The Structures of Printed Hebrew Concordances to the Bible

Paper to be presented at the 49th Annual Conference of the Association of Jewish Libraries,
Monday, June 23, 2014, 2:30 – 4:00 p.m.

Westin Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada

Dr. Bella Hass Weinberg, Professor Emerita
St. John's University, Division of Library and Information Science, Queens, NY 11439

http://www.hebrewbooks.org/46176
Selected words from the stoplist of *Me'ir Nativ*.

Translated by Bella Hass Weinberg and sorted alphabetically.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>lest</th>
<th>thus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>only</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>between</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>then</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>these</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>this</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. The stoplist of the first Hebrew Biblical concordance, *Me'ir Nativ*, compiled in the 1600s and first printed in Venice in 1523. Courtesy Library of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, Rare Book Collection.
to break into small pieces, crush. [Aram. ָּעָרַי, (= he broke, crushed), Arab. ֶּעָרַי (= well stopped up with stones).] — Pi. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי he pulverized, crushed, pounded. — Pu. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי was pulverized, was crushed, was pounded.

— Hith. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי NH was broken into small pieces, was pulverized; — Hithpol. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי NH (of s.m.). Derivatives: ָּעָרַי, ָּעָרַי, ָּעָרַי, perhaps also ָּעָרַי.

ָּעָרַי to spray, sprinkle, moisten. [Aram. ָּעָרַי, Syr. ָּעָרַי, Arab. ָּעָרַי (= he sprayed, sprinkled). According to several scholars ָּעָרַי and ָּעָרַי are one and the same base and denote a small part of a solid body or a small quantity of a liquid.] — Qal ָּעָרַי, tr. v. he sprayed, sprinkled, moistened (a hapax legomenon in the Bible, occurring Ezek. 46:14 in the form of the inf. ָּעָרַי).

— Pi. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי he sprayed, sprinkled, moistened. — Pu. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי was sprayed, was sprinkled, was moistened. — Hith. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי NH (of s.m.). — Hiph. ָּעָרַי ֶבֶרֶי NH he sprayed, sprinkled, moistened. Derivatives: ָּעָרַי, ָּעָרַי, ָּעָרַי, ָּעָרַי.
In alocis, torrent. Circumdare.

Aloei, tubi instar alocorum, vires, robora.

Circumdant.

Circumdederunt.

Et nulius praeter me.

Fines.

Tali.

In alocis, torrent. Circumdare.

Aloei, instar alocorum, vires, robora.

Continere se, corroborare se.

Hith. Continent se.

Contirere se.

Ad fines.

Significata ejus duo sunt.

I. Nihilum.

Ex nihil.

II. Vipera.
Medieval specimens and modern practices

Bella Hass Weinberg

Book indexes in France

Locations of the first Latin concordance to the Bible.
"The Structures of Printed Concordances to the Hebrew Bible"

Bella Hass Weinberg

Abstract:

Most concordances (word indexes) to the Hebrew Bible published during the past five centuries are based on the first such reference book, Meir Nativ, printed in 1523. The first concordance is arranged by root, with separate lemmas (headings) for roots with multiple meanings. The subheadings are the names of the books of the Bible. The locators are excerpts from verses, followed by chapter-and-verse numbers. Later concordances--some authored by Christian Hebraists--refine this structure by providing subheadings for conjugated and declined forms derived from a given root. Several concordances include cross references to help identify the root of irregular forms. Meir Nativ has a stoplist, and does not provide locators for frequent conjunctions and prepositions; later concordances have added these. Some Hebrew concordances have a single alphabetic sequence; others have multiple sequences to group proper names or certain grammatical classes of words. In recent decades, a concordance appeared that is arranged by the letters in Biblical words--disregarding roots and meanings, and filing even on particles such as ve- (and). Most recently, a concordance was published that separates homographs (words spelled alike) which have different vowel points and/or diacritics, such as the dagesh.