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Coordination: Modern Hebrew

Coordination refers to a syntactic structure consisting of two or more linguistic units bound together and functionally equivalent at the same level of structure by means of a linking device, in which none of the components is in any way syntactically subordinate to or syntactically dependent on any of the others. The syntactically coordinated units can function as a constituent in a sentence (coordinated phrase; multiple part) or as an independent clause (coordinated clause) and can be used in any syntactic role or in any type of a sentence, e.g., דן ודינה הלכו לתחנת ‘Dan and Dina went to the theater’ (subject); הם אמרו ‘They said’ (object); א salida ‘The diners went in’ (as subject, modifier).

Syntactically coordinated units are connected by a coordinating conjunction (or as an independent phrase; multiple partition as a constituent in a sentence (metric coordination. In asyndetic constructions such a view, an example like ‘Dan or Dina went to the theater’ cannot be reversed to ‘The horse fell and stumbled’, and thus involves asymmetric coordination. In addition to the additive meaning, there are other relations expressed in coordination: adversative relation (לכן ‘but’, ולא ‘however’), neuter ‘therefore’, nevertheless’, renunciation (לפי ‘because’, אלא ‘although’, לא ‘not . . . but’, etc.), resultative (לכל ‘therefore’, ל joseph ‘hence’,IEWAA ‘for that reason’, etc.), purposive (ל CHK I ‘for that purpose’, etc.), explanation (לדוגמה ‘for example’, etc.) are typical of asymmetric coordination. In asyndetic constructions (asyndeton), the individual elements are not connected with conjunctions, e.g., לא ‘not’,eda ‘that’, the coordination, creating two types of logical structure, symmetric coordination, where the coordinated constituents can be reversed, and asymmetric coordination, where the coordinated constituents cannot be reversed without altering meaning (sometimes creating nonsense).

A conjunctive relation (ו ve- ‘and’, ונ ו ה ve-gam ‘and also’, ונה ve-gam ‘both . . . and’), לכו ve-lo, ‘neither . . . nor’, etc.), e.g., ‘The horse stumbled and fell’ cannot be reversed to ‘The horse fell and stumbled’, and thus involves asymmetric coordination. In addition to the additive meaning, there are other relations expressed in coordination: adversative relation (לכן ‘but’, ולא ‘however’), neuter ‘therefore’, nevertheless’, renunciation (לפי ‘because’, אלא ‘although’, לא ‘not . . . but’, etc.), resultative (לכל ‘therefore’, ל joseph ‘hence’,IEWAA ‘for that reason’, etc.), purposive (ל CHK I ‘for that purpose’, etc.), explanation (לדוגמה ‘for example’, etc.) are typical of asymmetric coordination. In asyndetic constructions (asyndeton), the individual elements are not connected with conjunctions, e.g., לא ‘not’,eda ‘that’, the coordination, creating two types of logical structure, symmetric coordination, where the coordinated constituents can be reversed, and asymmetric coordination, where the coordinated constituents cannot be reversed without altering meaning (sometimes creating nonsense).
Copper Scroll (3Q15)

The Copper Scroll is a list of buried treasure, written in Hebrew on three sheets of copper originally riveted together, and laid out in twelve columns like an ordinary parchment scroll. It was discovered in 1952 in Cave 3 behind Qumran as part of the manuscript discoveries which became known as the Dead Sea Scrolls (→ Dead Sea Scrolls: Linguistic Features). However, it is unlike the other scrolls, not only in terms of the unusual material on which the text is inscribed and the unusual nature of its contents, but also the kind of Hebrew in which it is written. Because it can be dated to the 1st (or possibly the 2nd) century C.E., it represents a unique witness to the evolution of Hebrew as it developed from the classical Hebrew of the

References


ESTHER HABER
(Bar-Ilan University)