

Summaries

Yuval Weiss

Accentuation of Complex Direct Speech Clauses

A direct speech clause that follows a quotative frame can be accentuated in one of two ways: by placing the main disjunctive between the quotative frame and the speech clause, or by positioning it inside the speech clause and attaching its first part to the quotative frame. For speech clauses which are simple sentences, the first method is usually used; for compound sentences the second dominates. The question investigated here is the accentuation strategy for direct speech clauses that are complex sentences.

Nearly forty years ago, Sara Avinun proposed that the fundamental strategy in such cases is to place the main disjunctive inside the speech clause. As opposed to Avinun's suggestion, I show that the accentuation strategy depends strongly on the inner clause type. Using a much larger pool of examples, which were classified according to type, I argue that the strategy is influenced by the level of independence of the two parts of the complex sentence and their mutual relation intensity. These characteristics vary with the clause type; thus, the accentuation strategy depends on the inner clause type. I conclude that the accentuation of such cases is significantly influenced by syntax and semantics.

Kedem Golden, Jonathan Vardi and Michael Rand

**A New Bifolio of *The Diwan of Samuel ha-Nagid*:
A Geniza Codex**

This article is a supplement to *The Diwan of Samuel ha-Nagid: A Geniza Codex*. Published by Jonathan Vardi and Michael Rand in 2015 (Academy of Hebrew Language and the David Moses and Amalia Rosen Foundation), this book compiled all the extant Cairo Genizah fragments of an ancient codex of the *Diwan* – i.e., collection of poems – of the great eleventh-century poet Samuel ha-Nagid. In addition to color plates of the fragments, the book also provides a full edition of the text, and its authors produced a codicological reconstruction of the entire codex according to the original layout of the bifolia.

This article is devoted to the discovery of a new bifolio of the Geniza codex, found in the collection of the late Meir Benayahu. The authors discuss the placement of the new bifolio in the reconstructed codex, its significant textual variants, and its contribution to our understanding of the *Diwan* as a literary oeuvre. Also highlighted is the bifolio's importance to the study of the Cairo Geniza. The article includes high-resolution images of the four pages of the new bifolio, accompanied by a full critical edition of the text.

Yehudit Henshke

**Şere in Contemporary Hebrew:
A Sociolinguistic-Acoustic Consideration**

This study is devoted to the pronunciation of the *şere* vowel in contemporary Hebrew. Focusing on the twenty-first century, the initial segment of this study was grounded in a corpus of spontaneous conversations with speakers of Mizrahi Hebrew, as documented among individuals from the Mizrahi population. A meticulous analysis was conducted of the distribution of *şere*, specifically the diphthong [ej] and the monophthong [e], across phonological, lexical, and syntactic categories. Intriguingly, this investigation

revealed that the utilization of the diphthong in Mizrahi Hebrew contexts is notably restricted. Based on this phonological constraint, I conjectured that this pronunciation might signify, not a diphthong, but the closing of a final open syllable.

Employing targeted surveys, the subsequent phase of this study widened its scope to encompass contemporary Hebrew: both General Israeli and Mizrahi Hebrew. This broader perspective allowed for a comparative examination of diphthongal realizations of *šere* in contemporary Hebrew as a whole. This comprehensive approach engaged in detailed evaluation of the diphthong's acoustic and sociolinguistic facets. All the data were subjected to scrutiny using diverse statistical methodologies. Ultimately, the findings unveiled a sociolinguistic basis for discrepancies in the diphthongal pronunciation of *šere*.

Shmuel Bolozky

A Renewed Look at Productivity in the Formation of Patterns with Suffixes in Israeli Hebrew

In spite of the strengthening of linear word-formation in Israeli Hebrew, it did not push aside, and continues to coexist with, discontinuous word-formation (root + pattern). Independently, patterns with suffixes, particularly in linear derivation but in discontinuous derivation as well, are at present generally the most productive patterns. This is mainly attributable to the full transparency of the suffix, and in linear derivation of the derivation base as well. Naturally, when the suffix denotes belonging to a part of speech (adjective, noun), one would expect this to contribute to its productivity; when a suffix marks a defined semantic trait, its productivity may be somewhat restricted by “competing” patterns in similar patterns that denote other semantic traits, but may alternatively also be reinforced by broadly inclusive features such as “agentivity”.