

THE THREE ALEPHS

IN UGARITIC

David Marcus

The importance of the alephs in Ugaritic is manifold. Firstly, in the absence of vowels,¹ the alephs serve as clues in helping us trace the original vocalization of the language.² Secondly, by means of nouns with aleph as the final consonant, we learn of the existence of case endings both in the singular and plural.³ Thirdly, in the verb, the alephs

1. There are only isolated examples where alephs or yuds serve as matres lectionis. Examples of alephs serving as pure vowels are a) mria (marī'a) II AB VI: 41-42 šql trm [w]mria il[m] 'glm d[t] šnt "He slaughters both neat [and] small cattle, fells bulls [together with] fatlings, rams (and) one-year-old calves," V AB D: 85 št alp qdmh mria wtk pnh "He places an ox before her, a fattened one in front of her." The normal accusative of mr' occurs in II AB V: 107 št alp qdmh mra wtk pnh; b) the infinitive absolute of yr' is found in I*AB II:6 as yraun (yará'una), yraun aliyn b'l tt·nn rkb 'rpt "Sore afraid is Puissant Baal, filled with dread is the Rider of the Clouds"; c) cf. also šbia špš // 'rb špš in IIIK 5:19 and šba rbt špš in IIK 1-2:36; d) note tšhtann in ID:150 hm t·pn 'l qbr bny tšhtann bšnth "An they fly over the grave of my son, rousing him from his sleep" (tšā-hūṭāninu).

2. The alephs can represent the following vowels:- aleph a - short or long a, aleph i - short or long i or e and the contracted diphthong ê < ay, aleph u - short or long u and the contracted diphthong ô < au.

3. Examples of the singular cases: nominative - ksu (kussi'u) II AB 8: 12-14 = I*AB 2:15-16 mk ksu tbtth hh ars nhlth "low the throne that he sits on, filth the land of his inheritance"; accusative - ksa (kussi'a) I AB VI: 28 lyhpk ksa mlkk lytbr ht mtpk "he will overturn thy throne of kingship, break thy staff of dominion"; genitive - ksi (kussi'i) IIK VI:23 ytb lksi mlk lnht lkht drkt "he sits upon the throne of kingship, upon the dais, the seat of authority." Examples of the plural cases: nominative - rpum (rap-a'uma) Rp:21 hn ym wtn tlhm rpum tšty "Behold a day and a second, the

David Marcus is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in the Department of Middle East Languages and Cultures.

aid us in vocalizing the tenses⁴ and in distinguishing various moods.⁵ Finally, the alephs indicate to us that the shift of long a to long o had not yet taken place in Ugaritic.⁶

While in general the alephs in Ugaritic correspond to the alephs in one or other of the Semitic languages,⁷ there are cases when Ugaritic goes its own way because of a different tradition⁸ or simply through vowel harmonization.⁹

shades eat and drink"; oblique - rpim (rapa'īma) I AB VI:45 špš rpim thtk špš thtk ilnym "Shapash shall govern the shades, Shapash shall govern the divine ones."

4. Especially with the help of the Barth-Ginsberg law which was the application by Ginsberg to Ugaritic of Barth's observations in ZDMG 48 that in the imperfect of the simple stem in the Semitic languages, verbs which have a thematic vowel in a have preformatives in i; conversely, verbs which have a thematic vowel in ī or u have preformatives in a.

5. From the different endings in final aleph verbs three different moods can be ascertained: 1) a yaqtulu - durative 2) a yaqtula - emphatic jussive 3) a yaqtul - jussive. Cf. Moran, The Bible and the Ancient Near East (Anchor edition) 1965 p. 74.

6. This is clearly seen in the feminine plural of nouns whose final consonant contains an aleph e.g. ksat (kussi^{KUSI'ĀTU} ātu), mat (mi'ātu), pat (pi'ātu); in the participle of initial aleph verbs e.g. aḥd ('aḥidu); in the feminine plural participle of final aleph verbs e.g. mmlat (mumalli'ātu); and in nouns containing an aleph where long a appears when long o occurs in Hebrew e.g. gan (ga'ān) Heb. גֵּן, šmal (šum'ālu) Heb. שֹׁמַל. Note an apparent exception to this shift: tut "ewes" in 1153:3 (PRU III p. 183), while the singular tat occurs in I AB II:7,29.

7. E.g. ab ('abu), aḥ ('aḥu), almnt ('almanatu), išt ('išātu) & etc. Examples of Ugaritic going with Akkadian (against Hebrew) - att; with Arabic, Aramaic and Hebrew (against Akkadian) - bir; with Akkadian and Arabic (against Aramaic and Hebrew) - um; with Akkadian, Arabic and Hebrew (against Aramaic) - udn & etc.

8. E.g. ušk ('ušku) Akk. išku Heb. אֶשֶׁךְ ; utpt ('utptatu) Akk. išpatu Heb. אֶשְׁפַּת ; rum (ru'umu) Akk. rēmu Heb. רָאֵם ; iqnu ('iqnu) Akk. uqnū.

9. E.g. ibr ('ibbīru) Heb. אֶבְרִי ; ulp ('ullūpu) Heb. אֶלּוּפִי ; irby ('irbī-yu) Akk. erbu Heb. אֶרְבֵּי ; urbt ('urubatu or 'urubbatu) Heb. אֶרְבֵּי. Cf. Ginsberg, The Legend of King Keret BASOR Supp. series no. 4/5 (1945) p. 39. To Ginsberg's list may be added the various forms of aḥ "brother" which have the first aleph harmonized according to the case in which aḥ occurs. E.g. nominative - uḥy ('uḥūya) Text 18:17 whṭ yšm uḥy lgy "and now let my brother hear my voice"; genitive - iḥy ('iḥīya) 2065:17 liḥy "to my brother"; accusative - aḥy ('aḥāya) I AB II:12 at mt tn aḥy "now Mot deliver my brother." Difficult to explain is the form iḥh in text 77:36 iḥh yṭ-r mšrrm aḥtth labn mzm "her brothers arranged the weights (?) her sister the balance weights." (Ginsberg in Orientalia 8 (1939) p. 324). Cassuto, Leshonenu 17 (1951) 123-127, claimed that all the above forms were easily explainable according to his theory that in those cases where the aleph does not represent the aleph plus corresponding vowel it simply represents the main

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The question of the exact use of the alephs in Ugaritic has been one of much debate over the years. While all scholars are agreed that the three aleph signs can stand for 'aleph plus the corresponding vowel',¹⁰ there has been disagreement as to how the aleph which closes a syllable is indicated.¹¹

Ginsberg has been virtually alone in maintaining that the three alephs could only indicate the following, never the preceding, vowel and that when an aleph closed a syllable (i.e. when it was silent with sukun or shewa) only aleph i was used regardless of the preceding vowel.¹²

Bauer, one of the decipherers of the language, was of the opinion that when an aleph closed a syllable any aleph sign could be used,¹³ however, Friedrich maintained that the preceding vowel determined which aleph sign was used in such cases.¹⁴ Friedrich's contention that 'a, 'i and 'u also represent a', i' and u' respectively was supported by Harris,¹⁵ and to offset difficulties when aleph i occurs when aleph a is expected, the latter formulated the rule that an unstressed a before aleph becomes e (written i).¹⁶

The Friedrich-Harris view has been supported by

or accented vowel and can be placed anywhere in the word. Thus ibr is really to be vocalized 'abbīr like the Hebrew אבִיר because the i is the predominant vowel in the word and the aleph i can be placed anywhere in the word. The same goes for ulp and urbt which, according to Cassuto, are originally 'allūp and 'arubat. For the opposite viewpoint that the Ugaritic vowel sequence u - u is more original than the Hebrew a - u see Ginsberg and Maisler, JPOS 14 (1934) p. 259.

10. I.e. a = 'a, i = 'i and u = 'u as in aḥ ('aḥu), šil (ša'ila) and udn ('udnu).

11. As in the Hebrew word אטם .

12. E.g. riš < ra'šu, mit < mi'tu and mid < mu'du. First proposed in Tarbiz IV (July 1933) 4 pp. 383 & 390, then again in JPOS 14 (1934) p. 250. See especially Orientalia 5 (1936) p. 175ff.

13. Die Alphabetische Keilschrifttexte von Ras Schamra (Berlin 1936) p. 67. Thus Bauer denied that Ugaritic distinguished different moods by means of final vowels.

14. Z.A. 7 (1933) p. 308. Friedrich offered as examples of his theory yihd < yi'ḥudu, riš < ri'šu, yiqra < yiqra', ymši < yamši' etc. It is interesting to note that he presented no examples of an aleph preceded by a u vowel.

15. JAOS 57 (1937) pp. 151-157. The system of tenses which arises from Harris interpreting all final alephs in verbal forms as a' is remarkable. He has a yaqtulu as a preterite, a short preterite, a present "with as yet unknown vocalization," a jussive and a subjunctive.

16. This explains then why the forms ta'ḥudu, ra'šu, ša'nu etc., are written with an aleph i e.g. tiḥd, riš and šin.

Aistleitner,¹⁷ Albright,¹⁸ Goetze¹⁹ and Driver²⁰ to mention but a few, while it has been vigorously opposed continually by Ginsberg.²¹ The opinions of Gordon have oscillated over the years.²²

Ginsberg's stand has mainly been on his conviction that the Bergsträsser view of the Semitic tenses and the Barth rules for the thematic vowels in the Semitic languages apply to Ugaritic.²³ Thus he maintains Ugaritic to have yaqtulu, yaqtula and yaqtul forms,²⁴ and that when the thematic vowel of these forms is a the preformative will be i; conversely, when the thematic vowel is u or i the preformative will be a.

At this stage in our discussion it will be instructive to see how Ginsberg's theory conforms to the evidence. It must be clearly understood that only forms which are free from difficulties and understandable within their contexts can rightly be used as evidence in our investigation.²⁵

We shall divide the material into two parts, the first dealing with nouns, the second with the verbs.

Since there is no dispute as to the function of

17. Biblica 22 (1941) p. 216f.

18. According to Albright the phonetic principle involved is identical with that underlying Hebrew compound shewa in such cases as נאמר and with the Akkadian vowel system (where 'a, 'i, 'u = a', i', u') as outlined by Thureau Dangin, Le syllabaire accadien p. 37 n. 204. See JPOS 14 (1934) p. 108 n. 37a and BASOR 84 (1941) p. 14 n. 6.

19. JAOS 58 (1938) pp. 266-309.

20. Canaanite Myths and Legends (Edinburgh 1956) p. 128.

21. First in Tarbiz IV (1933) 4 p. 390, then in RASJ (1935) p. 45, and especially in Orientalia 8 (1939) p. 319 n. 1.

22. In Ugaritic Grammar (1940) p. 14 n. 1 Gordon concurs with Ginsberg in rejecting the Friedrich-Harris theory of reading a', i' and u' and goes further by denying the sound shift a' > e'. However, in Ugaritic Handbook (1947) and in Ugaritic Manual (1955) #4:8 he accepts both as possibilities. In Ugaritic Textbook (1965) #4:8 and #5:16 he accepts without reservation the sound shift.

23. Tarbiz IV (July 1933) 4 p. 382; Orientalia 5 (1936) p. 2ff.

24. See note 5.

25. Thus problematic forms like uḥd 1001:6,14; 2014:4,9 yahd 93:11 yikl 75 II:14 yukl 1081:16 tasrn VI AB E:22 wburm 1:8 baš 18:18 biš 19:17 di IIK V:49 dbat 76 II:21,22 hti 54:7 nhtu 54:7-11 tḥtin 2:11-15 klāt V AB B:2 mlat IV AB II:12 mli IV AB III:8 mlit 100:7 mlu IIK V:28 mlun 1:10 nbluh 8:4 palt ID:61,64 qbat 62:39 rimt V AB C:1 yraš 56:21 šabn I AB I:38 šiy IIID:23,24,35 surt 92:1-11,13-17 yššil 1023:5 tit IID I:33-34; II:7,22 etc. etc. must be omitted. Likewise the dual forms tant/tunt in V AB C:21 and VI AB C:14 which are variously translated as "converse" -Ginsberg in ANET p. 136, "rain" - Gordon in UT #2507 and "murmuring, sighing" - Driver in CML p. 152b.

the alephs in initial aleph words²⁶ we shall confine our investigation to medial and final aleph words. The following is a list of such words with vocalization guided by Ginsberg's rules:

<u>iqnu</u> ('iqn'u) ²⁷	<u>llim</u> (lalā'īma)	<u>šbu</u> (šaba'u) ⁴²
<u>bir</u> (bi'ru) ²⁸	<u>mit</u> (mi'tu) ³⁵	<u>šbi</u> (šaba'i)
<u>gan</u> (ga'ānu) ²⁹	<u>mat</u> (mi'ātu) ³⁰	<u>riš</u> (ra'šu) ⁴³
<u>hmat</u> (him'atu) ³⁰	<u>mlak</u> (mal'aku) ³⁶	<u>rašm</u> (ra'āšūma) ⁴⁴
<u>ksu</u> (kussī'u) ³¹	<u>mra</u> (marī'a) ³⁷	<u>rum</u> (ru'ūmu) ⁴⁵
<u>ksa</u> (kussī'a)	<u>mri</u> (marī'i) ³⁷	<u>rpum</u> (rapa'ūma) ⁴⁶
<u>ksi</u> (kussī'i)	<u>mria</u> (marī'a) ³⁸	<u>rpim</u> (rapa'īma)
<u>ksat</u> (kussī'ātu)	<u>mrīm</u> (marī'īma)	<u>šir</u> (ši'ru) ⁴⁷
<u>līm</u> (li'mu) ³²	<u>nblat</u> (nabl'ātu) ³⁹	<u>šmal</u> (šum'ālu) ⁴⁸
<u>lbit</u> (labi'tu) ³³	<u>pīt</u> (pi'tu) ⁴⁰	<u>tintt</u> (ta'nuttu) ⁴⁹
<u>lla</u> (lalā'a) ³⁴	<u>pat</u> (pi'ātu)	<u>tir</u> (ti'ru) ⁵⁰
<u>lli</u> (lalā'i)	<u>šin</u> (ša'nu) ⁴¹	<u>tar</u> (ti'āru)

26. See note 10.

27. Akk. uqnû(m)

28. Akk. būru(m) Heb. באר Syriac בארא Arabic bi'run.

29. Heb. גאון.

30. Akk. himētu(m) Heb. חמאה.

31. Sum. GU.ZA Akk. kussû(m) Old Akk. kussī'u(m) Heb. כסא Aram. כורסיא Arab. kursiyyun.

32. Heb. לאם.

33. Heb. לביא.

34. Akk. lalû(m) lalā'u(m).

35. Akk. me'atu(m) mētu(m) Heb. מאה.

36. Heb. מלאך.

37. The mri in Rp. (124):13 is grammatically an accusative. Heb. מריא.

38. II AB VI:41-42; V AB D:85 // to mra in II AB V:107 see note one.

39. Akk. nablu(m).

40. Heb. פאה.

41. Akk. šēnu(m) Heb. גאן Aram. ענא Arab. dā'nun. Ugaritic šin cannot represent the Akk. šēnu(m) which would be written šn in the script.

42. Akk. šābu(m) Heb. צבא.

43. Canaanite a' > â > ô Heb. ראש.

44. In JRAS (1935) p. 48 and in Orientalia 5 (1936) p. 175 Ginsberg vocalizes ra'ašīma. But ra'ašūma is what is expected in the nominative.

45. Akk. rēmu(m) Heb. ראם. Harris, op. cit., p. 151 vocalizes ru'mu.

On the analogy of באר = bir and שאר = tir we would expect for ראם *rim. However, rum is obviously a different formation from common semitic ri'm and is probably to be connected to the form ראומה in Gen. 22:24. Cf. Ginsberg, Orientalia 5 (1936) p. 185.

46. Heb. רפאים.

47. Heb. שאר Arab. sū'run.

48. Akk. šumēlu(m) Heb. שמאל.

49. A taqtultu form.

50. Akk. širu(m) Heb. שאר.

As regards the verb, the following is a list of forms derived from initial, medial and final aleph verbs:

yitbd (yi'tabidu)⁵¹
yadm (ya'addimu)⁵²
tadm (ta'addimu)⁵³
tidm (ta'dimu)⁵⁴
yuhb (?)⁵⁵
ar ('ār)⁵⁶
yark (yi'āruki)⁵⁷
aḥd ('aḥada)⁵⁸
aḥd ('āḥidu)⁵⁹
yiḥd (ya'ḥudu)⁶⁰
tiḥd (ta'ḥudu)⁶¹
yuhdm (?)⁶²
tuḥd (?)⁶³

iḥr (i'ḥaru)⁶⁴
aklm ('ākilūma)⁶⁵
tikl (ta'kulu)⁶⁶
yitmr (yi'tamiru)⁶⁷
aspt ('asaptī)⁶⁸
yisp (ya'supu)⁶⁹
tisp (ta'sup)⁷⁰
yitsp (yi'tasipu)⁷¹
asr ('āsiru)⁷²
asrkm ('asīrukama)⁷³
yip (ya'pī)⁷⁴
ark ('araku)⁷⁵
tirkm (ta'rukuma)⁷⁶

51. Gt. IK:8,24.

52. D. IK:156.

53. D. IK:62; ID:204.

54. Verbal noun ID:204 tadm tidm "she puts on rouge" lit. "she reddens redness" Ginsberg, Keret, p. 36.

55. See note 171.

56. Perfect. N&K:38.

57. Either imperfect indicative yi'āruki < yi'waruki or jussive yi'ārki N&K:39 ar yrḥ wyrḥ yark "bright is Yarih and Yarih shall shine upon thee."

58. Perfect. II AB VII:9; IV AB:6.

59. Participle. II AB IV:60; II D I:31; II:5,19.

60. Imperfect. I AB V:1; IIK:1-2:47; IIIK II:16; IID:35.

61. Imperfect. I AB II:9,30; II AB VII:35; 132:2.

62. See below note 172.

63. See below note 173.

64. Imperfect. 2009:12 wṁnd kank aḥš mg ṁnd kiḥr "whether I hasten to arrive or tarry."

65. Participle. 75 1:26,36.

66. Imperfect. I AB II:35; II AB VI:24,27,29; 2003:3.

67. Gt. III AB B:32. In V AB A:22 the form occurs as ytmr. ytmr b'1 bṁth y'n pḍry bt ar "Baal regards his lasses, looks at Padriya, daughter of Ar."

68. Perfect 1st. pers. sing. 1002:49.

69. Imperfect. 75 II:25.

70. Jussive. ID:66,73.

71. Gt. IK:18.

72. Participle. 121 II:3.

73. Passive participle. II AB B:37.

74. Jussive. IK:83,174.

75. Infinite absolute. SS:34.

76. Imperfect. SS:33.

urk ('urku) 77
iršt ('iraštu) 78
aršt ('arašti) 79
yarš (ya'arrišu) 80
tarsn (ta'arrišuna) 81
irš ('irraš) 82
atwt ('atawat) 83
tity (ta'tiyu) 84
tit (ta'ti) 85
at(m) ('atī(ma)) 86
atr ('atru) 87
bat (ba'āt) 88

ybu (yabū'u) 89
tbu (tabū'u) 90
tbu (tabū'ū) 91
bu (bā'u) 92
tdu (taḏ'ū) 93
du (da'ū) 94
diy (dāi'yu) 95
diym (dā'iyūma) 96
diy (da'yē) 97
htu (ḥatū'u) 98
tḥtan (tḥta'āni) 99
yša (yaša'a) 100

77. Verbal noun of the qutl type. 1018:20.

78. Qataltu type noun. 1019:7; 2051:1; 2065:15.

79. Perfect 1st pers. sing. 1019:7; 2064:23.

80. D. IK:42.

81. D. I AB II:14; V AB E:36; 2067:2.

82. Imperative D. IID VI:17,26; 2065:14. According to Ginsberg, the vowel of the first syllable of the perfect and imperative of the intensive and causative conjugations is i (BASOR 98(1945) p. 17).

83. Perfect 3rd sing. fem. II AB IV:32.

84. Imperfect. IIIK III:17 tbrk ilm tity tity ilm lahlhm dr il lmšknthm "the gods bless and proceed; the gods proceed to their tents, the family of El to their habitations."

85. Jussive. Rp. II:10 dtit yspi spu... "wherein they come, they will surely eat ..."

86. Imperative fem. V AB C:25; VI AB C:16; 75: I:15.

87. Infinitive absolute. II AB IV:18 atr brlt nt "the Maiden Anath follows."

88. Perfect 3rd. fem. sing. ID:213,214.

89. Imperfect. III AB C:5.

90. Imperfect 3rd fem. sing. I AB I:7; II AB IV:23; IIK 6:3-7.

91. Imperfect 3rd masc. plural IIK IV:21 and 2nd masc. plural IIIK VI:6.

92. Infinitive absolute. IIK VI:3 bt krt bu tbu "into Keret's home she goes."

93. Jussive tad'iw ID:133 hr gb tpr w tdu "Hargab, may'st flutter and fly."

94. Imperative plural. ID:120 nšrm pr wdu "vultures flutter and fly!"

95. Participle. IIID:18,28.

96. Participle plural. ID:33; IIID:31.

97. Vocalized on the assumption that this is a qatlu type noun in the construct plural. ID:115,119,123,133,137,143,149. knp nšrm b'l ytbr b'l tbr diy hmt "the vultures wings Baal doth break, Baal doth break the pinions of them."

98. I AB II:23 ngš ank aliyn b'l <dbnn ank <k>imr bpy klli btbrn q(n)y htu hw "I did masticate Puissant Baal, I made him like a lamb in my mouth, like a kid in my gullet he's crushed."

99. Imperfect, dual. II AB VIII:20 al tqrb lbn ilm mt al t<dbkm kimr bph klli btbrn qnh tḥtan "Approach not Divine Mot, lest he make ye like a lamb in his mouth, ye be crushed like a kid in his gullet."

100. Perfect. ID:75,113,114; 2100:21.

PASSIVE
PARTICIPLE

PASSIVE

yṣat (yaṣa'at) 101
yṣu (yiṣṣa'u) 102
yṣi (yiṣṣa') 103
tṣi (tiṣṣa') 104
ṣi (ṣa'i) 105
ṣat (ṣi'atu) 106
aṣṣu (aṣṣi'u) 107
yṣṣi (yaṣṣi'u) 108
aṣṣi (aṣṣi') 109
mṣṣu (muṣṣi'u) 110
ṣṣa (ṣṣa'a) 111
ṣṣu (ṣṣa'u) 112
yru (yīra'u) 113

yraun (yīra'una) 114
lan (la'ān) 115
tluan (tal'u'anu) 116
li (la'i) 117
lik (la'ika) 118
likt (la'iktī) 119
ylak (yil'aku) 120
ilak ('il'aku) 121
lak (la'ak) 122
lakm (la'ākuma) 123
tlakn (tul'akāni) 124
tlik (tala''ik) 125
amid ('am'idu) 126

101. Perfect 3rd fem. sing. IIID:36; IIK:1-2:51.

102. Imperfect. IIK 1-2:53 pnh tgr yṣu "its sheen lights up the gateway."

103. Jussive. IK:85,87 dn ngb wyṣi "muster Ngb, and let it come forth."

104. Jussive 3rd. fem. sing. IIID:24 tṣi km rḥ npṣh km itl brlth "let his breath escape like wind, his soul like vapor."

105. Imperative fem. sing. 75 1:14.

106. Infinitive construct. IIK 1-2:35; V AB B:8

107. Š imperfect indicative 1st pers. sing. 2009 rev. 1:2.

108. Š jussive IIIK V:24 atrk yṣi "...thy wife, he will bring forth."

109. Š jussive 1st pers. sing. III AB A:2 ...aṣṣi hm "I will bring them out."

110. Š participle ID:28,46

111. Š perfect 1020:5; 1121:10.

112. Š infinitive absolute 2009 rev. 1:2 ṣṣu aṣṣu "I shall surely bring out."

113. IMPERFECT I AB VI:30.

114. with mater lectionis a, see note one. I AB II:6.

115. IIK VI:14 mt dm ht ṣ'tqt dm lan "death on the one hand, is broken; Shataqat, on the other, has prevailed" lan is substantive in form - Ginsberg, Keret, p. 48.

116. Emphatic jussive with suffix tal'uwanu IK:33 ṣnt tluan "sleep prevails over him."

117. Imperative fem. sing. IIK VI:2 mt dm ht ṣ'tqt dm li "death, do thou be broken, Shataqat, do thou prevail."

118. Perfect 1*AB IV:23,24.

119. Perfect 1st. pers. sing. 138:7; 1013:17; 2010:7,10,13.

120. Imperfect. II AB V:103; IK:123; 77:16.

121. Imperfect 1st. pers. sing. II AB VII:45; 1013:19.

122. Imperative. 54:10.

123. Infinitive absolute. 1013:19.

124. Imperfect passive dual. II AB V:104 wṭb lmspr ktlakn ḡlmm "now turn to the account of the sending of the lads" (when the lads were sent).

125. D. 1010:4 lm tlik my.

126. Imperfect 1st pers. sing. IK:58.

mid (ma'du) 127
mađ (ma'adu) 128
muđ (mu'udu) 129
mla (mali'a) 130
ymlu (yimla'u) 131
mmlat (mumalli'ātu) 132
ymsa (yimša'a) 133
ymsi (yimša') 134
ymru (yimra'ū) 135
tšu (tišša'u) 136
tšan (tišša'āni) 137
ša (ša'a) 138

šu (ša'ū) 139
nši (naš'i) 140
ytšu (yittaši'u) 141
ytši (yittaši') 142
sid (sa'ida) 143
tsad (tis'adu) 144
sad (sa'ad) 145
yspu (yispa'u) 146
yspi (yispa') 147
ispa ('ispa'a) 148
ispi ('ispa') 149
spu (sapā'u) 150

127. Or mu'da (adverb) Akk. mādu(m) Heb. מַאדָּ .

128. Adjective = Akk. mādu(m) IK:88 šbuk ul mađ "thy troops a mighty force."

129. 1*AB III:16,17,22,23. This vocalization is tentative as there is no corresponding noun in Akkadian or Hebrew.

130. Perfect. II AB I:39; 52:76; 75 II:45.

131. Imperfect. V AB B:25; IIK V:28.

132. D. Participle fem. plural. IK:114,217.

133. Emphatic jussive. 75 I:37 ymgy aklm wymza 'qqm (q = š in text 75).

134. Jussive. I AB V:4 dkym ymhs bšmd šhr mt ymši larš "Dokyam he strikes with a bludgeon, ...he fells to the earth."

135. Imperfect 3rd. pers. plural. II AB VII:50.

136. Imperfect 3rd. pers. fem. I AB I:11,14; II:11 tišša'ū 3rd. pers. plural III AB B:29.

137. Imperfect dual. I*AB II:16; IK:304; ID:89.

138. Imperative sing. IK:75.

139. Imperative plural. I II AB B:27; 52:54,65.

140. Infinitive construct. II AB II:12 bnši 'nh wtpn "lifting up her eyes she beholds."

141. Gt. <yintaši'u ID:21 apnk dnīl mt rpi aphn gẓr mt hrnmy ytšu ytb bap tgr "Straightway Daniel the Rapha-man, forthwith Ghazir the Harnamiyy-man, is upright, sitting before the gate."

142. Gt. jussive <yintaši' 2:16,17,25,33,34. ytši [lab bn il] ytši ldr bn il lmpht bn il.

143. Perfect. V AB A:3 'bd aliyn b'l sid zbl b'l arš "(he) serves Puissant Baal, ministers to the Prince, Lord of Earth."

144. Imperfect 3rd. pers. fem. IID V:30.

145. Imperative. IID V:20 šlhm ššqy ilm sad kbd hmt "give food, give drink to the godhead, serve, honour him."

146. Imperfect. RS 24:247 ibn yspu "our enemy will devour."

147. Jussive. 121 II:10 dtit yspi spu "wherein they come, they will surely eat."

148. Emphatic jussive. I AB V:20 baḥr ispa wytḅ "after that I shall eat and..."

149. Jussive or niphal ('essapi'). The passage in which this form occurs is very obscure I*AB A:4-6 ipdk ank ispi utm.

150. Infinitive absolute. 121 II:10 see note 147.

spu (sāpi'u) 151
gmit (gam'it) 152
gmu (gamā'u) 153
sbu (šabi'u) 154
sba (šabi'a) 155
sbi (šabi'i) 156
sbia (šabi'a) 157
yqra (yiqra'a) 158
iqra ('iqra'a) 159
šib (šā'ib) 160

šibt (šā'ibat) 161
šil (ša'ila) 162
šilt (ša'ilti) 163
yšal (yiš'alu) 164
išal ('iš'alu) 165
šal (ša'āli) 166
yštal (?) 167
šna (šani'a) 168
šnu (šāni'ū) 169
tiqt (ta'gatu) 170

Of the above forms only yštal, yuhb, yuhd and tuhd elude explanation by the Ginsberg rules. If yštal is a Gt form then yštil (yišta'ilu) is expected. The forms yuhb¹⁷¹

151. Participle. IID I:32; II:21.

152. Perfect 3rd. fem. sing. II AB IV:34 rgb rēbt w... hm gmu gmit w... "art thou become hungry and faint, or art become thirsty and parched."

153. Infinitive absolute. II AB IV:34 see note 152.

154. Verbal noun of the qatīlu type. 3:47,53 sbu špš "sunset."

155. Verbal noun of the qatīlu type. IIK 1-2:36 mtn šba rbt špš wtgh nyr rbt "wait for the setting of the Lady Sun, at the shining of the light of the myriads."

156. Verbal noun of the qatīlu type. ID:208-212. [lm] sbi nrt ilm špš lmrb nrt ilm špš "at the rising of God's Torch Shapash, at the setting of God's Torch Shapash."

157. The mater lectionis i indicates to us that sbu is a verbal noun of the qatīlu type. IIIK 5:19 rb špš lymg krt sbia špš b'lny "at the setting of the sun Keret will come, at sundown our lord."

158. Emphatic jussive. II AB VII:47 yqra mt bnpšh ystrn ydd bgngnh "Mot calls out in his soul, the beloved thinks in his heart."

159. Emphatic jussive 1st pers. sing. SS:1,23; 122:2,10.

160. Participle. 2011:15.

161. Participle fem. IK:113,216; 75 II:60.

162. Perfect. 18:9.

163. Perfect 1st pers. sing. 18:10,12.

164. Imperfect 138:11,16.

165. Imperfect 1st pers. sing. 1022:3; 2009 rev. 3.

166. Infinitive construct. IK:37 wyqrb bšal krt "he approaches asking Keret."

167. Gt. (?) 2008 rev. 10 wmlk yštal bhn.

168. Perfect. II AB III:17.

169. Participle plural II AB VII:36.

170. Verbal noun of the qatlatu type. IK:120 yšn pbl mlk lqr tiqt ibrh "King Pabel will sleep until the noise of the neighing of his stallion."

171. 1*AB V:18 yšm aliyn b'l yuhb glt bdb rrt bšd šhlmt "Puissant Baal complies. He desires a cow-calf in Dubr, a heifer in Shihlmemat-field."

yuhd¹⁷² and tuhd¹⁷³ are problematic to say the least.¹⁷⁴ We would expect yihb, yihd and tihd respectively as the contexts indicate that yaqtulu forms are required¹⁷⁵ and yihd and tihd do occur elsewhere.¹⁷⁶

The rest of the forms listed, however, do attest to the validity of the rules - a fine example of one of Ginsberg's observations made during the earliest stages of Ugaritic studies which has so far stood the test of time.

172. II AB IV:16 qdš yuhdm šb'r amrr kkbkb lpm aṭr btlṭ ṯnt "Qadesh proceeds to lead. Amrr is like a star in front. The Maiden Anath follows."

173. II AB B:40 ymnh ṯnt tuhd šmalh tuhd aṭrt "His right hand Anath seizes, Ashtoreth seizes his left hand."

174. As Ginsberg himself admits - *Orientalia* 5 (1936) p. 175. Ginsberg also rejects here the views of those who read yuhd and yuhb - yôḥiḍ and yôḥab on the analogy of Hebrew יאחז and יאהב. Because the intermediate stage between Proto-Semitic ya' and Hebrew yô was yâ, and â does not become ô in Ugaritic. To those who would retort that these forms indicate examples of this shift (e.g. Cassuto, *Leshonenu* 17 (1951) p. 126; Pope, *JBL* 85 (1966) p. 456), Ginsberg anticipates them by saying that yôḥiḍ would have to be written yhd while in yuhd and yuhb the hamza is still preserved.

175. Quttal or qal passive forms do not fit the contexts, contra Harris, *JAOS* 57 (1937) p. 152.

176. Yihd occurs in I AB V:1; IIK:47; IIIK II:16 and IID:35. tihd occurs in II AB VII:35 and in 132:2.