A medieval Karaite pedagogical grammar of Hebrew

My analysis of grammatical theories and pedagogical strategies reflected in Kitāb d f al-ʿināyāt ʿīrūt, namely a medieval Karaite pedagogical grammar of Hebrew, indicates that feminine letters are always radicals and masculine letters can be either radicals or non-radicals.

In modern terms, this rule describes the forms of hiph'il verbs, but medieval Karaites did not base their description of Hebrew verbal morphology on the traditional grammatical categories. The verb takes its form from its root, and the various combinations are recorded and are provided either with an Arabic translation or with a corresponding form of the Arabic verb ʿābd al-ʿamīn.

The book is filled with examples of combinations that may be found in the writings of the 11th–early 12th century, suggesting that they were copied very soon after the book was written. The pages are not ruled and the handwriting is neat.

The Taylor-Schechter Collection contains many important literary and documentary fragments of Karaite origin. Yet how did these fragments come to be either radicals or non-radicals?

The book was composed in Jerusalem in the middle of the 11th century by an anonymous contemporary of the Karaites, and was preserved in the Karaite Synagogue of the Temple in Jerusalem.

The Synagogue was a repository for obsolete writings and contained mainly fragmentary material, the genizah of the Dābīrī Synagogue. In 1864 Firkovitch opened the genizah chamber of the Dābīrī Synagogue, and it was contained mainly complete codices that were stored in an accessible way. Unlike Schechter, who upon examining the contents of the Ben Ezra Library, found that they were very soon after the book was written. The pages are not ruled and the handwriting is neat.

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