

Glossary

- אב = “father”, m. (Pl. with 1cp suffix: אבֹּהֵּינָא = “our fathers” --- see Lesson 7 for this word and its strange forms.)
- אבד = G-stem “to perish”; H-stem “to destroy”; Hp-stem “to be destroyed” (הובד)
- אבן = “stone”, f.
- אגרה = “letter” f. (sing. emphatic אגרה)
- אין = “then”
- אושה = “wall” (pl. emphatic אושיא)
- אול = G-stem “to go”
- אחר = f. sing. (adj.) “another” (’ohōrī)
- אימתני = “terrifying” (adj.)
- איתי = “there is” or “it is”
- אכל = “to eat”
- אלה = “God” m.
- אלך = “these”, m.p. demonstrative pronoun
- אלף = “thousand”, m. (pl. אלפיין)
- אמה = “nation” f. (pl. אמין)
- אמר = G-stem “to say”
- אנחנא = “we”, independent pronoun
- אנש = “person” or “human”, m.
- אספרנא = “thoroughly”, “diligently”, (adv.)
- אפי = “also”
- אפרסכך = “official”, m.
- ארבע = “four”, used with feminine nouns
- ארו = “lo” or “behold”, though often it may be left untranslated. It functions to draw attention to a shift in topic.
- אריה = “lion”, m.
- אריך = “proper” (adj.)
- ארקה = “lengthening”, f.
- ארע = land (in the emph./det.: ארעא)
- אשה = “fire”, f.
- *אשרן = “wall”, m. (determined/emphatic form: אשרנא)
- אתה = G-stem “to come”

אַתְרָא = “place”, m. (sing. emph./det.: אַתְרָא)

בְּ “in” or “by”

בְּאַתְרֵינָא = “then” (made up of אַתְרֵינָא [“then”] + בְּ [“in”])

בְּאַתְרָא = “after” (made up of אַתְרָא [“place”] + בְּ [“in”])

בְּבַבְּלָא = “Babylon”

בֵּין = “between”

בֵּיתָא = “house”, m. (בֵּיתָא = “the house”; two syllables bay-tā')

בְּנָה = G-stem “to build”; Gp-stem “to be built”; tG-stem “to be built”

בְּעוּ = “request” f.

בַּעַל = “master” m.

בְּקַרְרָא = D-stem “to seek”

בֵּרָא = “son”, m. (in the emph./det.: בְּרָא , in the plural abs. בְּרֵינָא)

בְּרַם = “nevertheless” (adv.)

בְּשָׂרָא = “flesh”, m.

בְּבָא = “back”, m. (pl. בְּבֵינָא)

בְּגַבְרֵינָא = “man”, m. (pl. בְּגַבְרֵינָא)

בְּגֵרָא = “middle”, “midst”, m.

בְּגִיחָא = H-stem “to stir up” (H-part., f.s., מְגִיחָא)

בְּגִזְרָתָא = “decree”, f. (in the cnstr.: בְּגִזְרָתָא)

בְּגִלְגָּלָא = “wheel”, m.

בְּגָלָא = H-stem “to take into exile”

בְּגָלָלָא = “rolled” (adj.)

בְּגִזְרָא = “treasure”, m. (pl. בְּגִזְרֵינָא) In its context, in Ezra, the royal “house of treasures” seems to be referring to where records and documents were filed and kept.

בְּגִרָא = “wing”, f. (pl. בְּגִפְרֵינָא)

בְּגִשְׁמָא = “body”, m. (with suffix: בְּגִשְׁמָא)

דָּא = “this”, f.s. demonstrative pronoun

דָּבָא = “bear”, m.

דָּהָבָא = “gold”, m. (sing. emph./det.: דָּהָבָא)

דִּי = “of”, “who”, “whose”, “whom”, “which”, “that”, an indicator that what follows is a quotation

דִּינָא = “judgment”, “court”, m.

דִּינָא “judge”, m.
 דִּחַל = “to fear”; (G-f.s. pass. part. דִּחַלְהָ = “frightful”)
 דִּךְ = “this” f.s. demonstrative pronoun
 דִּכְרָן = “record”, m. (dokrān) (pl. emph./det.: דִּכְרָנֵי)
 דִּלַּק = G-stem “to burn”
 דִּמָּה = G-stem “to be like”
 דִּנָּה = “this” m.s. demonstrative pronoun
 דִּקַּק = G-stem: “to be shattered”, H-stem “to crush” (H-part. דִּקַּקְתָּ)

הוּא = “he”
 הוּהָ = “to be” (“I was” = הוּיִתָּה)
 הִיא = “she”
 הַיִּבְלָא = “palace”, “temple” m. (sing. emph./det.: הַיִּבְלָא)
 הֵמוּ = “them”, independent pronoun
 הֵן = “if”

׀ = “and”, “or”, “but” Sometimes the conjunction does not need to be translated.
 When it is followed by ב/בּ, פ/פּ, and מ it becomes ׀ ;
 when it is followed by a consonant+murmured vowel, it also turns to ׀ ;
 when it is followed by ׀ the *yodh* loses its shewa and the letters
 together are written: ׀׀ ;
 when it is followed by an ultra-short vowel, the corresponding full
 vowel replaces it (e.g., - ׀ + ׀ becomes - ׀׀ and - ׀ + ׀
 becomes - ׀׀).

זַמֵּן = “time”, m.
 חַבּוּלָה = “crime”, f.
 חַבַּל = D-stem “to destroy”, tD-stem “to be destroyed”
 חַד = “one”, used with masculine nouns
 חַדָּה = “one”, used with feminine nouns
 חַוּוּרָא = “white” (adj.)
 חַזָּה = G-stem “to see” (G-inf.: חַזָּה)
 חַזוּן = “vision”, m. (emph./det.: חַזוּן)
 חַיָּ = “living” (adj.) (m.p. חַיָּיָא = “life”)

חַיָּוְיָהּ = “animal”, “beast”, f.

חַיָּוְיָהּ = see חַיָּוְיָהּ

חַכְמַיִם = “wise” (adj.)

חֲלֵם = “dream”, m.

הֵמוּ = the 3mp independent pronoun “they” This form is peculiar to the book of
Ezra; elsewhere it is אֲנַנְיָן and הֵמוֹן

חַמְרָא = “wine”, m.

חֲשָׁחוּ = “needs”, f.

טָב = “good” (adj.)

טוֹר = “mountain”, m.

טַעֲמָא = “decree”

יָבַל = H-stem “to carry”

יָד = “hand”, f.

יָדַע = G-stem “to know”, “to understand” (G-impf. יִדְעַע), Gp-stem part. “known”
(יָדִיעַ)

H-stem “to make known” (H-perf. הוֹדַעַת)

יָהַב = G-stem “to give”, Gp-stem “to be given” (יָהִיב)

יּוֹם = “day”, m.

יָכַל = G-stem “to be able”

יָם = “sea”, m. (emph./det.: יָמָא)

יָקַדַּח = “burning” (cstr. יָקַדַּחַת), f.

יָקָר = “honor”, m.

יָרַח = “moon”, m.

יָתַב = G-stem “to sit”

יָתִיר = “very much” (adv.); “surpassing” (adj.)

כַּ “as” or “like”

כַּדְנָה = “as follows” (made up of כַּדְנָה = כַּ)

כַּוְנָה = “window”, f.

כַּהֵן = “priest”, m.

כֹּל = “all” (kōl) (also spelled כֹּל, kol)

כֹּל-קֹבֵל = “corresponding to” kol-qōbel

כֹּל-קֹבֵל דִּי = “because”

כָּלַל = Shaphel-stem “to finish”

בִּן , בְּנָמָא “thus” or “accordingly”

כְּנָתָהּ = “colleague”, m. (pl. + suffix כְּנָתָהּ)

כְּסָפָא = “silver”, m. (sing. emph./det.: כְּסָפָא)

כַּעַן = “now”

כְּרִיסָא = “throne”, m. (korse’) (pl. כְּרִיסָא)

כַּשְׁדָּי = “Chaldaean” (emph./det.: כַּשְׁדָּיָא = “the Chaldaean”) --- see the next lesson for the forms of gentilic nouns.

כְּתָב = G-stem “to write”; Gp-stem “to be written”

לְ = “to” or “for”, also ownership: “belonging to”

לֹא = this particle negates verbs and when used alone means “no”

לֵב = “heart”, m.

לְבוּשׁ = “garment”, “robe”, m.

לְהוּא = “let it be” This is the G-3ms imperfect of הוּוּ.

לְהַן = “but”, “except”

לַיְלָא = “night”, m. (emph./det.: לַיְלָא)

לְשׁוֹן = “tongue”, m.

מָאן = “vessel”, m. (pl. determined/emphatic מָאנָא)

מְדִינָה = “province”, f.

מָטָה = G-stem “to arrive”

מִלְהָ = “word”, f. (pl. מִלְיָן)

מִלְחָא = “salt”, m (sing. emph./det.: מִלְחָא)

מִלְחָא = G-stem “to salt” i.e., to donate salt, or to eat salt.

מִלְכָא = “king”, m. (מִלְכָאָא = “the king”)

מִלְכוּ = “kingdom”, “kingship”, f.

מִן = “from”, “because”

מִןְדִּי = “because”

מִן = “who?”, an interrogative pronoun

מְרִדָא = “rebellious” (adj.)

מְרַטָא = G-stem “to pluck”; Gp “to be plucked”

מִשְׁכַּב = “couch, bed”, m.

נָגַד = G-stem “to flow”

נְהִירוּ = “illumination”, f.

נְהַר = “river”, m.

נֹר = “fire”, sometimes m., sometimes f.

נִזַּק = G-stem “to suffer”

H-stem “to injure”

נָחַת = G-stem “to go down”; H-stem “to deposit”

נָטַל = G-stem “to lift”; Gp-stem “to be lifted”

נִמְר = “leopard”, m.

נִפַּק = G-stem “to go out”; H-stem “to bring out”, “to remove”

נִקָּא = “pure”, “pristine” (adj.)

נִשָּׂא = G-stem “to lift”, “to carry”

נִשָּׂר = “eagle”, m.

סָלַק = G-stem “to come up”

סִפְר = “book”, m. (pl. סִפְרִין)

סָפַר = “scribe”, m.

סָתַר = G-stem “to destroy”

עֶבֶד = “slave”, “servant”, m.

עָבַד = G-stem “to make”, “to do”; tG-stem “to be done”

עֵבִידָה = “work”, f.

עֵבֶר נְהָרָא = “Beyond-the-River”, the title of the region of Syria, Judah, Palestine

עַד = “until” (preposition)

עָדָה = G-stem “to pass away”; H-stem “to take away”; “to depose”

עֵדָן = “time”, m.

עוּף = “bird”, m.

עֵינַן = “eye”, f. (pl. עֵינִין)

עַל = “to” or “against” or “over” or “according to”

עֵלָם = “perpetuity”, “forever”, m.

עֵלַע = “tusk” or “rib”, f. (pl. עֵלַעִין)

עַם = “people”, m. (sing. emphatic עַמָּא)

עֵמַר = “wool”, m.

עָנָה = G-stem “to answer”

עֵנָן = “cloud”, m.

עָקַר = tG-stem “to be uprooted”

עָרוּהָ = “dishonor”, f. (sing. cstr.: עָרוּת)

עֶשְׂרָ = “ten” used with feminine nouns

עָתִיד = “ready” (adj.)

עָתִיק = “old” (adj.)

פָּחָה = “governor”, m.

פָּלַח = G-stem “to serve,” “pay reverence to”

פִּם = “mouth”, m. (pl. פִּמִּין)

פָּרוּזַל = iron, m.

פָּרְשָׁגַן = “copy”, m.

פָּתָגַם = “word”, “command”, “concern”, m.

פָּתַח = G-stem “to open”; Gp-stem “to be opened”

צָדָקָה = “charity”, f.

צָלַח = H-stem “to cause to prosper”, “to prosper”

צִפָּר *sippar* = “bird”, f.

צִלָּם = “image”, m.

קָבַל = see under כָּל-קָבַל

קָדָם = “before” (referring to place), qōdām

קָדְמִי = “first” (adj.) (f.s. קָדְמִיָּה)

מִן קָדְמַת / מִקְדָּמַת = “before” (referring to time)

קוּם = G-stem “to arise”, H-stem “to set up,” “to install”, Hp-stem (קוּמִים) “to be set up”

קָטַל = G-stem “to kill”

קָל = “voice”, “sound”, m.

קָרַב = G-stem “to approach”; H-stem “to bring near”

קָרְיָה = “city”, f.

קָרְיָן = “horn”, f.; קָרְיָנִין = “two horns”, f.; וּקְרָנִין = “horns”, f.

רָאֵשׁ = “head”, “leader”, m. (pl. רָאֵשִׁין; pl. with suffix רָאֵשִׁיהֶם)

רַב = “great” (adj.) (fem.: רַבָּה)

רַבּוּ = “greatness”, f.

רַבּוּ = “myriad”, “ten-thousand”, f. (pl. רַבּוּן)

רַבִּיעִי = “fourth” (f.s.: רַבִּיעִיָּה)

רַבְרַב = “great” (adj.) (f. pl. abs. רַבְרַבִּין)

רָגַז = H-stem: “to anger”

רִגְלָא = foot, f. (dual: רִגְלָאֵין)

רוּחַ = “wind”, f.

רָמַא = G-stem “to throw”; Gp-stem “to be thrown” (Gp-3mp perfect רָמִיין)

רָעוּ = “desire”, f.

רָפַס = G-stem: “to tread, stamp on”

שָׁב = see שִׁיב

שְׂגִיָא = “much” (adj.)

שְׂמַר = “side”, m.

שִׁיב = G-stem “to be old”; G-stem part. שִׁיב = “elder”

שָׁבַל = tD-stem “to observe”

שְׂעַר = “hair”, m.

שָׂאַל = G-stem “to request”, “to ask”

שְׂאָר = “remnant”, m.

שְׂבִיב = “flame”, m.

שָׁכַח = H-stem “to find”

שָׁלַח = G-stem “to send (a letter)”

שָׁלַם = “peace”, “well-being”, m.

שָׁלַם = G-stem “to be complete”; Gp-stem “to be finished”

שָׁלְטָן = “dominion”, m.

שֵׁם = “name”, m. (with suffix שְׁמֵיהּ)

שְׂמַיִן = “heavens”, m. (emph./det.: שְׂמַיָא)

שָׁמַשׁ = D-stem “to serve”

שֵׁן = “tooth”, m (dual שְׂנַיִן; pl. שְׂנַיִין)

שָׁנָה = “year”, f.

שָׁנָה = G-stem “to change” or “to be different” (m. pl. part.: שְׂנַיִין)

D-stem “to change” (D-f.s. pass. part.: מְשַׁנְיָהּ = “different”)

תּוּב = G-stem “to go back”; H-stem “to return (something)”

תְּלַג = “snow”, m.

תְּמָה = “there”

תְּנַיִנָה = “two”, used with feminine nouns

ܦܩܝܢܐ = “strong” (adj.)