים)

Nouns

I have coffee and cake for you.

יש לי קפה ועוגה בשבילך.

Verbal nouns

Dan is a cooking expert.

דן מומחה לבישול.

She proved a profound understanding of the subject.

היא הוכיחה חבנה עמוקה בנושא.

Personal Pronouns

He likes to cook and she likes to eat.

הוא אוהב לבשל והיא אוהבת לאכול.

Demonstrative Pronouns

This food is Moroccan food.

האוכל הזו הוא אוכל מרוקאי.