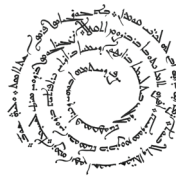


Foundations for Syriac Lexicography V



PERSPECTIVES ON SYRIAC LINGUISTICS

VOLUME 7

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**Foundations for
Syriac Lexicography V**

**Colloquia of the International
Syriac Language Project**

**EDITED BY
JONATHAN LOOPSTRA**

AND

MICHAEL SOKOLOFF

**MANAGING EDITOR
BERYL TURNER**



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ABBREVIATIONS

acc.	accusative
act. pt.	active participle
BDB	Brown–Driver–Briggs, <i>A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>
BHS	Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia
<i>BIOSCS</i>	<i>Bulletin for the International Organization of Septuagint and Cognate Studies.</i>
dat.	dative
DCH	<i>Dictionary of Classical Hebrew</i>
EEBO	Early English Books Online
e.g.	example
FSL	Foundations for Syriac Lexicography
gen.	genitive
HALOT	Koehler et al. <i>The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament.</i> Translated and edited under the supervision of M.E.J. Richardson
imp.	imperative
impf.	imperfect
incl.	including
intrans.	intransitive
IOSOT	International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament
ISLP	International Syriac Language Project
JPS	Jessie Payne Smith, <i>A Compendious Syriac Dictionary</i>
LXX	Septuagint
MS / MSS	manuscript / manuscripts
MT	Masoretic Text
n.	noun
n.c.	no Greek correspondence
NEB	New English Bible
NETS	New English Translation
NIV	New International Version
NJB	New Jerusalem Bible
NJPS	<i>Tanakh: The Holy Scriptures: The New JPS Translation according to the Traditional Hebrew Text</i>
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version
NT	New Testament
OT	Old Testament
p.	page
P	Peshitta
phr.	phrase
prep.	preposition/prepositional
pron.	pronoun

ref.	reference
repr.	reprinted
RSV	Revised Standard Version
s.	singular
SDBH	Semantic Dictionary of Biblical Hebrew
sf.	singular feminine
s-times	sometimes
subst.	substantive
Syr ^s	Sinaitic Version, ed. Lewis
trans.	transitive
usu.	usually
vv.	verses
WIVU	Werkgroep Informatica Vrije Universiteit

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SERIES PREFACE

ܡܨܗܐ ܕܡܢ ܩܨܠܐ ܐܚܪܐ: ܡܨܗܐ ܕܡܢ ܡܩܕܠܐ ܐܚܪܐ: ܐܨܬܒܐ ܐܡܬܐ ܐܡܬܐ:
ܐܨܬܒܐ ܕܡܨܗܐ ܐܡܬܐ

*Some have expounded ideas, some have corrected words, others have composed chronicles,
and still others love to write lexica.*

Bar ʿEbroyo (1226–1286), *Storehouse of Mysteries*

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order and energetik without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Samuel Johnson, ‘Preface’ to *A Dictionary of the English Language*

Perspectives on Syriac Linguistics contains peer-reviewed essay collections, monographs, and reference works that have relevance to Classical Syriac lexicography. It is a publication of the International Syriac Language Project (ISLP), an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary group which meets annually to reconsider the theory and practice of Classical Syriac lexicography, and to lay the foundations for a future comprehensive Syriac-English lexicon.

Lexicography, the art and science of dictionary making, became a serious discipline about three centuries ago. Compared to the evolution of human language which may go back as far as 100,000 years, it began only yesterday. Modern linguistics, the science of the study of language, is even more recent, beginning in the 1830’s and experiencing relatively rapid growth in the latter half of the twentieth century. The birth of modern linguistics gave rise to lexicography being viewed as one of its sub-disciplines. Today, lexicography is a mature discipline in its own right. However, the interrelationship between the two remains as important as ever, for sound lexicography requires sound linguistic theory. The aim of this series is therefore to address the discipline of lexicography and issues of linguistics as they relate to a contemporary approach to lexicography.

It is also the aim of the ISLP to be collaborative and interdisciplinary in its research. Accordingly, this series seeks to be collaborative and interdisciplinary in its

scope. There are three primary reasons. The first is that many linguistic disciplines meet in the making of a modern lexicon. The second is that developments in the study of one language, theoretical and applied, are often pertinent to another. The third is the emergence of electronic lexica, which requires attention to advances in computational linguistics. Thus our planning for a Classical Syriac-English lexicon for a new generation is not pursued in isolation, but embraces a multi-disciplinary understanding of what is taking place in the study of other ancient languages and in the wider worlds of lexicography, linguistics and digital technologies.

Terry Falla, series editor