CHAPTER ELEVEN

PHRASES WITH TWO EXTENSIONS

11.1 ADJECTIVE AND APPOSITION

This chapter will be concerned with cases in which a phrase atom is modified by two extensions. This construction should not be confused with that in which an extension takes another extension.\(^1\) With an adjective and apposition the basic pattern is

\[\text{[Noun [Adjective <sp>] [Noun <ap>]]:}\]

24:12 קִרְיַת בְּנֵיהוֹן קִרְיָת בְּנֵיהוֹן 'in the honourable people, in the Lord’s portion'.\(^2\)

In § 10.3.2 (1) we have discussed the pattern [Noun [Noun [Adjective <sp>] <ap>]] in which the adjective functions as a specification of the apposition. We can conclude that there is a functional opposition between the orders Noun–Adjective–Apposition and Noun–Apposition–Adjective. The first order occurs when the adjective modifies the head, the second when it modifies the noun in apposition.\(^3\)

11.2 ADJECTIVE AND d-PHRASE

If both an adjective and a d-phrase modify the same head, the adjective appears immediately after the noun.\(^4\) According to the nature of

\[^1\] See above, §§ 10.1.3, 10.2.2, 10.3.2, 10.5.2.

\[^2\] For the repetition of the preposition see § 10.3.1.

\[^3\] Elsewhere in the Peshitta exceptions to this rule occur with the cardinal נו and other numerals. When a noun is qualified by both an adjective and נו the latter comes immediately before or after it. Compare e.g. 1 Sam 6:7 MT: תְּנַשֵׁה יָז וְגוֹי, Pesh: יָז נו יָז וְגוֹי. This indicates that the substantive and the numeral constitute a nucleus, which is further qualified by an adjective'; see Muraoka, 'Noun Modifier', 193; idem, Basic Grammar, § 91e; idem, Classical Syriac for Hebraists, § 79; cf. ibid. § 81: 'it appears that similar cohesion exists between other numerals and the nucleus noun, an additional modifier such as an adjective, demonstrative pronoun, and נו being prevented from intervening'; see also Avinery, Syntaxe, 262.
the element following the Dalath we can distinguish the following three patterns:

[Noun [Adjective <sp>] [d-Noun <sp>]]
[Noun [Adjective <sp>] [d-{[Adjective <PC>]} <sp>]]
[Noun [Adjective <sp>] [d-{Clause} <sp>]]

The first construction occurs three times:

16:3 נבות חוף ים 'many wicked sons'.
26:27 אף בו ידו 'like a horn instigating for the battle'.
28:14 נבות חוף ים 'honourable men of the cities'.

The second construction occurs in

10:22 ונהי יד לפני כצוק 'a foreign sojourner who is poor and distressed'.

In this example the construction with  enables the extension with a parallel element.

The third construction occurs in, e.g.:

16:7 נבות חוף ים 'the kings of old, who filled the earth with their strength'.
30:8 אף בו ידו 'a rebellious son who does not listen to his father'.
41:2 נבות חוף ים 'the old man who stumbles always'.

In § 10.2.2 (2) we have discussed the pattern [Noun [d-Noun [Adjective <sp>] <sp>]], in which the adjective modifies the d-phrase. Here too there appears to be a functional opposition between the orders Noun–Adjective–d-phrase and Noun–d-phrase–Adjective. The first order is used if the adjective modifies the noun, the second if it modifies the d-phrase.7 This observation is important for the interpretation

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4 On cases where the adjective precedes the noun, see above, § 10.1.2.
5 In fact the pattern with d-{[Adjective <PC>]} is a subcategory of that with d-{Clause}; see § 10.2.3.
6 Heb has בות יד יהיה צוק (MS A) and בות רעים זי עמק (MS B). These constructions are odd. One would rather expect something like בות רעים צוק. For this reason it has been argued that Heb reflects a retroversion from Syr; cf. Van Peursen, ’Retroversions’, 77, see also below, at the end of this paragraph.
7 Elsewhere in the Peshitta and other Classical Syriac corpora there are exceptional cases where the adjective following d-Noun modifies the head, rather than the d-phrase, e.g. Exod 14:21 נימוש נלותו 'a fierce wind of blight' (MT נideshow

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