

*Answer Key to*

***Biblical***

TEXT AND WORKBOOK

***Hebrew***

S E C O N D E D I T I O N

*Companion to the fully revised edition by*

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I dedicate this little book to my little **אֵלִיהוּ** and **חַנָּה**, who will, with any luck, grow up to be able to point out all the errors I have made in writing it.

*-bwm*

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## **Guide to the Answer Key**

I've attempted to use a straightforward layout and style in writing this answer key so that it can be used without needing any guide. I would, however, like to point out two navigational features in the online file that users may find useful. To make navigation of the Answer Key easier, the PDF file has been bookmarked with links to each individual chapter. Clicking on the name of a chapter in the table of contents will jump directly to that chapter as well.

Some of my tendencies, particularly in the translation sections, may need clarification. I've used [square brackets] to indicate that the word enclosed is not present in the Hebrew but supplied to make the English translation smoother. An exception is for forms of the verb "to be" in the Hebrew noun sentence, since they're implied by Hebrew grammar even though they aren't visible in the text. I've also tended to give alternate translations when possible – occasionally ones that make no sense at all in context – so students can start to think more flexibly about the ambiguities in translation.

For the most part, I've tried to translate as literally as possible within the bounds of English grammar. The results are often awkward, but – I hope – should help the student see the correspondence of the Hebrew text to its translation even in the most difficult constructions. I've also commented from time to time when there's an ambiguity or a point that could bear some more explanation. These extrapolations are italicized to set them off clearly from the actual answers.

Finally, I would like to apologize in advance for any missing metegs, but in my defense, they are (as you will quickly learn) frequently missing in actual Hebrew texts anyway, especially when you really need one.

## Lesson 2

2.2 What kind of dagesh is in the ׀ ? Forte. It's preceded by a full vowel (patah).

What kind of dagesh is in the ׀ ? Forte – again, it's preceded by patah.

2.3a What is the initial ׀? The sign of the vav conversive construction.

2.3b What is the ׀ ? The subject pronoun. Form? Prefix. Person, Gender, Number? 3rd masculine singular.

2.3d

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּדְבֹּר	דבר	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

2.4 What is the relationship of *God* to the verb? Subject

2.5 ׀ is a preposition meaning to

2.7

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֹּאמֶר	אמר	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

2.8 Translate: and he said

2.10a יהוה is the divine name: Yahweh, Adonai, the Lord

2.13C Translate:

1. And the Lord said to him:
2. And the Lord spoke to Moses and to Aaron.
3. And Moses said to Aaron:
4. The Lord is one.

### Lesson 3

3.1 וְ is the sign of the vav conversive, and ה' is a prefix pronoun.

3.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֵּלֶךְ	הלך	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

3.2a Translation

vav conversive	=	and (past tense verb)
3 m. sg. prefix	=	he (subject)
Qal	=	(basic meaning)
הלך	=	go
Translation	=	and he went

3.3 The normal order of the Hebrew sentence is verb-subject. So the first two words of this lesson sentence are translated: and David went

3.4a What kind of dagesh is in the וּ? Forte, because the preceding vowel (hireq) is full.

3.5 Translation of verse: And David went from there.

3.6C Translate:

1. And Abraham went.
2. And God spoke to Noah.
3. And he went to him.
4. And Isaac went from there.
5. And Solomon said:

## Lesson 4

4.1a What does ׀ at the beginning of a word mean? and

4.2a Is there any indication of a change in the basic meaning of the root? No – the verb is unaugmented. What do you call this stem? Qal

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
שָׁמַע	שמע	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

4.3 How many letters are in הַמֶּלֶךְ? Five: ה, מ (doubled), ל, and ך.  
 What kind of dagesh is in the מ? Forte. מֶלֶךְ means king. What is the relationship of this word to the verb? It is the subject.

Translation: the king

4.5a אֶל־ means to

4.6 Translate: And the king did not listen to the people.

4.7 Fill in the prefix + vav conversive for the 3 m. sg. in the chart below:

Pi`el	Qal
דבר	אמר
וַיְדַבֵּר	וַיֹּאמֶר

*Again, note the lack of dagesh in the ׀ of וַיְדַבֵּר, even though it's part of the sign of the vav conversive, because shewa frequently makes dagesh forte disappear.*

*וַיְדַבֵּר would be fine as well.*

4.8B Classify the verbs according to form and stem.



Form		Stem	
Prefix/vav conv.	Affix	Qal	Pi`el
וַיֹּאמֶר		וַיֹּאמֶר	
	נָסָה		נָסָה
	אָהַב	אָהַב	
וַיִּחַבֵּשׁ		וַיִּחַבֵּשׁ	
וַיִּבְקַע			וַיִּבְקַע
וַיֵּלֶךְ		וַיֵּלֶךְ	
וַיַּעֲרֹךְ		וַיַּעֲרֹךְ	
וַיִּדְבֹּר			וַיִּדְבֹּר
וַיִּשְׁלַח		וַיִּשְׁלַח	
וַיִּשְׁלַח			וַיִּשְׁלַח
	יָדַע	יָדַע	
	חָשַׁךְ	חָשַׁךְ	

4.8D Translate:

1. And he did not listen to him.
2. David went.
3. The Lord did not speak.
4. The Lord spoke to the people.
5. A people went forth.

## Review and Drill 1

### II Hebrew to English

Verb forms:

הֵלֵךְ	וַיִּשְׁמַע	שָׁמַע	וַיֹּאמֶר	דָּבַר	אָמַר	וַיֵּלֶךְ	וַיְדַבֵּר
he went		he heard		he spoke		and he went	
	and he heard		and he said		he said		and he spoke

Verses:

1. The king did not see.
2. The man spoke.
3. And King Jehoiakim heard.
4. And the Lord did not speak.
5. And he sent ... to King Hezekiah.
6. And Abram went as the Lord had spoken to him. *Since the verb דָּבַר is referring to a past action in a subordinate clause, it's ok to make the translation smoother by translating it as a past perfect ("had spoken") instead of a simple past ("spoke".)*
7. And King Ahasuerus said:
8. King Artaxerxes gave to Ezra.
9. For the people heard.
10. And the Lord called to Moses.
11. And Abraham listened to Ephron.
12. And there Abram called. *Don't get confused and think this means Abram gave a name to the place he was standing; שָׁם is an adverb, not a noun.*

### III English to Hebrew

Verb forms:

he spoke – דָּבַר

and he said – וַיֹּאמֶר

and he heard – וַיִּשְׁמַע

he went – הִלְךְ

he said – אָמַר

and he walked – וַיֵּלֶךְ

Sentences:

1. לא הלך משם המלך.
2. לא שמע העם אלי־אלהים.
3. וישמע אליהם.
4. וידבר אליהם אלי־אברהם.
5. ויאמר דוד אליהעם אני דוד.
6. וישמע משה אליהעם.
7. אמר יהוה.
8. דבר המלך אליו.

## Lesson 5

5.1a What kind of dagesh is in the **ד**? Lene – it's the first letter of the word, so it can't have a full vowel in the previous syllable (a previous word wouldn't count!)

5.1b The verb root (**דבר**) means speak. **יהוה** means the Lord.

5.2a Of our two nouns, which is definite? **יהוה** Why? It's a proper name.

5.3b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
<b>הִיא</b>	<b>היה</b>	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

5.4 **אל** means to

5.5 Translation of sentence: the word of the Lord, which came (was) to Hosea

5.6 Identify as definite or indefinite:

**הַדְּבָרִים**

definite

(definite article)

**הָעִיר**

definite

(def. art. with  
compensatory lengthening)

**וּבְגָד**

indefinite

**אַבְרָהָם**

definite

(proper noun)

**רְגְלָיו**

definite

(3 m. sg. possessive  
pronoun)

**מְלָכּוֹ**

definite

(3 m.sg. poss.  
pron.)

**הַמָּקוֹם**

definite

(def. art.)

**צֵאן**

indefinite

**מִצְבֵּה**

indefinite

<p>עֵינָיו definite (3 m.sg. poss. pron.)</p>	<p>שְׁנֵי נְעָרָיו definite (construct chain, noun in absolute is definite due to 3 m.sg. poss. pron.)</p>	<p>וְהַנֶּעֶר definite (def. art.)</p>
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<p>שֵׁם indefinite</p>	<p>הַמְּאֻכָּלֶת definite (def. art.)</p>	<p>הָר indefinite (no, it doesn't mean "the resh")</p>
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<p>הַשָּׂה definite (def. art.)</p>	<p>מְקוֹם indefinite</p>	<p>הַיּוֹם definite (def. art.)</p>
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<p>סֵלֶם indefinite</p>	<p>שֵׁם־הַמְּקוֹם definite (const. chain, definite absolute – def. art.)</p>	<p>הַשָּׁמֶשׁ definite (def. art.)</p>
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<p>בַּיִת אֱלֹהִים definite (const. chain, definite absolute – proper noun)</p>	<p>הָאָרֶץ definite (def. art. with comp. lengthening)</p>	<p>שַׁעַר הַשָּׁמַיִם definite (constr. chain, definite absolute – def. art.)</p>
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5.6C Translate:

1. the word that was/happened to Jeremiah. *A smoother, less literal translation would be "came" for הִיָּה*
2. And the Lord did not hear.
3. The word of the Lord was to him.
4. And he did not go.

5. The word of the Lord was to Abram.
6. And a king did not hear.
7. who did not walk
8. The king did not hear.
9. The word went forth from the mouth of the king.
10. God heard.

## Lesson 6

6.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

The prefix pronoun ׀ is what person and gender? 3rd person masculine.

How many letters are left now? Two – you have accounted for the ׀ and the dagesh forte in the ׀ (vav conversive) as well as the ׀ itself and the final ׀ (3rd masc. pl. subject pronoun). ׀ and ׀ are all that remain to be accounted for.

Where do you look for the indication of the missing letter in such a case? The vowel under the prefix pronoun.

6.1a Is there any indication of a stem change? No. The middle root letter is not doubled, so it cannot be a Pi`el. The other stems, which you haven't learned yet, also require the root to be augmented in some way. So the stem will be Qal.

Translation of verb: and they came

6.2 ׀ is the definite article meaning the. ׀ is the major river in Israel: Jordan

What kind of dagesh is in the ׀? Forte – required as part of the definite article.

What kind of dagesh is in the ׀? Lene – it is not preceded by a full vowel and plays no grammatical role.

6.3 ׀ means he, or that one (referring to a grammatically masculine noun). ׀ means and.

6.3b The form of כּוֹל with ׀ is a construct form, so וְכָל begins a construct chain. The dagesh in בְּנֵי is a dagesh lene.

6.3d יִשְׂרָאֵל means Israel. The final noun of a construct chain is called the absolute. How are the words of the chain linked in English? With the preposition "of". Is the absolute definite? Yes – it is a proper noun. So the whole chain is definite.

Translation of the whole chain: and all the sons of Israel

6.3e How does this entire phrase הוּא וְכָל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל relate to the verb? It is the verb's subject.

6.4 Translation of verse: And they came to the Jordan, he and all the sons of Israel, or more simply: And he and all the sons of Israel came to the Jordan.

6.5a The plural absolute ending is יִם□

	Absolute	Construct
Singular	דָּבָר	דְּבָר
Plural	דְּבָרִים	דְּבָרַי

Circle the plural ending: אֱלֹהִים . The construct form will be אֱלֹהֵי .

6.7C Translate:

1. And he came as far as Hebron.
2. And they came as far as Haran.
3. And the sons of Joseph spoke.
4. And he did not walk in the way of the Lord.
5. And they went; and they came to Moses.
6. The word of the Lord that was to Micah.



7. And the King of Israel said to him:
8. The Lord, the God of Israel, said:
9. The words of Jeremiah, son of Hilkiyah:
10. And the sons of Israel listened to him.
11. And they said to Moses:

6.7D Analyze in chart form:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they came

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
הִלְךְ	הלך	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: he went

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיְדַבְּרוּ	דבר	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they spoke

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיָּבֹא	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation: and he came

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֵּלְכוּ	הלך	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they went

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֹּאמְרוּ	אמר	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they said

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
אָמַר	אמר	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: he said

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ	שמע	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they heard

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
הָיָה	היה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: he was

## Lesson 7

7.1a What kind of dagesh is in the י? Dagesh forte. What kind of dagesh is in the ת? Dagesh forte.

After accounting for י how many letters are left? Three. What are they? Two תs (the visible one doubled by the dagesh forte,) and a ו.

What is the stem? Qal, since the dagesh forte is standing for the assimilated ו and not representing a doubled middle root letter.

*So what would happen if you had a root beginning with ו in the Pi`el? Well, the ו wouldn't be able to assimilate for that very reason, so in the vav conversive you'd have something like וַיְנַתֵּן (if נתן conjugated in the Pi`el in Biblical Hebrew, which it doesn't.)*

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיְנַתֵּן	נתן	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

7.1b What is the relation of these two words (וַיְנַתֵּן אַבְרָהָם)? Verb followed by its subject. Translate the phrase: And Abraham gave

7.2b כָּל means all. אֲשֶׁר means who(m), which, that

7.2c וּ = ו at the end of a word, and thus means him

Translation (אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ): all that was his – and we also know because of אֵת that the whole phrase functions as the direct object of the verb in the sentence.

7.3 לְ at the beginning of a word can mean to. Translation: to Isaac

7.4 Translation of verse: And Abraham gave all that was his to Isaac.

7.6 Sort the following masculine nouns into the appropriate categories.

Absolute singular                      Absolute plural                      Construct plural

	דְּבָרִים	
בֵּן	הָרִים	שָׁנִי
הַמָּקוֹם	וְהָעֵצִים	עֵצִי
		בְּנֵי
יָד		
מֶלֶךְ		
אִישׁ		
	מְלָכִים	אֱלֹהֵי
		דְּבָרֵי

7.6aC Translate:

1. And Jacob gave food to Esau.
2. which God gave to Abraham
3. And all Israel heard.
4. And he gave Rachel to him.
5. And they heard ... the words.
6. And they said to him:
7. And they heard the word of the Lord.

## Review and Drill 2

I Chart and translate:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּתֵּן	נתן	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation: and he gave

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֵּלְכוּ	הלך	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they went

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ	שמע	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they heard

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיְדַבְּרוּ	דבר	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they spoke

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּתְּנוּ	נתן	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they gave

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
הָלַךְ	הלך	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: he went

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
הָיָה	היה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: he was

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֹּאמְרוּ	אמר	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they said

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they came

## II Translate:

the way of David

a son of a king

the ways of the son

the hand of the Lord

the people of the land

all the sons of Israel

the God of Israel

the sons of Abraham

all the kings of Israel

the words of Moses

1. And he walked in all the way that his father walked.

2. And he walked in all the way of David his father.

3. And they heard the words of the Lord.

4. And they called to Lot and said to him:

5. And he spoke all the words.

6. And he heard the words of the sons of Laban.

7. the Lord, who made Moses and Aaron. *In context, עשה seems to have the sense of "appointed."*

8. And they came to Haran and dwelled there.

9. And he walked in the ways of the kings of Israel.

10. And Moses heard the people.

11. And God spoke all the words.

12. And Samuel heard all the words of the people.

13. Jacob saw Rachel.

14. Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan.

15. And the sons of Israel listened to him.

16. Israel did not take the land of Moab.

17. that he took from the hand of Jehoahaz –OR– who took from the hand of Jehoahaz

18. And they spoke to him all the words of Joseph that he had spoken.

*Smoother:* And they spoke to him all the words that Joseph had spoken.

19. And Pharaoh heard the word.

III Translate English to Hebrew:

מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל

בְּדֶרֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל

כָּל־דְּבָרֵי מֹשֶׁה

בֶּן הַמֶּלֶךְ

אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם

דַּרְכֵי אֱלֹהִים

אֶל עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל or לְעַם יִשְׂרָאֵל

1. אֲנִי מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל

2. וַיְדַבֵּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־הָעָם כְּלִאֲשֶׁר אָמַר אֵלָיו אֱלֹהִים

3. לֹא שָׁמַע יְהוָה אֶל בְּנֵי דָוָד

4. וַיָּבֹאוּ כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל עַד הַיַּרְדֵּן

5. אֱלֹהִים נָתַן מֶלֶךְ אֶל הָעָם

6. וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲשֶׁר בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל

## Lesson 8

8.1a What does an initial ׀ mean? And. Is this a vav conversive? No; the vowel under it isn't patah, and it's not followed by a dagesh forte in a prefix pronoun (and there are no mitigating circumstances, such as a shewa making the dagesh forte disappear, to make us believe this is an exception.)

8.1c What consonants are the probable root? **ידע** What is the stem? Qal. What is the form? Affix, since the ׀ can't be both a root letter and a prefix pronoun.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּדְעוּ	ידע	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	vav reversive

Translation: and they will know

8.1d **ידע** means know. Translation of the verb: and they will know

8.2 **כי** means a lot of things, depending on the context. Here it should be translated "that".

8.3 **שם** is a noun meaning name.

8.3a **יהוה** means Adonai\*. The two word phrase means my name is Adonai.

8.4 Translation of verse: And they will know that my name is Adonai – i.e., the Lord.

8.6 Identify the ׀

בְּנוֹ      possessive suffix  
אֵלָיו      object suffix

וְהָאֱלֹהִים      plain conjunction  
חֲמֹרָו      possessive suffix

---

\* You might translate this as [the] Lord, or [the] LORD (to differentiate it from אֲדֹנָי), or just leave it Adonai.



וַיִּחַבֵּשׁ	vav conversive	יוֹם	part of root
הוּא	part of root	לוֹ	object suffix
וַיִּדְעוּ	first=vav reversive; second = affix pronoun	וְכָל	plain conjunction
יוֹסֵף	plene spelling	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	first=vav conversive; second=prefix complement
שָׁמְעוּ	affix pronoun	נְעָרָיו	possessive suffix

8.7C Translate:

1. David did not know.
2. They did not know the Lord.
3. And all the people of the land came.
4. He is the God of the gods.
5. And the Lord will be to me for a God. *Smoother:* And the Lord will be my God.
6. I am the Lord; that is my name.
7. For he is not the king of Israel.
8. And they knew, all the people and all Israel.
9. And they will say to every man of Israel.
10. And the Lord gave to Israel all the land.

## Lesson 9

9.1 Initial ׀ means and

9.2a לא means not

9.2b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
יָדְעוּ	יָדַע	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

What tense will you use in translation? Past. Translation of the first phrase: and they did not know

9.3 כִּי means that. שָׁמַע has an “extra” vowel at the end to facilitate pronunciation; it is called furtive patah.

9.3a שָׁמַע means hear. What is the stem? Qal. Even though the form is unfamiliar, there are no signs of any augmentation. Is the form prefix? No; there is no prefix pronoun. Is the form affix? No; there is no affix pronoun, and the vowel pattern is not that of the 3rd person masculine singular.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁמַעַ	שָׁמַע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

9.4 Translation of verse: And they did not know that Joseph was listening.

9.6C

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יֹדְעֵי	יָדַע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְאָמַר	אָמַר	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַנִּתְּן	נתן	Qal	participle	m. sg.	definite article

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְשָׁמַע	שמע	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַלֵּךְ	הלך	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

9.6D Translate. Be able to explain whether **בָּא** is a participle or an affix form.

1. I am going to him.
2. And the hearer will hear, and he will say:
3. And Joseph died, and the whole generation.
4. And Samuel did not enter (the) Gilgal.
5. For this is the day that the Lord has given Sisera into your hand.
6. He came as far as Lehi. *Context is needed to decide; otherwise it could easily be translated "He [was] coming..."*
7. A generation goes and a generation comes. *Here, **בָּא** is unambiguously participial because of the parallel **הַלֵּךְ**.*
8. This is the day the Lord has made. *Note that **אֲשֶׁר** is omitted before the relative clause. This happens in this case because of the poetic requirements of the verse from Psalms.*
9. The man of God came/was coming. *This could be either an affix form or a participle. The larger verse would help you decide.*
10. For the Lord knows a way of righteous ones. *Since "righteous ones" refers to a definite select group, you could treat it as definite (even though, grammatically speaking, it isn't marked as definite) and translate the phrase as "the way of the righteous ones."*
11. Those ones went forth from the city.
12. And he called the name of the city according to the name of his son. *That is, he named the city after him.*
13. The sons of Israel did not listen to me.

## Lesson 10

10.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיָּבֹא	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

10.1b וַיָּבֹא means to. In וַיָּבֹא, אָב is a noun meaning *father*. The ן at the end of the word is a suffix meaning his. What kind of suffix is this? Possessive.

Translate the whole first clause: and he came to his father

10.2a

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֹּאמֶר	אמר	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

10.2b אָבִי You should recognize the same noun you had just above:  
אָב = father. Again there is a suffix on the word. What are the components of the suffix? The hireq/yod at the end of the word. Which person, gender, and number is it? 1st common singular. אָבִי means my father.

10.3a וַיֹּאמֶר means and he said.

10.4 Translation of verse: And he came to his father and said, "My father!" And he said, "Here I am."

10.5C Translate:

1. Behold, the sons of the king have come.
2. Behold, I am coming.
3. And now, behold, I am going to my people.
4. Behold, I am giving to him my covenant.

5. And he said, "Moses, Moses!" And he said, "Here I am." *You might ask, could it also mean: And Moses said, "Moses!", etc. And the answer is, yes – if you think that is the sort of thing Moses would be likely to say. In other words, context!*

6. And Jacob came to Isaac his father.

7. And behold, a man from the sons of Israel came. "... [is, was] coming" is *equally possible.*

### Review and Drill 3

I Chart and translate:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְדָבְרוּ	דבר	Pi`el	affix	3 c. pl.	vav reversive

Translation: and they will speak

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁמְעוּ	שמע	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Translation: they heard

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָדְעוּ	ידע	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Translation: they knew

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נָתְנוּ	נתן	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Translation: they gave

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְהֵלְכוּ	הלך	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	vav reversive

Translation: and they will go

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אָמְרוּ	אמר	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Translation: they said

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָדַעַ	ידע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation: (one) knowing

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בָּאוּ	בוא	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Translation: they came

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּדַע	ידע	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversive

Translation: and he will know

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹלֵךְ	הלך	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation: (one) walking

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אֹמֵר	אמר	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation: (one) saying

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שׁוֹמֵעַ	שמע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation: (one) hearing

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּשְׁלַח	שלח	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation: and he sent

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נֹתֵן	נתן	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation: (one) giving

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בָּא	בוא	Qal	participle	m. sg.	
	-OR-	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: (one) coming -OR- he came

II Translate:

1. The Lord, he is God.
2. And Moses went up to God, and the Lord called to him from the mountain.
3. The land of Canaan, which I am giving to the sons of Israel.
4. And moreover, behold, he (that one) was going forth.
5. And they said, it is not he.
6. This is the bread that the Lord has given.
7. To the Lord is the earth. *Smoother:* The earth is the Lord's.
8. The bread that he was eating
9. And to it (*referring to a masculine noun*) he was lifing his soul.
10. For all Israel knows
11. For all the land that you see, to you I will give it.
12. God is with you in all that you are doing.

III Translate English to Hebrew:

אָנִי הוֹלֵךְ	בָּאוּ	וַיֵּדַע
הוא הוֹלֵךְ	וַיֵּדְעוּ	

1. וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי הַנְּנִי
2. יהוה הוא אֱלֹהִים –OR– יהוה אֱלֹהִים
3. לִי הָאָרֶץ
4. הִנֵּה אִישׁ הָאֱלֹהִים הֵלֵךְ בְּדַרְכּוֹ

*Here, context will have to tell you that the sentence is in the past tense ("Here **was** the man of God...") rather than in the present.*

5. כִּי שָׁמַי עַל כָּל־הָאָרֶץ
6. וַיִּתֵּן אֱלֹהִים בְּרִית לְיִשְׂרָאֵל



## Lesson 11

### 11.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּצְאוּ	יצא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

How do you determine the root? You should immediately be able to remove וַי as vav conversive + prefix pronoun. Then you should be able to identify and the final ו as a complement to the prefix pronoun. That leaves you with יצא as two of the root letters. To account for the missing root letter, look at the vowel under the prefix pronoun: in this case, tsere.

Where and what is the missing letter? י, in the first position.

What are the components of the PGN? ו י, showing third person plural.

Translation: and they went forth

### 11.2b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לֵלֶכֶת	הלך	Qal	infinitive		

What is the stem? Since the initial ל and the ת have been accounted for, there is no sign of any augmentation, so the stem must be Qal.

11.3 ארץ means land. What is the relationship of ארצה to כְּנָעַן? Construct chain. Is כְּנָעַן definite? Yes – it is a proper noun. Is the chain definite or indefinite? Definite – the absolute כְּנָעַן is definite. Translate the phrase: to the land of Canaan

### 11.4

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

11.5 Translation of the whole verse: And they went forth to go to the land of Canaan; and they entered into the land of Canaan.

11.6C Translate the sentences; analyze the verbs.

1. And they went, and they came to the mountain.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּלְכוּ	הלך	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

2. And he went forth to go on his way.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּצֵא	יצא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לָלֶכֶת	הלך	Qal	infinitive		preposition (ל)

3. They went forth from the people.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּצְאוּ	יצא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

4. And he came to the Jordan; and Judah came to Gilgal.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּבֹא	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בָּא	בוא	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

5. And the sons of Reuben went to go to the land of Gilead.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּלְכוּ	הלך	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לָלֶכֶת	הלך	Qal	infinitive		preposition (ל)

6. And all the people went forth.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָצְאוּ	יָצַח	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

## Lesson 12

12.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּרְאֵה	ראה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Under what letter do you look for the clue to the missing letter? The ך, which is the prefix pronoun.

12.2 **הָעָם** means the people. The relationship of this phrase to the first verb is: The whole phrase is the subject.

12.3

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּפְּלוּ	נפל	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

What rule do you use to find the root? Dagesh forte standing for an assimilated ך.

12.4 The absolute form of **בָּנִי** is **בְּנִים**. So the absolute form of **פְּנִי** will have the ending **ים** .

12.5 Translate the verse: And all the people saw, and they fell on their faces.

12.7C

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּרְאוּ	ראה	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they saw

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
רָאָה	ראה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Translation: he saw

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּבֹא	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation: and he came

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיְדַבְּרוּ	דבר	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they spoke

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יוֹצֵא	יצא	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation: (one) going forth

12.7D Translate:

1. And he saw a woman there.
2. And they spoke before Moses.
3. And he came to the mountain of God, to Horeb.
4. And Samuel saw Saul.
5. And they saw the God of Israel.
6. And they fell on their faces on the earth.
7. For he (that one) was going out and entering before them.
8. And Joseph went forth from the presence of Pharaoh.
9. And the guards (*masc. pl. participle of the verb שמר "guard", so "the ones guarding" or simply "the guards"*) saw a man going out from the city.

## Review and Drill 4

I Write the Qal prefix with vav conversive, 3 m. sg. and 3 m. pl.

Root	3 m. sg.	3 m. pl.
אמר	וַיֹּאמֶר	וַיֹּאמְרוּ
הלך	וַיֵּלֶךְ	וַיֵּלְכוּ
שמע	וַיִּשְׁמַע	וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ
בוא	וַיָּבֵא	וַיָּבִיאוּ
נתן	וַיִּתֵּן	וַיִּתְּנוּ
ידע	וַיֵּדַע	וַיֵּדְעוּ
ראה	וַיִּרְאֶה	וַיִּרְאוּ
יצא	וַיֵּצֵא	וַיֵּצְאוּ

II Write the Qal affix 3 m. sg. and 3 c. pl.

Root	3 m. sg.	3 c. pl.
אמר	אָמַר	אָמְרוּ
הלך	הֵלֵךְ	הֵלְכוּ
שמע	שָׁמַע	שָׁמְעוּ
נתן	נָתַן	נָתְנוּ
ידע	יָדַע	יָדְעוּ
יצא	יָצַא	יָצְאוּ

(Be sure to notice the qamats under the second root letter in יָצַא)

III For דבר, write:

Pi`el prefix w/ vav conv., 3 m. sg. נִדְבַר

and 3 m. pl. נִדְבְּרוּ

and the affix 3 m. sg. דְּבַר

and 3 c. pl. דְּבְּרוּ

IV Write the Qal m. sg. participle form for:

נתן -> נוֹתֵן

אמר -> אוֹמֵר

הלך -> הוֹלֵךְ

ידע -> יוֹדֵעַ

שמע -> שוֹמֵעַ

בוא -> בּוֹא

V Make up 20 construct chains... identify as definite or indefinite:

*Any construct chain you make that uses אֱלֹהִים - יהוה - ישׂרָאֵל - or דָּוִד as the element in the absolute\* will be definite. Any using מְלֶכֶךְ - עַם - or אָב will be indefinite. If you want to make a chain using more than two elements, remember that all except the last will be in the construct, and the absolute element still determines whether the chain is definite or indefinite. Here are a few possibilities that make sense:*

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\* Using the seemingly definite אֱלֹהֵי in the construct has no effect on the definiteness of the construct chain; if it is in an indefinite chain it simply means "a god of" or "gods of." Even in a definite construct chain אֱלֹהֵי receives its definiteness from the absolute element; it cannot be considered to be a proper noun, because a proper noun cannot go in the construct state.

### Definite

אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל  
the God of Israel

אֱלֹהֵי דָוִד  
the God of David

מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל  
the king of Israel

עַם אֱלֹהִים  
the people of God

עַם יְהוָה  
the people of the Lord

עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל  
the people of Israel

עַם דָּוִד  
the people of David

דְּבַר אֱלֹהִים  
the word of God

בֶּן דָּוִד  
the son of David

שֵׁם אָבִי דָּוִד  
the name of the father of David

דְּבַר אָבִי מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל  
the word of the father of the king of Israel

etc.

### Indefinite

אֱלֹהֵי מֶלֶךְ  
god(s) of a king

אֱלֹהֵי עַם  
god(s) of a people

אֱלֹהֵי אָב  
god(s) of a father

מֶלֶךְ עַם  
a king of a people

אָבִי מֶלֶךְ  
a father of a king

עַם מֶלֶךְ  
a people of a king

דְּבַר מֶלֶךְ  
a word of a king

דְּבַר עַם  
a word of a people

שֵׁם אָבִי מֶלֶךְ  
a name of a father of a king



## The Verb

Identify the stem (Qal, Pi`el, Nif`al, Hif`il, or Hitpa`el) and the root of each verb below.

Root	Stem	Verb	Root	Stem	Verb
ידע	Qal	יָדָעוּ	אחז	Nif`al	נֶאֱחָזוּ
ברך	Hitpa`el	הִתְבָּרְכוּ	חלק	Pi`el	יִחַלֵּק
נשא	Qal	נִישָׂא	שלח	Pi`el	שִׁלַּח
ילד	Qal	יֵלֵד	שבר	Pi`el	שִׁבְרוּ
שמר	Nif`al	נִשְׁמְרוּ	הלך	Hitpa`el	הִתְהַלֵּךְ
שמר	Qal	שָׁמְרוּ	קטר	Hif`il	הִקְטִירוּ

Give a possible translation for each of the augmented forms:

ברך	bless	הִתְבָּרְכוּ	they were blessed; they blessed themselves
		נְבָרְכוּ	they were blessed; they blessed themselves
שבר	break	שִׁבְר	he shattered [something]
קטר	burn	הִקְטִירוּ	they caused to burn
שפך	pour out	נִשְׁפַךְ	it was poured out
לבש	dress	הִלְבִּישׁ	he dressed [someone]
		נִלְבַּשׁ	he dressed himself; he got dressed
בוא	come	הִבִּיא	he caused to come; he brought

בנה

build

נִבְנָה

it was built

הִתְבְּנָה

it was built

בָּנָה

build up (e.g. a city)\*

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\* This form is not extant in Biblical Hebrew, but is used in post-Biblical Hebrew (Exodus Rabbah) to describe the Sanhedrin planning the limits of Jerusalem (Jastrow, 176)

## Lesson 13

13.1 וַיֹּאמֶר means and he said

13.2 הִנְנִי means behold me, or "Here I am." נִי\_ is an object suffix meaning me

What is the relationship between the first two words of this verse? A verb of speaking followed by the words of the speaker (direct speech).

13.3 כִּי means for, because

The stem and form (of קָרָאתָ) are likely to be Qal affix because under the first root consonant there is a patah, and affix because there is no prefix pronoun. In all affix forms except 3 m. sg., a pronoun will be found affixed to the end of the verb.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
קָרָאתָ	קרא	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	

קרא means call. לִי means to me

13.4 Translation of the verse: And he said, "Here I am, for you called me."

13.7

Qal affix 3rd א

3 m. sg. נִשָּׂא	3 c. pl. נִשְׂאוּ
3 f. sg. נִשְׂאָה	
2 m. sg. נִשְׂאתָ	2 m. pl. נִשְׂאתֶם
2 f. sg. נִשְׂאתִי	2 f. pl. נִשְׂאתֶנּוּ
1 c. sg. נִשְׂאתִי	1 c. pl. נִשְׂאתֵנוּ

Qal affix 1st guttural

3 m. sg.	עָבַד	3 c. pl.	עָבְדוּ
3 f. sg.	עָבְדָה		
2 m. sg.	עָבַדְתָּ	2 m. pl.	עָבַדְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	עָבַדְתְּ	2 f. pl.	עָבַדְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	עָבַדְתִּי	1 c. pl.	עָבַדְנוּ

13.8C Write out the Qal affix conjugation for:

קרא

3 m. sg.	קָרָא	3 c. pl.	קָרְאוּ
3 f. sg.	קָרְאָה		
2 m. sg.	קָרַאתָ	2 m. pl.	קָרַאתֶם
2 f. sg.	קָרַאתְ	2 f. pl.	קָרַאתֶן
1 c. sg.	קָרַאתִי	1 c. pl.	קָרַאנוּ

יצא

3 m. sg.	יָצָא	3 c. pl.	יָצְאוּ
3 f. sg.	יָצְאָה		
2 m. sg.	יָצַאתָ	2 m. pl.	יָצַאתֶם
2 f. sg.	יָצַאתְ	2 f. pl.	יָצַאתֶן
1 c. sg.	יָצַאתִי	1 c. pl.	יָצַאנוּ

## ידע

3 m. sg.	יָדַעַ	3 c. pl.	יָדְעוּ
3 f. sg.	יָדְעָה		
2 m. sg.	יָדַעְתָּ	2 m. pl.	יָדַעְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	יָדַעְתְּ	2 f. pl.	יָדַעְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	יָדַעְתִּי	1 c. pl.	יָדַעְנוּ

## אמר

3 m. sg.	אָמַר	3 c. pl.	אָמְרוּ
3 f. sg.	אָמְרָה		
2 m. sg.	אָמַרְתָּ	2 m. pl.	אָמַרְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	אָמַרְתְּ	2 f. pl.	אָמַרְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	אָמַרְתִּי	1 c. pl.	אָמַרְנוּ

## הלך

3 m. sg.	הֵלֵךְ	3 c. pl.	הֵלְכוּ
3 f. sg.	הֵלְכָה		
2 m. sg.	הֵלַכְתָּ	2 m. pl.	הֵלַכְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	הֵלַכְתְּ	2 f. pl.	הֵלַכְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	הֵלַכְתִּי	1 c. pl.	הֵלַכְנוּ

13.8E Translate:

1. She gave to me from the tree.
2. I know that the Lord gave the land to you. *Lit., "I knew" or "I had known."* יָדַע in the affix is often translated as an English present tense.
3. For you did not listen to the voice of the Lord.
4. that you did not walk in the ways of Jehoshaphat your father or in the ways of Asa, the king of Judah
5. And you will say to Aaron:
6. And his sons did not walk in his ways.
7. And you (m. pl.) did not listen to his voice.
8. We listened to Moses.
9. And he said, "I did not call."
10. And you (m. pl.) will call on the name of your gods.
11. Therefore I said to the sons of Israel:

## Lesson 14

14.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּשְׁמֹר	שָׁמַר	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

כִּי means “surely”, or “that” or “because” depending on context. Translation of the first phrase: Surely you will guard

14.2a אֵת is the sign of the definite direct object. Which is the noun that is definite? הַמִּצְוָה

כֹּל means all

14.2b הַמִּצְוָה begins with the definite article (“the”).

14.2c הַזֵּאת also begins with the definite article.

14.3 לְ is a preposition here; it means to.

14.3a

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עֲשֵׂת	עָשָׂה	Qal	infinitive		

This infinitive can be translated literally to do her. The *her* refers back to what noun? The commandment (הַמִּצְוָה)

14.4 Verse translation: Surely you will guard this commandment, to do it.

14.6A Identify each הַ

הַמְרִיָּה  
part of proper noun\*

נִתְאַמְרָנָה  
prefix complement of  
3/2 f. pl. prefix verb

אַרְצָה  
הַ directive

בָּנָה  
3 m. sg. affix, 3d הַ verb

הָיָה  
3 m. sg. affix, 3d הַ verb

שָׁמְרָה  
3 f. sg. affix

אַתָּה  
2 m. sg. subj. pronoun

נָסָה  
3 m. sg. affix, 3d הַ verb

שָׁנָה  
f. sg. noun; or  
3 m. sg. affix, 3d הַ  
verb

תִּלְכָּנָה  
prefix complement of  
3/2 f. pl. prefix verb

עָלָה  
f. sg. noun

נִתְנָה  
3 f. sg. affix

אִשָּׁה  
f. sg. noun

עָלָה  
3 m. sg. affix, 3d הַ verb

הִלְכָה  
3 f. sg. affix

14.6B Conjugate שָׁלַח in the Qal prefix form.

3 m. sg. יִשְׁלַח

3 m. pl. יִשְׁלְחוּ

3 f. sg. תִּשְׁלַח

3 f. pl. תִּשְׁלַחְנָה

2 m. sg. תִּשְׁלַח

3 m. pl. תִּשְׁלְחוּ

2 f. sg. תִּשְׁלַחִי

2 f. pl. תִּשְׁלַחְנָה

1 c. sg. אֲשַׁלַּח

1 c. pl. נִשְׁלַח

\* Although this looks like a f. sg. noun ending, it's probably actually part of the theophoric element הַ often found on place names.



Conjugate **מלך** in the Qal prefix form.

3 m. sg.	יִמְלֹךְ	3 m. pl.	יִמְלְכוּ
3 f. sg.	תִּמְלֹךְ	3 f. pl.	תִּמְלַכְנָה
2 m. sg.	תִּמְלֹךְ	3 m. pl.	תִּמְלְכוּ
2 f. sg.	תִּמְלֹכִי	2 f. pl.	תִּמְלַכְנָה
1 c. sg.	אֶמְלֹךְ	1 c. pl.	נִמְלֹךְ

14.6aD Translate the verses, then analyze each prefix form verb.

1. And the woman said to Saul:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַתֹּאמֶר	אמר	Qal	prefix	3 f. sg.	vav conversive

2. And I came to Jerusalem

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וָאָבֹא	בוא	Qal	prefix	1 c. sg.	vav conversive

*The vav conversive here has no patah under the vav and no dagesh forte in the prefix pronoun, both due to the fact that א will not accept dagesh. The patah that should be under the vav becomes qamats because of compensatory lengthening for the missing dagesh.*

3. Surely you will come to the land of Canaan, which I am giving to you.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	2 m. pl.	

4. In the way of the king will we go.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יֵלֶךְ	הלך	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	

5. In this (*by means of this*) you will know that I am the Lord.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִדְעֶהָ	יָדַע	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

*This could just as well be a 3 f. sg. if there were a logical feminine antecedent in the verse's context.*

6. Thus will be my word, which will come forth from my mouth.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְהִיָּה	הָיָה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יֵצֵא	יָצָא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

*The ׀ that is visible in יֵצֵא isn't the root letter, because it's the prefix pronoun and can't be both. The ׀ can be recovered through the missing letter rules – tsere under the prefix pronoun indicates a missing first ׀.*

7. And Abram went up from Egypt.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיַּעַל	עָלָה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

8. And you gave them this land.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַתִּתֶּן	נָתַן	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	vav conversive

*It could be "she", if context warranted it.*

9. And Jacob sent, and he called to Rachel and to Leah.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרָא	קָרָא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

10. And behold, I will send the boy.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אֶשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח	Qal	prefix	1 c. sg.	

11. You will not see my face.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּרְאוּ	רָאָה	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

12. Surely we will guard to do all this commandment.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִשְׁמַר	שָׁמַר	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	

13. And I crossed over to the fountain gate.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וָאֶעְבַּר	עָבַר	Qal	prefix	1 c. sg.	vav conversive

14. And he said, "You will not cross over."

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֹּאמֶר	אָמַר	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

*By now you should be able to chart וַיֹּאמֶר in your sleep. Have a friend call you up at odd hours of the night to test this.*

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּעְבַּר	עָבַר	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

15. You will not know his language, and you will not hear what he will speak.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּדְעַ	יָדַע	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּשְׁמַע	שָׁמַע	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִדְבַר	דָּבַר	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	

## Lesson 15

15.1 חֲזַקְיָהוּ is a proper noun functioning as the subject of the sentence.

Translation (of first phrase): and Hezekiah said to Isaiah

How might the two names be “translated”? חֲזַקְיָהוּ might mean something like “the Lord strengthens” or “the Lord’s strength”; יְשַׁעְיָהוּ either “the Lord saves” or “the Lord’s salvation”.

15.2 What do you expect to follow the first phrase? Direct speech.

You cannot translate טוֹב דְּבַר as *the good word...* because an attributive adjective must follow the noun.

Translate the phrase: the word of the Lord is good

15.3

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
דְּבַרְתָּ	דבר	Pi`el	affix	2 m. sg.	

Is this stem Qal? What is the stem indicator for the Qal affix? Qamats under the first root letter, and no augmentation of any kind. What is this stem (Pi`el)’s indicator? Dagesh forte in the middle root letter in all forms. Hireq under the first root letter in the affix is also a good indicator.

Translation of the whole verse: And Hezekiah said to Isaiah, “The word of the Lord that you have spoken is good.”

15.4a

Pi`el affix for middle אהחער

3 m. sg.	בִּרְךְ	3 c. pl.	בִּרְכוּ
3 f. sg.	בִּרְכָה		
2 m. sg.	בִּרְכֶת	2 m. pl.	בִּרְכֶתֶם
2 f. sg.	בִּרְכֶת	2 f. pl.	בִּרְכֶתֶן
1 c. sg.	בִּרְכֹתִי	1 c. pl.	בִּרְכֹנוּ

15.5

Pi`el prefix strong verb

3 m. sg.	יְדַבֵּר	3 m. pl.	יְדַבְּרוּ
3 f. sg.	תְּדַבֵּר	3 f. pl.	תְּדַבְּרֶנָּה
2 m. sg.	תְּדַבֵּר	2 m. pl.	תְּדַבְּרוּ
2 f. sg.	תְּדַבְּרִי	2 f. pl.	תְּדַבְּרֶנָּה
1 c. sg.	אֲדַבֵּר	1 c. pl.	נְדַבְּרָ

Can you explain the composite shewa under the prefix pronoun for the 1 c. sg.?  
When gutturals require a vocal shewa, they take a composite shewa of the same class as the full vowel in the letter following it – in this case, a patah.

15.5a

Pi`el prefix for middle אהחער

3 m. sg.	יְבַרְךְ	3 m. pl.	יְבַרְכוּ
3 f. sg.	תְּבַרְךְ	3 f. pl.	תְּבַרְכֶנָּה
2 m. sg.	תְּבַרְךְ	2 m. pl.	תְּבַרְכוּ
2 f. sg.	תְּבַרְכִי	2 f. pl.	תְּבַרְכֶנָּה
1 c. sg.	אֲבַרְךְ	1 c. pl.	נְבַרְךְ

15.7 Many town names include the word **בֵּית** as in **בֵּית אֵל** and **בֵּית לֶחֶם**. How would you “translate” these? House of El and House of Bread.

Hosea is told to name two of his children **לֹא רַחֲמָה** and **לֹא עַמִּי**. The first name is *Not Pitied*. What is the second? Not My People.

15.8E Translate:

1. And Saul caused all the people to hear.
2. I will harden his heart, and he will not send the people.
3. And Pharaoh said, “I, I will send you.”
4. And the Lord strengthened the heart of Pharaoh, and he did not send the sons of Israel from his land. *The “travelling dagesh” is in מֵאֶרְצוֹ – since א can’t take the dagesh representing the assimilated נ of מִן (from), the vowel under the מ lengthens from hireq to tsere.*
5. And he did not send the people.
6. And you will send him, and he will go.
7. According to all these words and according to all this vision – thus did Nathan speak to David.
8. And he said to them, “Behold, the son of the king will rule according to what the Lord spoke concerning the sons of David.”
9. This is the word that the Lord spoke to Moab.
10. For the Lord spoke this word.
11. And they sent and they called to him; and Jeroboam came, and all Israel; and they spoke to Rehoboam.
12. And I will not speak any longer in his name.
13. And you do not hear what they speak. *The prefix forms can indeed be rendered differently. Remember that the prefix form has to do with ongoing action more than it relates to tense. If the future tense doesn’t make sense in the context of a verse, as in this case, you can translate the verbs as ongoing action in the present tense.*
14. And to Zedekiah king of Judah I spoke according to all these words.

## Lesson 16

16.1a After accounting for the ןי how many consonants are left for the root?

Three: two for the פ because it contains dagesh forte, and one for ל

The root is נפל, with the dagesh forte standing for the assimilated ן of the root.

What is the stem? Qal, because you've already accounted for anything (like the dagesh forte) that might have been an augment to the stem. If this were a Pi`el form, what vowel would you expect under the ן? Shewa.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּפֹּל	נפל	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation of the phrase: and Joseph fell

16.2 Translation (עַל־פְּנֵי אָבִיו): on the face of his father

16.3a According to the appropriate rule, the root needs ך in the first position.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּבֶן	בכה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

16.3b Translation of phrase: and he wept on him

16.4a

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּשָּׂק	נשק	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

וַיִּשָּׂק means and he kissed

16.4b Translation of the whole verse: And Joseph fell on his father's face, and he wept on him and kissed him.

16.5a

## Qal affix נפל

3 m. sg.	נָפַל	3 c. pl.	נָפְלוּ
3 f. sg.	נָפְלָה		
2 m. sg.	נָפַלְתָּ	2 m. pl.	נָפַלְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	נָפַלְתְּ	2 f. pl.	נָפַלְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	נָפַלְתִּי	1 c. pl.	נָפַלְנוּ

16.5b

## Qal prefix נפל

3 m. sg.	יָפַל	3 m. pl.	יָפְלוּ
3 f. sg.	תָּפַל	3 f. pl.	תָּפְלָנָה
2 m. sg.	תָּפַלְתָּ	2 m. pl.	תָּפַלְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	תָּפַלְתְּ	2 f. pl.	תָּפַלְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	אָפַל	1 c. pl.	נָפַל

## Qal prefix נגש

3 m. sg.	יָגַשׁ	3 m. pl.	יָגִשׁוּ
3 f. sg.	תָּגַשׁ	3 f. pl.	תָּגִשְׁנָה
2 m. sg.	תָּגַשְׁתָּ	2 m. pl.	תָּגִשְׁתֶּם
2 f. sg.	תָּגַשְׁתְּ	2 f. pl.	תָּגִשְׁתֶּן
1 c. sg.	אָגַשׁ	1 c. pl.	נָגַשׁ



Qal prefix נתן

3 m. sg.	יָתַן	3 m. pl.	יָתְנוּ
3 f. sg.	תָּתַן	3 f. pl.	תָּתַנְהוּ
2 m. sg.	תָּתַן	2 m. pl.	תָּתַנּוּ
2 f. sg.	תָּתַנִּי	2 f. pl.	תָּתַנְיָהוּ
1 c. sg.	אֶתֶּן	1 c. pl.	נִתְּנוּ

The participle is regular: נֹתֵן

16.8E Translate:

1. And all his brothers I have given to him for slaves
2. And Judah came, and his brothers, to the house of Judah ... and they fell before him on the earth.
3. And she came and she fell on his feet ... and she lifted her son and went forth.
4. The Lord sent a word against Jacob, and it/he will fall upon Israel.
5. And the house fell on the princes and all the people who were in it.
6. And all Judah I will give into the hand of the king of Babylon.
7. And David approached the people.
8. And you gave him a son. *Without context, "she" would seem more likely.*  
*The context is speech directed to יהוה though.*
9. And behold, a hand touched me.
10. And who will put this people in my hand?

## Lesson 17

17.1 Translation (יהוה לי): Adonai is for me, or I have Adonai, or Adonai is mine.

17.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אִירָא	ירא	Qal	prefix	1 c. sg.	

Translation of phrase: I will not fear

17.3

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יַעֲשֶׂה	עשה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Which letter is not part of the root? The prefix pronoun ך

17.3b The subject of this part of the verse is אָדָם

17.3c לי is the indirect object, "to me".

17.3e Translation of phrase: What can man do to me?

17.4 Translation of entire verse: Adonai is for me; I will not fear. What can man do to me?

17.5

Qal prefix ירא

3 m. sg. יִירָא	3 m. pl. יִירָאוּ
3 f. sg. תִּירָא	3 f. pl. תִּירָאנָה
2 m. sg. תִּירָא	2 m. pl. תִּירָאוּ
2 f. sg. תִּירָאִי	2 f. pl. תִּירָאנָה
1 c. sg. אִירָא	1 c. pl. נִירָא

Qal prefix יֵשֵׁב

3 m. sg.	יֵשֵׁב	3 m. pl.	יֵשְׁבוּ
3 f. sg.	תֵּשֵׁב	3 f. pl.	תֵּשְׁבֶנָּה
2 m. sg.	תֵּשֵׁב	2 m. pl.	תֵּשְׁבוּ
2 f. sg.	תֵּשְׁבִי	2 f. pl.	תֵּשְׁבֶנָּה
1 c. sg.	אֵשֵׁב	1 c. pl.	נֵשֵׁב

17.7E Read Genesis 21:1-7 and find the following:

V:1 A verb in the Pi`el: דִּבֵּר

A DDO: שָׁרָה, introduced by אֶת

A Qal 3 m. sg. affix form: אָמַר ; פָּקַד

A verb whose third root letter is ה : עָשָׂה (עֲשֵׂה)

A dagesh lene: פ in פָּקַד ; כ in כָּאֶשֶׁר ; ד in דִּבֵּר

A proper noun: שָׁרָה ; יְהוָה

A preposition: לְ in לְשָׂרָה ; בְּ in בְּאֶשֶׁר

A prefix pronoun: י in יַעֲשֵׂה

V:2 A noun in the absolute: בֵּן

A noun with a possessive suffix: לְזִקְנָיו

A vav conversive: וַתֵּלֶד ; וַתִּהְיֶה

A 1st י verb: יָלַד (יֵלֵד)

V:3 A 3 f. sg. affix form: יִלְדָּה

A construct chain: שָׁסִיבְנוּ

A 3 m. sg. Qal prefix form: וַיִּקְרָא

The relative pronoun: אֲשֶׁר

V:4 A noun that is present twice: בֵּן (once with a possessive suffix and once in the construct singular)

A verb that looks like a hollow verb: וַיִּמַּל

A m. pl. noun in the absolute: יָמִים (אֱלֹהִים) *is plural in form but grammatically singular in this context, as indicated by the m. sg. verb צָוָה.*)

A Pi`el affix form: צָוָה

V:5 A conjunction: וְ, in וַאֲבָרְקֶם

V:6 A 3 m. sg. Qal prefix form: יִצְחַק

A 3 m. sg. affix form: עָשָׂה

A 3 f. sg. prefix form: וַתֹּאמֶר

A m. sg. Qal participle: הַשְּׂמֵעַ

A 1 c. sg. pronominal suffix: י in לִי

V:7 A 1 c. sg. affix form: יִלְדֹתַי

A dagesh forte: ת in וַתֹּאמֶר ; ל in מִלֵּל

## Lesson 18

18.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁמַע	שמע	Qal	imperative	m. sg.	

18.1a Is the form prefix? No – there is no prefix pronoun.

Is it affix? No – there is no affix pronoun, and it cannot be 3 m. sg. since the vowel under the first root letter is not qamats. What is the sign of the Qal affix? Qamats under the first root letter.

Is the form participle? No – there is no holem after the first root letter.

18.2 **יִשְׂרָאֵל** means Israel.

18.3a **יְהוָה** means the Lord.

18.3b **אֱלֹהֵינוּ** means our God. **יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ** can be treated as a noun sentence: the Lord is our God.

18.3c This phrase (**יְהוָה אֶחָד**) is sometimes translated *one Lord* with *one* as an adjective. What kind of adjective? Attributive. *But make sure you read the footnote in the textbook regarding the problem with this translation.*

18.4 Verse translation: Hear, O Israel: the Lord is our God; the Lord is one.

18.5 In addition to translating the following verses, identify types of adjective involved:

1. from that land to a good land

**הַהוּא** attributive (demonstrative) ; **טוֹבָה** attributive (indefinite)

2. from off the good land that the Lord is giving to you

הטובה attributive (definite)

3. And he said, "Good is the land that the Lord our God is giving to us."

טובה predicate

4. And I will give this land to your seed

הזאת attributive (demonstrative)

5. And he said, "To your seed I will give this land."

הזאת attributive (demonstrative)

18.6D Translate:

1. The name of the one was Peleg.
2. Listen to the voice of the people, to all that they will say to you.
3. Listen to the voice of the words of the Lord.
4. Send to me a wise man.
5. Say to the sons of Israel:
6. [The] name of one was Hannah.
7. And hear all that the Lord our God will say.
8. Call his name Jezreel.
9. A voice, saying, "Call."
10. Guard this man.
11. Say to all the people of the land and to the priests:

## Lesson 19

19.1 What kind of dagesh is in the **ת**? Dagesh lene

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְאָמַרְתָּ	אמר	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	vav reversive

Translation: and you will say

19.2 What kind of dagesh is in the **ב**? Dagesh forte. Such a dagesh in the middle root letter of a verb indicates the Pi`el stem. Is the form affix? No. What vowel would be under the first letter if this were an affix? Hireq.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
דַּבֵּר	דבר	Pi`el	imperative	m. sg.	

19.2b **יְהוָה** means the Lord. How is it related to the imperative just preceding it? It is the one addressed by the command.

Translate the entire phrase: And you will say, "Speak, Lord."

19.3a

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שֹׁמֵעַ	שמע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

19.3b **עֶבֶד** means servant, slave

Translation of phrase: for your servant is listening

19.4 Sentence translation: And you will say, "Speak, Lord, for your servant is listening."

## 19.6 Exercise

	name	there
	not	to him
to	on	do not (neg. imperative marker)
people	if	with
	daughter	house
	he spoke	word
	he/that (masc.)	she/that (fem.)
	day	sea
	who	what
	there is/are not	eye
	now	you
	army, war, host	he commanded
he feared	he saw	evil
	he did	he lifted



19.6D Translate:

1. Listen, Jacob my servant.
2. And Moses said, "Thus have you spoken."
3. What have you spoken to the king?
4. Speak to the sons of Israel, and you will say to them:
5. For you did not listen to the voice of the Lord your God.
6. Send my son.
7. Speak to Pharaoh, the king of Egypt.
8. Send forth your bread on the face of the water.
9. Stand in the gate of the house of the Lord, and (you will) proclaim this word there.
10. And the Lord said to Moses, "Pass before the people."
11. Guard and (you will) hear all these words. *The second verb also has imperative force, just as in #4 above.*
12. And now, Lord, God of Israel, guard for your servant – David my father – all that you spoke to him.

## Lesson 20

20.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרָא	קרא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

קרא means call

Translation of phrase: And Pharaoh called to Moses.

20.2 וַיֹּאמֶר means and he said

20.3

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְכוּ	הלך	Qal	imperative	m. sg.	

20.4 Is this (referring to עֲבֹדוּ below) an affix form? No, although if you argued that it's a Pi`el affix with the shewa making the dagesh forte in the middle root letter disappear, I'd be impressed. You'd be wrong, though. Which form is it? Imperative.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עֲבֹדוּ	עבד	Qal	imperative	m. pl.	

Translate: Serve! (m. pl.)

20.5 Translate the verse: And Pharaoh called to Moses, and he said, "Go, serve the Lord."

20.7A Write the four Qal imperatives for the verbs listed below:

	שמר	עמד	הלך
m. sg.	שְׁמֹר	עֲמֹד	לֵךְ
f. sg.	שְׁמְרִי	עֲמְדִי	לְכִי
m. pl.	שְׁמְרוּ	עֲמְדוּ	לְכוּ
f. pl.	שְׁמְרֶנָּה	עֲמְדֶנָּה	לְכֶנָּה

20.7B Write the root for each of the following Qal imperative forms:

עֲשֵׂה (עשה)	עֲנֵי (ענה)	דַּעֵי (ידע)
בִּנֵה (בנה)	מִצֵּא (מצא)	עֲלוּ (עלה)
מֹת (מות)	שִׂאוּ (נשא)	קִרֵּא (קרא)
יִרְדּוּ (ירד)	שְׁמַעֵנָה (שמע)	יִצֵּאוּ (יצא)

20.8E Translate:

1. Arise, go forth from the land.
2. Go (f. sg.), and come to King David.
3. Go, and (you will) say to my servant:
4. Give us water.
5. Know the Lord.
6. Go, speak to Pharaoh the king of Egypt, and he will send the sons of Israel from his land. *Or, "that he may send."*
7. Speak (m. pl.) to the sons of Israel.
8. Know (m. pl.) that the Lord, he is God.

## Lesson 21

21.1 What kind of dagesh is in the ק? Dagesh forte.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִיקַח	לִקַּח	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

21.2 אֵת is the sign of the definite direct object. Where is the direct object?  
Immediately following אֵת

21.3a כָּל־ means all. Look at the next word, הָעָרִים. What kind of ending does it have? יָם־ = meaning a masculine plural noun in the absolute. הָעָרִים means the cities.

21.3b הֵּ means the (in this case). The dagesh associated with the definite article is lost because the א that follows it (being a guttural) cannot take a dagesh. Some gutturals will demand compensation for the missing dagesh (א frequently does), so here the vowel under ה lengthens from patah to qamats.

What do you call the type of adjectival construction in this phrase? Attributive (demonstrative)

Translation of the whole phrase: all these cities

21.4 Left with only שֹׁב for the root, how do you determine the missing letter? The vowel under the prefix pronoun (tsere) should signal to you that the missing letter is a first ך

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֹּשֶׁב	יָשַׁב	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Phrase translation: And Israel dwelled

21.5a בְּכֹל means in all

21.5b יֵ at the end of a word indicates a plural noun in the construct. The plural absolute form of this word is עָרִים and means cities.

What do you call the two word phrase? Construct chain. Is it definite or indefinite? Definite, because הָאֲמֹרִי is definite.

21.6 Sentence translation: And Israel took all these cities; and Israel dwelled in all the cities of the Amorite.

21.7a Qal affix לקח

3 m. sg.	לָקַח	3 c. pl.	לָקְחוּ
3 f. sg.	לָקְחָהּ		
2 m. sg.	לָקַחְתָּ	2 m. pl.	לָקַחְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	לָקַחְתְּ	2 f. pl.	לָקַחְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	לָקַחְתִּי	1 c. pl.	לָקַחְנוּ

21.7b Qal prefix לקח

3 m. sg.	לָקַח	3 m. pl.	לָקְחוּ
3 f. sg.	לָקְחָה	3 f. pl.	לָקְחָנָה
2 m. sg.	לָקַחְתָּ	2 m. pl.	לָקַחְתֶּם
2 f. sg.	לָקַחְתְּ	2 f. pl.	לָקַחְתֶּן
1 c. sg.	לָקַחְתִּי	1 c. pl.	לָקַחְנוּ

21.7c

Qal imperative לקח

2 m. sg. קח

2 m. pl. קחו

2 f. sg. קחי

2 f. pl. קחינה

21.8E Translate:

1. And they went forth as one man.
2. And you did not take anything from a man's hand.
3. And man did not dwell there.
4. And Saul came as far as the city of Amalek.
5. And he was dwelling in the land of the south.
6. And you will dwell in the land of Goshen.
7. And he saw, and behold: the people (were) going forth from the city.
8. And David was dwelling in Jerusalem.
9. Take Aaron and his sons.
10. And they built the cities and dwelled in them.
11. For the Lord built Zion.
12. Dwell in the land and serve the king of Babylon. *Be sure to notice*

בְּאֶרֶץ = אֶרֶץ + הַ + בְּ

## Lesson 22

22.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּקַּח	לִקַּח	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

The tense of the verb translation will be future. Translate the verb phrase: You will not take

22.2 אִשָּׁה means woman, wife. Relationship of noun to verb phrase: direct object

22.3 ל means to, for. בן means son. יִ means my. Translate the word: for my son

22.4 מִ means from.

22.4a Fill in the appropriate endiNGs:

	Absolute	Construct
Singular	מְלָכָה	מְלֻכָּת
Plural	מְלָכוֹת	מְלֻכוֹת

22.5 הַ in front of a word means the.

How are מְבָנוֹת and הַכְּנַעֲנִי related? They form a construct chain.

Translation: from the daughters of the Canaanite.

22.6 אֲשֶׁר means who, which, that – who, in this case.

אֲנִי = אֲנִי , which means I

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Translation of phrase: who I am dwelling (*You'll need the rest of the phrase to make sense of this.*)

22.7 בְּ means in ; אֶרֶץ means land. Translation: in his land

22.8 Sentence translation: You will not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanite in whose land I am dwelling. (*lit., "the Canaanite, who I am dwelling in his land."*)

22.10D Translate:

1. And she/you spoke to him according to these words.
2. You will know that the earth is the Lord's.
3. And you will take a wife for my son from there.
4. Surely you will come to the land that the Lord your God is giving to you.
5. The sons of God used to come to the daughters of man. *You'll need to look at the verse in context to see that בָּאוּ is referring to a past event. Remember, the central meaning of the prefix form is continuing action ("used to come" as opposed to a single encounter), not future tense.*
6. And David said to God, "I have sinned greatly, because I have done this thing."
7. Isaac, whom Sarah will bear for you.
8. To every place which we will come (*lit., "place, which we will come there"*) say for me, "He is my brother." *Could also be translated, "Say concerning me..."*
9. And a new king arose over Egypt who did not know Joseph.
10. And I said to you, "You came to the mountain of the Amorite, which the Lord our God is giving to us."
11. And to him I will give the land on which he has trodden, and to his sons.
12. Surely the Lord your God (is/will be) with you wherever you will go. (*lit., "in all that you go."*)



## Lesson 23

23.1a אֱלֹהֵיכֶם means your (m. pl.) God. Suffixes are usually attached to the construct form of a noun.

23.1b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נָתַן	נתן	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

23.1c Translation: the land that the Lord your God is giving to you.

23.2a תָּם\_ is the sign of what PGN and which form? 2 m. pl. affix. וְיֹשְׁבֵי תָם should yield a familiar root. What is it? יָשַׁב Is there any augment to the root to suggest a stem other than Qal? No. So you would expect the first root letter to be pointed with a shewa.

23.2b In our phrase, what is the antecedent for the pronoun הָאָרֶץ?

23.2d Translate the phrase: And you will inherit her and dwell in her.

23.3 Translate the verse: the land, which the Lord your God is giving to you; and you will inherit it and dwell in it.

23.4E : וְיָהִי שְׂמֹחָה מְאֹד :

## Lesson 24

24.2 This word (יִשְׁבֹּת) contains a root you have seen a number of times: יָשַׁב

The ending וֹת\_ is used on what kinds of words? Feminine plural nouns. This participle is what gender and number? Feminine plural.

What words are modified by this participle? אֲנִי וְהָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת

Are the nouns definite? Yes. Is the participle? No. Then what sort of adjective must it be? Predicate.

Translate the whole first phrase of the sentence: I and this woman (were) dwelling

24.3 בְּ means in ; בֵּית means house ; אֶחָד means one.

The type of grammatical construction you have here is called a prepositional phrase in which a noun is modified by an attributive adjective.

Translate the phrase: in one house.

24.4 Sentence translation: I and this woman were dwelling in one house.

24.5a

Qal participle

m. sg.	יֹשֵׁב	אֹמֵר	נֹפֵל
f. sg.	יֹשֶׁבֶת	אֹמֶרֶת	נֹפֶלֶת
m. pl.	יֹשְׁבִים	אֹמְרִים	נֹפְלִים
f. pl.	יֹשְׁבוֹת	אֹמְרוֹת	נֹפְלוֹת

24.5c Translate the words or phrases below:

כָּל־יֹצֵא שַׁעַר עִירוֹ	הַיֹּצֵא	יֹצֵא	לְיֹצֵא	וְהַיֹּצֵאת
all (the) ones going forth [from] the gate of his city	the one going forth	one going forth	to the one going forth	and the one (fem.) going forth

24.6D Translate:

1. And the guards saw a man going forth from the city.
2. And behold, Rebekah was going forth.
3. Behold, seven years are coming.
4. A voice (sound) of words you were hearing.
5. And the king said, "This one says, 'This is my son.' "
6. And the Queen of Sheba was hearing the report of Solomon.
7. and the sons of Israel who went forth from the land of Egypt
8. Listen to me, knowers of righteousness!
9. Behold, the house of Israel is saying:
10. They called, and all the people, the ones coming from the cities of Judah.
11. Behold, a people descending from the tops of the mountains.
12. And you will descend before me ... and behold, I am descending to you.
13. And Sarah [was] listening at the opening of the tent.
14. For thus did the Lord say to Shallum the son of Josiah the king of Judah, the one ruling in the place of Josiah his father, who went forth from this place:  
"You will not return there again."

## Lesson 25

25.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נָתַן	נתן	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

25.1b לָ means to ; כִּם\_ means you (m. pl.)

Translation of phrase: And the Lord did not give to you

25.2 לֵב means heart.

Which form of the verb usually occurs with the preposition *to*? Infinitive. Do you remember a root with the letters דע in it? דע

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְדַעַת	ידע	Qal	infinitive		

Translation of phrase: a heart to know

25.3a Initial וְ means and; עַיִן means eye, so עֵינַיִם means eyes.

25.3b Verb analysis

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְרַאוֹת	ראה	Qal	infinitive		

25.4 What kind of endiNG is on אָזְנַיִם ? Dual absolute. אָזְנַיִם means ears.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְשָׁמַעַ	שמע	Qal	infinitive		

Translate phrase: and ears to hear

25.5 עַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה What do you call this kind of adjective construction?  
Attributive (demonstrative).

Translate phrase: until this day

25.6 Translate verse: And the Lord did not give you a heart to know or eyes to see or ears to hear until this day.

25.7 Summary of the Qal infinitive construct:

Strong verb identifying feature: holem after second root letter

1st ׀ verbs form their infinitives by dropping the ׀ and adding a final ת

With attached preposition: לְצֵאת לְדַעַת לְרַדֶּת

3rd ה verbs form the infinitive by dropping the ה and adding final ות

With attached preposition: לְרִאוֹת

Hollow verbs retain the middle ׀ or ׀ in the Qal infinitive.

With attached preposition: לְקוּם לְבוֹא לְשִׁים

25.8E Translate:

1. And the man got up to go
2. And the king sent to call Ahimelech.
3. ... You, you will not build the house for me to dwell [in].
4. And her days of bearing were fulfilled.
5. And God spoke to Noah, saying:
6. And the Lord went down to see the city.
7. And Solomon said to build a house for the name of the Lord.
8. And they went ... to go to enter Egypt.
9. And Saul sent messengers to take David.

10. I am the Lord your God, who brought you out from the land of Egypt to give to you the land of Canaan.

11. A time to give birth and a time to die.

12. And Joshua got up, and all the people of the war (= the army), to go up [against] Ai.

13. And Hazael set his face to go up against Jerusalem.

14. And Joseph said to his brothers, "I am Joseph...." And his brothers were not able to answer him.

## Lesson 26

26.1 רְאִיתֶם means and you (m. pl.)

26.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
רְאִיתֶם	ראה	Qal	affix	2 m. pl.	

Translate verb: you (m. pl.) have seen

26.3 Translate phrase: all that the Lord your God has done

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עָשָׂה	עשה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

26.4 Translate verse: And you, you have seen all that the Lord your God has done.

26.5c

Qal imperative 3rd ה

m. sg. בְּנֵה

f. sg. בְּנִי

m. pl. בְּנוּ

f. pl. בְּנִינָה

26.5d The Qal participle for 3rd ה verbs can be recognized by the usual feature for Qal participles: holem after the first root letter.

26.5e The Qal infinitive construct for בנה is בְּנוֹת and with an attached preposition לְבָנוֹת

26.6E Translate:

1. And we will deal kindly with you.
2. And you will see the land.
3. And we will become one people.
4. And they had no sons (*lit.*, “And sons were not to them.”)
5. For I have seen all that Laban is doing to you.
6. What is this you have done to me?
7. And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel (“face of God”) – “for I have seen God face to face, and my life has been saved.”
8. And Abimelech called to Abraham and said to him, “What have you done to us, and how have I sinned against you?”
9. And you, you have seen all that the Lord your God has done to all these nations before you.
10. And the sons of Reuben built Heshbon.
11. The daughter of Solomon was (became) his wife.
12. And the land of Gilead belonged to the sons of Manasseh.
13. You, you have seen what I have done to Egypt.
14. And Joseph said to them, “What is this thing you have done?”
15. And these are the priests and the Levites who went up with Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel.

Can you tell why there is a dagesh in וְהַלְוִיִּים? The ׀ is doubled so it can stand for both the ׀ of לְוִי and the ׀ of the masculine plural absolute ending ׀ים.

16. And Moses called to all Israel and said to them, “You, you have seen all that the Lord did before your eyes in the land of Egypt – to Pharaoh and to all his servants and to all his land.”
17. Surely the daughter of Pharaoh went up from the city of David to her house which he built for her.



## Review and Drill 5

Why can't **יְדַעְתֶּם** be a Qal imperative even though it has a shewa under the first root letter? **תֵּם** is an affix ending, not an imperative ending.

Why isn't **יִכְבֹּד** a Pi`el form even though the middle root letter has a dagesh? The dagesh is lene, not forte.

Classify the following verbs according to stem and form:

Qal affix	<b>סָבַב</b>	Pi`el affix	<b>צִוִּיתִי</b>
Qal infinitive	<b>בַּעֲבֹר</b>	Qal imperative	<b>עֲבֹרִי</b>
Qal prefix	<b>וַיִּקְדָּשׁוּ</b>	Qal imperative	<b>שְׁלַח</b>
Pi`el imperative	<b>קְדָשׁוּ</b>	Pi`el imperative	<b>קְדֵשׁ</b>
Pi`el affix	<b>קְדָשׁוּ</b>	Pi`el prefix	<b>וַיִּקְדֵּשׁ</b>
Pi`el affix	<b>שְׁלַחְתָּ</b>	Pi`el infinitive	<b>לְשַׁלַּח</b>
Qal prefix	<b>וַאֲשַׁלַּח</b>	Qal participle	<b>שׁוֹלֵחַ</b>
Qal imperative	<b>שָׁמֵר</b>	Qal prefix	<b>תִּמְכַרְנָה</b>

Give the (P)GN for each of these verbs:

**בְּחָרוֹת**  
f. pl.

**בְּחַרְנָה**  
f. pl.

**בְּחַרְתֶּן**  
2 f. pl.

**תִּבְחַרְנָה**  
3/2 f. pl.

What do the following have in common (aside from root and stem)?

קָטַלְתְּ    קָטְלִי    תְּקַטְלִנָּה    תְּקַטְלִי    קַטְלִי

They all are second person verbs. קָטַל and קָטְלִי are imperatives with an implied second person subject, and the other three are conjugated in the second person.

Give the (P)GN and root for each of the following:

יְגִשּׁוּ 3 m. pl. – נִגְשׂ	יּוֹלְדֹת f. sg. – יֹלֵד	בְּנוֹת f. pl. (part.) <i>or</i> no PGN (infin.) – בְּנֵה	בְּאֵה f. sg. (part.) <i>or</i> 3 f. sg. (affix) – בּוֹא
תְּבִאֲנָה 3/2 f. pl. – בּוֹא	אֲבִנָּה 1 c. sg. – בְּנֵה	אֲבּוֹא 1 c. sg. – בּוֹא	בְּאוּ 3 c. pl. – בּוֹא
בּוֹנֵה m. sg. – בְּנֵה	בְּנוּ 3 c. pl. – בְּנֵה <i>or</i> בִּין	נִגְשׁוּ 3 c. pl. – נִגְשׂ	תְּנּוּ (2) m. pl. – נִתְּנוּ
אֵילֵד 1 c. sg. – יֹלֵד	לְלֹדֵת no PGN (infin.) – יֹלֵד	בְּנִיתִי 1 c. sg. – בְּנֵה	נְשָׂאוּ 3 c. pl. – נִשְׂאוּ
נְשָׂאוּ 3 c. pl. – נִשְׂאוּ	שָׂא (2) m. sg. – נִשְׂאוּ	שְׁבִי (2) f. sg. – יִשְׁבּ	יִשְׁבּ 3 m. sg. – יִשְׁבּ
שְׁבוּ m. pl. – שׁוּב	תְּשׁוּבִי 2 f. sg. – שׁוּב	רְמוּ 3 m. pl. – רוּם	תְּבִינּוּ 2 m. pl. – בִּין

Analyze the following:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
סָר	סור	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּצֵא	יצא	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיֵּצֵא	יצא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּבֶן	בנה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּבֶן	בין	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּשְׁבְּנָה	שוב	Qal	prefix	3/2 f. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עָשִׂיתִי	עשה	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
גִּשּׁוּ	גש	Qal	imperative	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יֵשֶׁב	ישב	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִרְאֵתִי	ירא	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
רְאֵתִי	ראה	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עָלוּ	עלה	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עֲנִיתָ	ענה	Qal	affix	2 m sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עֲנִתָּהּ	ענה	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עָלוּ	עלה	Qal	imperative	m. pl.	

## Lesson 27

27.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁבוּ	שוב	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Translate phrase: and they did not return

27.3 Translate the verse: And they did not return to the Lord their God.

27.4c

Qal prefix hollow – קום

3 m. sg.	יָקוּם	3 m. pl.	יָקוּמוּ
3 f. sg.	תִּקְוִי	3 f. pl.	תִּקְוִינָה
2 m. sg.	תִּקְוִי	2 m. pl.	תִּקְוִימוּ
2 f. sg.	תִּקְוִי	2 f. pl.	תִּקְוִינָה
1 c. sg.	אָקוּם	1 c. pl.	נָקוּם

27.4c

Qal imperative hollow

	קום	בוא	שים
m. sg.	קום	בוא	שים
f. sg.	קומי	בואי	שימי
m. pl.	קומו	בואו	שימו
f. pl.	קומנה	באנה	שימנה

27.4d		Qal participle hollow	
	קוּם	בּוֹא	שָׁם
m. sg.	קָם	בָּא	שָׁם
f. sg.	קָמָה	בָּאָה	שָׁמָה
m. pl.	קָמִים	בָּאִים	שָׁמַיִם
f. pl.	קָמוֹת	בָּאוֹת	שָׁמוֹת

27.4e		Qal infinitive hollow	
	קוּם	With attached preposition	לְקוּם
	בּוֹא	With attached preposition	לְבוֹא
	בֵּין	With attached preposition	לְבֵין

27.5E Translate:

1. And the messengers returned to him, and he said to them, "What is this [that] you have returned?" *I.e., "Why have you returned?"*
2. And I will set a place for my people – for Israel.
3. Put your right hand on his head.
4. And Naomi said ... "Go, return." (f. pl.)
5. And we will live, and we will not die.
6. Arise, take the boy. (f. sg. imperatives)
7. And Abraham returned to his boys, and they got up and went together to Be'er Sheva` .
8. And Abraham dwelled at Be'er Sheva.
9. And you will build there an altar to the Lord your God.
10. And the Lord went down to see the city and the tower that the sons of man had built.

11. Surely the Amalekite and the Canaanite are there before you, and you will fall by the sword, because you have turned back from after the Lord, and the Lord will not be with you.

## Lesson 28

28.1 וְהַמֶּלֶךְ means and the king ; אָסָא is a name: Asa.

28.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִשְׁמִיעַ	שמע	Hif`il	affix	3 m. sg.	

28.3 אֶת־כָּל־יְהוּדָה means all Judah (as a direct object)

28.4 Sentence translation: And King Asa caused all Judah to hear.

28.5 גדל in the Qal means *be great* or *be big*. In the Hif`il it means make great/big.

28.7E Translate:

1. And you will bring him near before the Lord.
2. The Lord has done great things with us. *Lit., "The Lord has caused to be great to do with us."*
3. And David understood that the child was dead. And David said to his servants, "Is the child dead?" And they said, "He is dead."
4. You, you have caused your servant to rule in place of David my father.
5. From heaven you caused [people] to hear judgement.
6. They brought burnt offerings to the God of Israel.
7. And you (m. pl.) will bring a burnt offering to the Lord.
8. And all the captains of the armies in the field heard – they and their men – that the king of Babylon had appointed Gedaliah son of Ahikam over the land.



## Lesson 29

29.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְהָיָה	היה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversion

וְהָיָה means God. עִמָּכֶם means with you.

Translation of this phrase: and God will be with you

29.2 A ה in front of a verb form can indicate Hif`il stem.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְהָשִׁיב	שוב	Hif`il	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversion

29.4 Sentence translation: And God will be with you and cause you to return to the land of your fathers.

29.6 Exercises

You have now seen four uses of a ה at the beginning of the word. One is “first root letter.” What are the other three? Definite article (4.3), sign of the Hif`il affix (28.2), and interrogative ה (28.6).

Explain the initial ה in the following words, and describe your reasoning process in each case.

הָאָרֶץ – definite article. The vowel under the ה is lengthened from patah to qamats in compensation for the dagesh forte that א cannot take.

הָהוּא – definite article. Qamats for compensatory (or pretonic) lengthening (although ה doesn't always require compensatory lengthening.)

**הַשִּׁיב** – Hif`il preformative. **שיב** should make you think of the verb **שוב**, and an i-class vowel replaces the middle root letter, pointing to the Hif`il of a hollow verb.

**הַבְּשֵׁר** – definite article. **ה** + patah + dagesh forte prefixed to what looks like (and is) a noun should always make you think immediately of the definite article.

**הִיָּה** – first root letter. **היה** should be familiar by now.

**הַאֲלֵהִים** – definite article. Qamats for compensatory lengthening.

**הַקִּימָתִי** – Hif`il preformative. **קים** (from **קום**) is buried in there with an i-class vowel replacing the middle root letter.

**הַגִּישׁ** – Hif`il preformative. Once you've found the root (**נגשׁ**), you should see the i-class vowel under the second root letter and immediately think Hif`il.

**הַגִּידָהּ** – Hif`il preformative. Same as **הַגִּישׁ** except that you have to figure out that the final **הַ** is the 3rd f. sg. affix pronoun, not part of the root.

**הַשְּׁמֶר** – interrogative. You should recognize **שְׁמֶר** as the m. sg. Qal participle. Once you've figured that out, **ה** can only be the definite article or interrogative **ה**, and there's no dagesh forte in the **ש** for it to be a definite article.

**הַשְּׁמֶתָּ** – interrogative. **שֵׁם** you should recognize from the verb **שִׁים**, and the pronoun at the end leaves no doubt as to the form (affix) and the PGN (2 m. sg.). This **ה** cannot be the sign of the Hif`il for two reasons: There is no i-class vowel replacing the middle root letter, and there is no holem before the 2 m. sg. affix pronoun, both of which occur in Hif`ils of hollow verbs. That leaves interrogative **ה** as the only possibility.

הַשְּׁלוֹם – interrogative. Since שְׁלוֹם is a noun, your choices are the definite article and interrogative ה. Since there's no dagesh forte in the ש, it must be the latter.

הִלַּךְ – first root letter. Another familiar verb.

הִהְלִיךְ – interrogative. הִלַּךְ is the m. sg. Qal participle, so the choice is between definite article and interrogative ה. If this were the definite article, we wouldn't expect to find dagesh forte in the second ה (it can't take dagesh), but there is no reason in that case for the vowel under the first ה to be a composite shewa. Interrogative ה makes much more sense.

הִהְלִיךְ – definite article. The ה in הִלַּךְ can't take a dagesh and usually does not require compensation, so in the absence of dagesh forte there is only one sign of the definite article (the initial הִ).

29.7E Translate:

1. And she will bring them to the priest.
2. O Lord, you brought up my soul from Sheol.
3. And I will bring you (m. pl.) to the land of Israel.
4. And I will return you (m. pl.) a word according to what the Lord will speak to me.
5. And I will cause the sword to fall from his hand.
6. The Philistines returned the ark of the Lord.
7. And the priest will make the woman stand before the Lord.
8. And he will give [over] Israel on account of the sins of Jeroboam, who sinned and who caused Israel to sin.
9. The Lord your God caused you to multiply.
10. And Jethro said, "Blessed is the Lord, who has delivered you (m. pl.) from the hand of Egypt and from the hand of Pharaoh; who has delivered the people from under the hand of Egypt."
11. And behold, God has caused me to see even your seed.

### Lesson 30

30.1 The ה at the beginning of the word will be the Hif`il preformative and not a letter of the root. How many letters are left? Five: ג (2), י, ד, and ה What other letter is part of the characteristic Hif`il pattern? The ך This combination comes between the second and third root letters of the verb. What will the first root letter be? ן What is the root? נגד

30.1a

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַגִּידָה	נגד	Hif`il	imperative	m. sg.	emphatic ה

30.2 לִי What kind of dagesh is in the ל? Lene.

Translate phrase: tell me

30.3 מָה = מַה and so means what.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עֲשִׂיתָהּ	עשה	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	plene spelling of affix pronoun

30.4 Translate sentence: Tell me what you have done.

30.6 Give the form and PGN of the following Hif`ils:

affix, 2 m. pl.	הִאֲכַלְתֶּם	imperative, f. pl.	הִרְאֵנָה
imperative, m. sg.	הִבֵּא	imperative, m. sg.	הִעֲלֵה
imperative, m. pl.	הִשְׁמִיעוּ	affix, 1 c. sg.	הִשְׁלַכְתִּי
affix, 2 m. sg.	וְהִגִּדְתָּ	imperative, m. pl.	הִגִּידוּ

affix, 1 c. sg.	וְהִקְמַתִּי	affix, 3 c. pl.	הָעָלוּ
imperative, m. sg.	הִקְרַב	imperative, m. pl.	הֲשִׁיבוּ
imperative, m. sg.	הֲעֵל	affix, 3 m. sg.	וְהִקִּים

30.8D Translate:

1. And David said, "What have I done now? Is that not a word?"
2. Proclaim (m. pl.) this.
3. And you, bring near to yourself Aaron your brother and his sons.
4. Bring the men to the house.
5. Is it not good for us to return to Egypt?
6. Cause to return, pray, to them...
7. Bring up this people.
8. Go up, erect an altar to the Lord.
9. And the Lord will raise up for himself a king over Israel.
10. And she said to him, "Did not the Lord, the God of Israel, command?"
11. And the king said to the Cushite, "Is it well with the boy, with Absalom?"

And the Cushite said, "May it happen as [with] the boy to the enemies of my Lord the King, and all that have arisen against you for evil."

12. And Samuel came to Saul, and Saul said to him, "Blessed are you to the Lord – I have established the word of the Lord."

## Lesson 31

31.1 הֵם means they.

The ending ׁ is the masculine plural absolute indicator. The initial ה is not a Hif`il indicator because the initial ה is not followed by an i-class vowel between the second and third root letters. Only one verb form takes the trappings of nouns; it is the participle.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַמְדַבְּרִים	דבר	Pi`el	participle	m. pl.	definite article

Translation of phrase: they (those ones), the speakers

31.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְהוֹצִיא	יצא	Hif`il	infinitive		

We know the root as יצא which means go forth. The Hif`il meaning of יצא will be cause to go forth or more simply *bring forth*.

31.3 Translate the whole sentence: They are the ones who were speaking to Pharaoh King of Egypt, to bring forth the sons of Israel from Egypt.

31.5

Hif`il affix – יצא

3 m. sg. הוֹצִיא	3 c. pl. הוֹצִיאוּ
3 f. sg. הוֹצִיֶאָה	
2 m. sg. הוֹצִיאתָ	2 m. pl. הוֹצִיאתֶם
2 f. sg. הוֹצִיאתְּ	2 f. pl. הוֹצִיאתֶן
1 c. sg. הוֹצִיאתִי	1 c. pl. הוֹצִיאנוּ

31.6 Give the root and form of the following Hif`ils:

affix (ידע)	וְהוֹדַעְתֶּם	affix (ידע)	וְהוֹדַעְתָּ
affix (זכר)	וְהִזְכַּרְתָּן	affix (יתר)	הוֹתַרְתִּי
affix or imperative (ישב)	וְהוֹשִׁיבוּ	affix (זכר)	הִזְכִּיר
affix (יתר)	הוֹתִיר	affix (ילד)	הוֹלִיד
imperative (קום)	הִקֵּם	infinitive (בוא)	לְהִבִּיאַ
infinitive (קרב)	לְהִקְרִיב	infinitive (מלך)	לְהִמְלִיךְ
imperative (שים)	הִשִּׁימִי	affix (קרב)	הִקְרִיב
affix (בוא)	הִבִּיאוּ	imperative (זכר)	הִזְכִּיר
affix (קום)	הִקִּימְתִּי	affix (קום)	הִקִּימוּ

31.7D Translate:

1. And you will make known to them the way.
2. And I will make known to you what you will do.
3. Behold, I am sending the sword upon them.
4. Hear what I am speaking to you.
5. And you will bring forth water for them.
6. For I am that one, the one speaking – here I am.
7. I brought you (m. pl.) out from the land of Egypt.
8. And Hannah, she was speaking in (concerning) her heart.
9. And bring out (*or*, “and they will bring out”) from there the woman and all that is hers.

10. And you (m. pl.) will cause your sons to know
11. And bring him out (*or*, "and they will bring him out") to the elders of his city.
12. And they will stand before me to bring near to me fat and blood.
13. They came to Hebron to make David rule over all Israel.
14. King Ahasuerus said to bring Vashti the queen before him.



## Lesson 32

32.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּגַד	גד	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

32.2 Translate the whole sentence: And Moses told the words of the people to the Lord.

32.3 Fill in the chart for the Hif` il prefix of גדל. Why is there a dagesh in the ט? Because ט is a BeGaDKeFaT letter following a closed syllable (it's a dagesh lene, remember.)

Hif` il prefix גדל

3 m. sg.	יִגְדֵל	3 m. pl.	יִגְדִילוּ
3 f. sg.	תִּגְדֹּל	3 f. pl.	תִּגְדֹּלְנָה
2 m. sg.	תִּגְדֵל	2 m. pl.	תִּגְדִילוּ
2 f. sg.	תִּגְדִּילי	2 f. pl.	תִּגְדֹּלְנָה
1 c. sg.	אֶגְדֵּל	1 c. pl.	נִגְדִיל

32.4F

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּקְרִיב	קרב	Hif` il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּקְרִיבוּ	קרב	Hif` il	prefix	2 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרַב	קרב	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אַגִּיד	נגד	Hif` il	prefix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִגֵּד	נגד	Hif` il	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּגִּדוּ	נגד	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ	שמע	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּשְׁמַעַ	שמע	Hif` il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּשְׁמַע	שמע	Qal	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תָּשִׁיב	שוב	Hif` il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תָּשׁוּב	שוב	Qal	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִשִּׂיא	נשא	Hif` il	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּשָׁב	שוב	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹשִׁיבָהּ	ישב	Hif` il	affix	2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִשָּׁב	שוב	Hif` il	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּשֶׁב	יִשֵּׁב	Qal	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	vav conversive

32.4G Translate:

1. And all that is in your heart I will tell you.
2. He will tell you what will happen to the boy.
3. And they went and they reported to King David.
4. And Aaron and his sons you will bring near to the doorway of the tent of meeting.
5. You will not bring near these things to the Lord.
6. And they will cause my people to hear my words.
7. And he brought you and all your brothers near.
8. And his wife told him these words:
9. And you (m. pl.) will not make your voices heard.
10. And he said to the sons of Aaron, the priests, to offer on the altar of the Lord.

### Lesson 33

33.1 Can the ׀ here be a vav conversive? Why or why not? Yes, because it is followed by the prefix pronoun א, which cannot take dagesh forte and causes compensatory lengthening in the vowel under the ׀. What is the stem? Hif`il. The root of the verb is **יצא** because in the Hif`il the original first root letter was ׀. *Most first-׀ verbs were originally first-׀, and the pre-Biblical root letter reasserts itself in the Hif`il.*

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וָאוּצִיא	יצא	Hif`il	prefix	1 c. sg.	vav conversive

Translate: and I brought forth

33.2 אֶת־אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם means your fathers (direct object)  
 מִמִּצְרַיִם means from Egypt.

33.3 Translate the whole sentence: And I brought your fathers out of Egypt.

33.6E Translate:

1. He will make his ways known to Moses.
2. And he caused the sons of Israel to dwell there.
3. And the name of my holiness I will make known in the midst of my people Israel.
4. Surely you will beget sons, and sons of sons.
5. And he brought out the son of the king.
6. the land will bring forth
7. And Obed begat Jesse, and Jesse begat David.
8. And he brought the people down to the water.
9. And Sarah bore to Abraham a son in his old age.
10. And surely I will bring forth the sons of Israel from Egypt.
11. And the house of Jacob will inherit their inheritance.

## Lesson 34

34.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּכֹן	נכה	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

34.2 **אֶת־גְּדַלְיָהוּ בֶן־אֲחִיקָם בֶּן־שָׁפָן** means Gedaliah son of Ahikam son of Shaphan (the whole phrase is the direct object of the sentence.) Now “translate” the names: **גְּדַלְיָהוּ** means “the Lord is great”; **אֲחִיקָם** means “my brother arose.”

34.3 **בַּחֶרֶב** means with the sword.

34.4

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיָּמָת	מות	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

**מות** in the Qal means die so kill in the Hif` il.

34.5 Translate sentence: And he struck Gedaliah son of Ahikam son of Shaphan with the sword, and he killed him.

34.6 Why is there a dagesh forte in the **ת** of some PGNs (in the Qal affix of **מות**)? In all the PGNs that have affix pronouns beginning with ת (2 m./f. sg., 1 c. sg., 2 m./f. pl.), the regular pattern would have two consecutive תs, the first one closing a syllable and having a silent shewa for its vowel, the second beginning a new syllable (מתת), for example.) Instead, the first ת assimilates and dagesh forte represents this doubling.

34.7E Translate:

1. And we will bring a heart of wisdom.
2. Why will you (m. pl.) bring him to me?

3. And he showed them the son of the king. *Notice that there is no difference between the Qal and Hif`il of ראה in the vav conversive. In the prefix, the 3rd m. sg. forms are יִרְאוּ and יִרְאוּ respectively, but in the shortened prefix forms used in the vav conversive they become the same and context is your only means of telling them apart. Here, the presence of two objects introduced by אֶת shows you the Hif`il is the correct choice.*

4. And they brought the boy to Eli.

5. And you, you will bring them up to Jerusalem. *Here and in the following sentences, you have to use context to decide whether עלה is in the Qal or Hif`il. In the Qal prefix form (with and without vav conversive), the guttural ע attracts patah under the prefix pronoun, and the vowel under the second root letter is segol in both Qal and Hif`il, so there is no difference between the two. Here, the fact that עלה has a direct object means it must be in the Hif`il.*

6. And they brought up the silver in their hands. *Again, הִכָּסְפוּ being a direct object (even though not introduced by אֶת) means עלה must be in the Hif`il.*

7. And David offered burnt offerings before the Lord.

8. And Joseph came and reported to Pharaoh:

9. And you made your words stand, for you are just.

10. And the Lord made stand his word which he had spoken.

11. And the Lord caused to return to me according to my righteousness.

12. And he will not cause the people to return to Egypt.

13. And they brought them back a word.

14. I will bring you (m. pl.) up out of Egypt, and I will cause you to enter the land.

15. Surely you, you will cause the sons of Israel to enter the land.

16. And a spirit/wind lifted me and brought me to the gate of the house of the Lord.

17. And he took Leah his daughter and brought her to him.

18. And I raised up from your (m. pl.) sons (for) prophets.

## Lesson 35

35.1a The key to analyzing this form is the **בְּ**. What part of speech is this? Preposition. Only one form of the verb *regularly* is found with a preposition, although usually it is the preposition **ל**. What is this form? Infinitive. This analysis is confirmed by the **וֹתְ** ending, which is the regular infinitive ending for what sort of root? 3rd ה

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בְּהוֹיֹת	היה	Qal	infinitive		temporal <b>ב</b>

35.2 **אתָּה** means you.

**הַמּוֹצִיא**: The stem is Hif`il because the vowels are hireq between the second and third root letters, and vav holem replacing the initial yod of the root. The root is therefore **יצא**. **הַ** is the definite article and this can only occur with a verb used as a noun, so the form is probably participle. The **מ** here is the preformative of the participle; all participles get one except Qal and Nif`al.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַמּוֹצִיא	יצא	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	definite article

Translate phrase: you are the one who brings forth

35.3

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְהַמְבִּיא	בוא	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	definite article

With hollow verbs in the Hif`il, the Hif`il vowels regularly occur in place of the weak middle root letter.

35.4 Sentence translation: When Saul was king, you were the one who led Israel out and brought [them] in.

35.5 Analyze the following forms:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מוֹשְׁבִים	יִשַׁב	Hif` il	participle	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מְקִים	קוּם	Hif` il	participle	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִשִּׁיב	שׁוּב	Hif` il	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שְׁמַעוּ	שָׁמַע	Qal	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
כְּשִׁמַּעַ	שָׁמַע	Qal	infinitive		temporal כ

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַמְעַלָּה	עֲלָה	Hif` il	participle	m. sg.	definite article

*All the difficulty we were having distinguishing between Qal and Hif` il first guttural verbs in the last chapter is not a problem in the participle, because Qal participles don't have a מ preformative.*

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַעֲלָה	עֲלָה	Qal	participle	m. sg.	definite article

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
רואות	ראה	Qal	participle	f. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְשִׂים	שִׂים	Qal	imperative/ infinitive	m. sg.	



Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּשְׁמַע	שמע	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מִשְׁמַעַ	שמע	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַמְגִיד	נגד	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	definite article

35.7D Translate:

1. I am bringing back to this place all the vessels of the house of the Lord.
2. Behold, I am bringing evil to this people.
3. For the Lord our God, he is the one who brought us and our fathers up from the land of Egypt, from the house of slaves.
4. And it happened when all Israel heard that Jeroboam had returned, that they sent and they called him.
5. Listen, and set your heart to all that I am showing (*or "am about to show"*) you.
6. I am the Lord, the one who brought you (m. pl.) up from the land of Egypt to be your God (*lit., "to be to you for a God."*) Also, notice the defective spelling of להִית
7. And David said to the boy, the one speaking to him:
8. Surely there is no one speaking, surely there is no one making heard.
9. I, the Lord, am sanctifying you (m. pl.) – the one who brought you out of the land of Egypt.

## Lesson 36

36.1 כִּי means for, surely

36.2 אַתָּה means you. What do you call this kind of pronoun? Independent subject pronoun.

36.3 ת is the prefix pronoun for the 3rd f. and 2nd m. sg.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תְּבָרַךְ	בִּרַךְ	Pi`el	prefix	2 m. sg.	

36.4 צַדִּיק means righteous, just.

36.5 יְהוֹה is related to the sentence in what way? The one addressed by the command (vocative).

36.6 Sentence translation: For you, you will bless a righteous one, O Lord.

36.8

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
קָרְבוּ	קִרַּב	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
קִרְבֵּנִי	קִרַּב	Pi`el	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אֲכַל	אָכַל	Pi`el	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִשְׂאַל	שָׁאַל	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
רְבֵה	רָבַה	Pi`el	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אָפֵלוּ	אכל	Pi`el	imperative	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִלְדֹּרֵשׁ	דרש	Qal	infinitive		interrogative ה

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיְבָרֵךְ	ברך	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
פִּתְנָם	פתח	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁחַת	שחת	Pi`el	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁחַת	שחת	Pi`el	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּסְפָּהּ	יסף	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בָּרְכוּ	ברך	Pi`el	imperative	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָכוֹן	כון	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּגַּל	גלה	Qal*	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

\* Here, the only way to distinguish Qal from Hif`il is the vowel under the prefix pronoun, which would be patah in the Hif`il.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מָצַאתָ	מצא	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִחַטֵּא	חטא	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹשִׁיעַ	ישע	Hif`il	affix/ imperative	3 m. sg./ m. sg.	

36.9F Translate:

1. And Joshua smote all the land.
2. And the Lord blessed Abraham in everything.
3. And the sons of Israel blessed God.

(Note absence of DDO marker. How will you determine the subject?

Subject-verb agreement. Even though אֱלֹהִים is plural in form, it takes a singular verb except when it means "gods" (rarely) as opposed to "God".

4. For you are a people sacred to the Lord your God. The Lord your God has chosen you to be his treasured people\* out of all the peoples that are on the face of the earth.

5. The spirit of the Lord spoke in me.

6. And bless the house of your servant to be forever before you, for you, Lord God, have spoken.

7. Behold, I am putting in him a spirit.

8. And to eternity is every judgment of your righteousness.

9. For the judgment is for God.

10. Righteous is the Lord in all his ways.

11. Bless, O my soul, the Lord, and all my inner parts [bless] the name of his holiness.

12. And he will dwell there unto eternity.

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\* Lit., "to be to him for a people of possession/treasure".

13. You, you will be over my house.

14. And David saw that Saul had gone forth to seek his life.

## Lesson 37

37.1 מֵאֵת יְהוָה The first component is the preposition מֵ with compensatory lengthening because the א of אֵת cannot take dagesh forte.

Literal translation of the phrase: from with the Lord

37.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִיטָה	היה	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	

37.2a The other letter which can be either the middle letter of a hollow verb or a consonant is ו.

37.2b What is the relation of אֵת to the verb? Subject. What is the effect of having the prepositional phrase at the beginning? It puts emphasis on the prepositional phrase: "This was **from the Lord**."

37.3 Translation: From the Lord was this thing.

37.4 In the following words, identify each ו or ו as a consonant or vowel letter:

וּוּ  
both consonants

סוּוּ  
vowel

וְעָתָה  
consonant

צָוָה  
consonant

קְדוּשׁ  
vowel

וַיֹּאמֶר  
both consonants

גְּבוּל  
vowel

יְהִיָּה  
both consonants

אוּר  
vowel

אֵין  
consonant

אֵישׁ  
vowel

צוּו  
first = cons.; second = vowel

מּוֹת  
consonant

הֵיכֶל  
vowel

וְאָחִיהָ  
both consonants

מְצוֹת  
consonant

הַמְצוֹת  
vowel

וּלְאָדָם  
vowel

Translate:

רָבְתָהּ  
she became many

הֵיוּ  
they were

וְתִהְיֶינָהּ  
and they/you (f. pl.) will be

תִּהְיִי  
you (f. sg.) will be

הֵייתָ  
you (m. sg.) were

וְהֵיִינוּ  
and we will be

יִרְאֶה  
he will see

רָאִינוּ  
we saw

רָאָתָהּ  
she saw

חִיָּה  
he revived

וּבְנִיתָ  
and you will build

וַיִּשְׁבָּהּ  
and she will dwell

אָמְרָהּ  
she said

וְהִלְכָהּ  
and she will go

יִשָּׂא  
he will lift up

עֲשֵׂה  
Do!

וַתּוֹצֵא  
and she/you brought forth

נָתַתָּהּ  
she gave

37.5E Translate:

1. For the hand of the Lord has gone forth against me.
2. She, she gave to me from the tree, and I ate.

3. And to David and to his seed and to his house ... will be peace forever.
4. And Satan went forth from the face of the Lord.
5. He will take up a blessing from the Lord.
6. And you were not like my servant David.
7. And she said, "This woman said to me:"
8. An eye did not see.
9. For his hands were like the hands of Esau.
10. And you will build the house of the Lord your God.
11. And this city will remain forever.
12. And moreover, we saw the sons of the Anakim there.
13. And she will go forth from his house, and she will go and belong to another man.
14. Like this and like this spoke the girl who was from the land of Israel.
15. Did you not see what these people have spoken? *Note that הֵן agrees grammatically with the singular אֶתְּ, but the verb is plural, giving "people" more of a plural sense than a collective sense.*
16. And you will say to your son, "Slaves were we to Pharaoh."
17. And they will build houses and not inhabit [them]; and they will plant vineyards and not drink their wine.



## Lesson 38

38.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקַּחְהוּ	לקח	Qal	prefix	3 f. sg.	vav conversive; 3 m. sg. suffix

Translation of phrase: and he took him

38.2a What is the initial **ב**? The preposition *in, on*. **יום** means day.

38.2b What is the initial **ה**? The definite article. The adjective construction **ביום ההוא** is called an attributive adjective.

38.3 **ולא** means and not.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נָתַנוּ	נתן	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

What is the suffix here? The final **ו**. **נתן** means give.

38.4

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לָשׁוּב	שוב	Qal	infinitive		

38.5 **בֵּית אָבִיו** is a construct chain. It means the house of his father.

38.6 Translate sentence: And Saul took him on that day and did not allow him to return to the house of his father.

38.8 Analyze:

1A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	פָּקְדָתִים	פקד	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. pl. suffix

1B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	פָּקַדְתִּיו	פקד	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix
1C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	פָּקַדְתִּי	פקד	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	
2A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יִפְקֹדֵם	פקד	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	3 m. pl. suffix
2B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	פָּקְדוּ	פקד	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	
2C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	פָּקַדְתֶּם	פקד	Qal	affix	2 m. pl.	
3A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	הִפְקִידְתִּיךָ	פקד	Hif`il	affix	1 c. s.g	2 m. sg. suffix
3B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיִּפְקִידוּ	פקד	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive
3C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	פּוֹקֵד	פקד	Qal	participle	m. sg.	
4A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	תִּבְיָאֲיָנָה	בוא	Hif`il	prefix	3/2 f. pl.	

4B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

4C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַתָּבֵא	בוא	Hif` il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	vav conversive

5A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַתָּבִיִּים	בוא	Hif` il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	vav conversive; 3 m. pl. suffix

5B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	הִבִּיאֲתָנִי	בוא	Hif` il	affix	2 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix

5C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	בְּבֹא	בוא	Qal	infinitive		temporal preposition

6A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיָּשְׁבוּ	שוב	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

6B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	אָשִׁיב	שוב	Hif` il	prefix	1 c. sg.	

6C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַאֲבִיא	בוא	Hif` il	prefix	1 c. sg.	vav conversive

7A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יֵשֵׁב	ישב	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

7B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יָשַׁב	יִשַׁב	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

7C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיָּשֻׁבוּ	שׁוּב	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

8A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וְאָעָלָהּ	עֲלָה	Qal/Hif`il	prefix	1 c. sg.	vav conversive

8B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	אֲשִׁיבְךָ	שׁוּב	Hif`il	prefix	1c. sg.	2 m. sg. suffix

8C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	אוֹשִׁיבְךָ	יִשַׁב	Hif`il	prefix	1 c. sg.	2 m. sg. suffix

9A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	תִּעָלֶה	עֲלָה	Qal/Hif`il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

9B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיַּעֲלוּ	עֲלָה	Qal/Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

9C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיַּעֲלֶיהָ	עֲלָה	Hif`il*	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive; 3 m. sg. suffix

10A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	מִצָּאתַי	מִצָּא	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	

\* Here you can tell the form is Hif'il because עֲלָה in the Qal can't take a direct object.

10B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יִרְאֶהוּ	ראה	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

10C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יֹרִידֵנִי	ירד	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix

11A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	נֹתְנִים	נתן	Qal	participle	m. pl.	

11B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	נֹתְתִים	נתן	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. pl. suffix

11C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	מְצַאתִיו	מצא	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

12A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	נֹתְנִי	נתן	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix

12B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	נֹתְתִיהוּ	נתן	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

12C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	נֹתְתִיו	נתן	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

13A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	צָוָה	צוה	Pi`el	affix	3 m. sg.	

13B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	צָוָהוּ	צוה	Pi`el	affix	3 m. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

13C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	נִתְּתַנִּי	נתן	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix
14A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	בְּרָכוֹנִי	ברך	Pi`el	affix	3 c. pl.	1 c. sg. suffix
14B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	בְּרָכְנוּ	ברך	Pi`el	affix	3 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix
14C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	בְּרָכוּ	ברך	Pi`el	affix	3 c. pl.	
15A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיְבָרְכֵנוּ	ברך	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	simple vav; 1 c. pl. suffix
15B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיְבָרְכֵהוּ	ברך	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive; 3 m. sg. suffix
15C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יְבָרְכֵנוּ	ברך	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	1 c. pl. suffix
16A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יַעֲשֶׂה	עשה	Qal/Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	
16B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	בְּרָכוּ	ברך	Pi`el	imperative	m. pl.	

16C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	תִּבְרַכְנִי	ברך	Pi`el	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix
17A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יַעֲשׂוּ	עשה	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	
17B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יַעֲשֶׂה	עשה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg. suffix
17C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	יַעֲשֶׂהוּ	עשה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix
18A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וַיַּעֲשׂוּנִי	עשה	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conv. ; 1 c. sg. suffix
18B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשׂוּ	עשה	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	
18C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשׂוּ	עשה	Qal	imperative	m. pl.	
19A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עֲשִׂיתָהּ	עשה	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	*
19B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עֲשִׂתָּהּ	עשה	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	

\* The ה is just part of the plene spelling of the qamats, not a 3 f. sg. suffix. Now, if there were a mappiq in it, that would be a different story.

19C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשִׂיתִי	עשה	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	

20A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשִׂיתָנִי	עשה	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix

20B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשִׂיתִים	עשה	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	3 m. pl. suffix

20C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	וְעָשִׂיתִיָּהוּ	עשה	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	vav reversive; 3 m. sg. suffix

What can you tell me about the vowel under the initial vav? (See footnote\* for answer)

21A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשָׂהוּ	עשה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

21B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עֲשֵׂהוּ	עשה	Qal	imperative	m. sg.	3 m. sg. suffix

21C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשִׂיתָהּ	עשה	Qal	affix	2 m. sg.	3 f. sg. suffix

\* It can't be the sign of the vav conversive because the form isn't prefix. So why isn't it pointed shewa like most vav reversives you've seen? Because that would make the word have two consecutive vocal shewas, which isn't allowed. So it takes the full vowel, patah, that corresponds to the composite shewa in the ayin. (The ayin has a composite shewa in the first place because adding the suffix on the end of the verb made the original qamats shorten.)



22A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשׂוּנִי	עשה	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	1 c. sg. suffix

22B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשׂוּנוּ	עשה	Qal	affix	1 c. pl.	

22C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשָׂנוּ	עשה	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	1 c. pl. suffix

23A	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	שָׁלַחְנִי	שלח	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix

23B	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	שָׁלַחְנוּ	שלח	Pi`el	affix	1 c. pl.	

23C	Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
	עָשׂוּהוּ	עשה	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	3 m. sg. suffix

38.9E Translate:

1. And Judah saw her.
2. In those days there was no king in Israel.
3. who took her to himself for a wife
4. And Esau returned on that day to his way.
5. Thus said the Lord: "I have returned to Zion."
6. And he sent his hand and took her.
7. And the Lord our God put him before us.
8. And a wind/spirit lifted me and took me, and I went.
9. And he gave her to the priests, the sons of Levi.
10. And I will put you in the hand of the ones seeking your life.
11. And I will give him to the Lord [for] all the days of his life.

12. Why is this, [that] you sent me?
13. Behold, bless the Lord, all [you] servants of the Lord.

### Lesson 39

39.1 **וַיִּצַו** What is the missing root letter? Third ה. What stem routinely has shewa under the prefix pronoun and patah under the first root letter? Pi`el.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּצַו	צוה	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation of the phrase: and Moses commanded

39.2a **וַיַּעֲבִירוּ** Does the vowel under the prefix pronoun create an ambiguity? Yes; it could be a sign of the Hif`il, or it could be caused by the ו as the first root letter. Where will you look next to determine the stem? The vowel between the second and third root letters.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיַּעֲבִירוּ	עבר	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

A literal translation would be and they caused to pass over

How is **קול** related to **וַיַּעֲבִירוּ**? Direct object.

Where would you look (for **בַּמַּחֲנֶה**) in the dictionary? Under חנה. The initial **ב** is a preposition, the dagesh forte in the **מ** is part of the definite article, and the **מ** itself is a noun preformative.

39.2b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לֵאמֹר	אמר	Qal	infinitive		

What is the form of the verb (infinitive) and how is it being used? To stand for the action of the verb.

Literal translation of the whole phrase: and they caused a voice to pass over in the camp, saying:

39.3b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אַלְיַעֲשׂוּ	עשה	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	negative imperative

The problem with analyzing the verb is determining the stem. What are the possibilities? Qal and Hif`il. Can you resolve the ambiguity in this case? Since there is no explicit referent that could be "caused to do work" (the Hif`il meaning\*), Qal would make most sense. עוד is an adverb meaning still, yet, again.

Translation of the phrase: let man and woman no longer do work

39.4 One thing to be determined about לְתַרְוִימַת is whether it is a noun or a verb. In either case, which letter will be extraneous? ל will be a preposition in either case. Of the letters left, is there a pattern which can confirm or eliminate one syntactical possibility? If the word is a verb, it would have to be an infinitive to take the preposition, but in that case it has too many root letters. The word must therefore be a noun. Both תs look like they may not be part of the root, especially since רוּם ("be high") is a root you've learned recently as a vocabulary word, albeit as a verb. The first is a noun preformative, and the other is the ending of a feminine noun in construct.

What part of speech is הַקֹּדֶשׁ? An adjective being used on its own to stand for a noun (substantive adjective). It means the holy [thing, place].

39.5 Translation of the verse: And Moses commanded, and they made a voice pass through the camp, saying, "Let man and woman no longer do work for the offering of the sanctuary."

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\* Or at least the meaning one would expect in the Hif`il; עשה is not extant in Biblical Hebrew (another reason to choose Qal.)

39.7D Translate:

1. Behold, the prophets are saying to them, "You (m. pl.) will not see [the] sword, and famine will not be to you, for true peace I will give to you."

2. And all the people [were] seeing the voices.

3. And Bathsheba said, "Good. I will speak concerning you to the king."

4. And the Lord said to me, "Do not say, 'I am a child,' for according to all that I will send you, you will go; and all that I command you, you will speak. Do not be afraid before them, for I am with you to deliver you." The utterance of the Lord.

5. And now, O sons, listen to me and do not turn aside from the sayings of my mouth.

## Lesson 40

40.1 וְגַם means moreover, also, even

40.2b

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
עָשָׂה	עִשָּׂה	Qal	infinitive		infinitive absolute

40.2c

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תַּעֲשֶׂה	עִשָּׂה	Qal	prefix	2 m. sg.	

40.4 Translate the verse: Not only will you surely do, but moreover you will surely prevail.

40.6E Translate:

1. For surely\* I will make goodness with you.
2. And we, we will not know what we will do; surely\* our eyes are on you.
3. Surely you will eat it (fem.) in the sanctuary as I commanded.
4. Surely the king of Babylon will come, and he will ruin this land.
5. And surely you (m. pl.) will say, "What will we eat?"
6. Is not Aaron your brother, the Levite? I know that surely *he* will speak.
7. Their daughters will we take to ourselves for wives, and our daughters will we give to them.

---

\* Notice that there are two very different things being translated here as "surely": the infinitive absolute construction (#1) and וְגַם (#2). To differentiate between the two and retain the Hebrew feel of the infinitive absolute, some translators will translate the infinitive absolute by repeating the verb, as Everett Fox's "You should have eaten, eaten it..." (e.g.) for Lev. 10:18. (Fox, Everett. *The Five Books of Moses: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy: A New Translation with Introductions, Commentary, and Notes*. New York: Schocken, 1995.)

8. And those who abandon the Lord (*lit.*, “*the abandoners of the Lord*”) will be finished.

9. Surely I will go forth, even I, with you.

10. And Judah said, “What will we say to my Lord? What will we speak?”

11. And righteousness will be to us, for we will guard to do all this commandment...

12. ...before the Lord our God just as he commanded us.\*

13. And we will go forth to the king of Israel; perhaps he will preserve your life.

14. For from evil to evil they went forth, but me they did not know.

15. And moreover we, we will be my lord’s slaves.

16. For we have become finished in your anger. *Besides the obvious contextual reasons, this couldn’t be the statement of a plastic surgeon to his nosejob patient – “We have finished with your nose” – because finishing a job would be transitive and require the Pi`el.*

17. For I said, “I have hope (*lit.*, “*There is hope to me*”), indeed, were I to be tonight with a man and moreover, were I to bear sons.” *Here’s another reminder that the prefix and affix forms in Hebrew are less future and past tenses than they are continuing aspect (ongoing action) and completed aspect (one-time action). The adverb “tonight” limits the action to a definite time, so the affix can be translated as a future tense in this context.*

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\* A numbering error splits Deuteronomy 6:25 into two sentences in the textbook.

## Lesson 41

41.1 נִלְכְּהֶנָּה In the first word, נִ is the prefix pronoun, and the tserere tells you that you have a missing first נ

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִלְכְּהֶנָּה	הלך	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	cohortative

41.2 דֶּרֶךְ means road, way, or journey. יָמִים means days.

41.2a We have here (in דֶּרֶךְ שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים) a construct chain. Is the chain definite or indefinite? Indefinite. Translate phrase: a road of three days. בְּמִדְבָּר means in the wilderness.

41.3 Translate verse: Now let us go a road of three days in the wilderness.

41.4 In a verb form ending in הַ□ :

- a) holem after the first root letter is probably a sign of the f. sg. participle.
- b) shewa under the first root letter and נ immediately before the הַ□ could be an indication of f. pl. imperative.
- c) a prefix pronoun, combined with נ immediately before the הַ□ could indicate a 3/2 f. pl. prefix form.

41.5 Identify the function of the הַ□ or הַ□\_ in each of the following words.

1. A) locative/directional הַ□ ; B) 3 f. sg. affix ; C) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Qal affix) or f. sg. noun (ambiguous)
2. A) f. sg. participle ; B) f. sg. noun ; C) ending of a number that modifies a masculine noun
3. A) f. sg. object suffix ; B) f. pl. imperative ; C) 3/2 f. pl. prefix
4. A) f. sg. adjective ; B) f. sg. possessive suffix ; C) cohortative הַ□



5. A) ending of a number that modifies a masculine noun ; B) locative/directional ם ; C) 3 f. sg. affix
6. A) f. sg. noun ; B) part of a number ; C) f. sg. participle
7. A) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Pi`el affix) ; B) plene spelling ; C) f. pl. imperative
8. A) locative/directional ם ; B) 3 f. sg. affix ; C) f. sg. noun
9. A) part of an adverb ; B) f. sg. participle ; C) ending of a number that modifies a masculine noun
10. A) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Hif`il affix) ; B) f. pl. imperative ; C) cohortative ם
11. A) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Qal affix) ; B) lengthened form of m. sg. imperative ; C) f. sg. noun
12. A) part of interrogative pronoun ; B) cohortative ם ; C) cohortative ם
13. A) f. sg. noun ; B) f. sg. participle ; C) 3/2 f. pl. prefix
14. A) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Pi`el affix) ; B) 3 f. sg. affix ; C) 1 c. sg. prefix + vav conversive\*
15. A) 3 f. sg. affix ; B) f. pl. imperative ; C) f. sg. participle
16. A) f. sg. adjective ; B) 3 f. sg. affix ; C) f. sg. noun or f. sg. Qal participle
17. A) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Hif`il affix) ; B) f. sg. adjective ; C) f. sg. noun
18. A) f. sg. noun ; B) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Qal affix) ; C) f. pl. imperative
19. A) 3/2 f. pl. prefix ; B) f. sg. noun ; C) directional ם
20. A) f. sg. noun ; B) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Qal affix) ; C) f. pl. imperative
21. A) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Qal affix) ; B) f. pl. imperative ; C) 3 f. sg. affix
22. A) f. pl. imperative ; B) part of verb root (3 m. sg. Qal affix) ; C) 3/2 f. pl. prefix

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\* The first person with vav conversive sometimes gets this lengthened form, especially in the later books.

41.6E Translate; identify the form and mood of each 1st person verb:

1. And let me go to the altar of God. (prefix, cohortative)
2. For seven days you (m. pl.) will eat matzahs.
3. And we said, "Come, and we will enter Jerusalem." (both: prefix, indicative)
4. And I blessed the Lord, the God of my lord. (prefix, indicative)
5. I rejoiced when they were saying to me, "To the house of the Lord we will go." (שִׂמְחָתִי – affix; נִלְךְ – prefix; both = indicative)
6. And he took the book of the covenant and read (called) in the ears of the people. And they said, "All that the Lord spoke, we will do and we will hear." (both: prefix, indicative)
7. And they made a celebration for seven days.
8. For eternity I will guard for him my mercy. (prefix, indicative)
9. And at that time we took the land from the hand of the two kings of the Amorites. (prefix, indicative)
10. And they drew near to Zerubbabel and to the heads of the fathers, and they said to them, "We will build with you." (prefix, indicative)
11. And I built the house for the name of the Lord. (prefix, indicative)
12. Look here, I have two daughters who have not known a man. Pray let me bring them out to you (m. pl.), and you will do to them as is good in your eyes. (prefix, cohortative)
13. Two men were in one city.
14. Six days you will work.
15. And the three sons of Tseruyah were there.
16. And they said to us ten times:
17. The Lord our God we will serve, and to his voice will we listen. (both: prefix, indicative)
18. Please, let me pass over and see the good land. (both: prefix, cohortative)

## Lesson 42

42.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְהִי	היה	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	jussive

42.2 יהוה אֱלֹהֶיךָ is related to the verb as its subject.

Translation of the first three words: may the Lord your God be

42.3 בֵּרַךְ means bless ; בְּרוּךְ means blessed

42.4 Translate sentence: May the Lord your God be blessed.

42.6E Translate:

1. May the Lord deal with you [with] mercy.
2. And God said, "Let there be light." And there was light.
3. The Lord will guard your going out and your coming in, from now (and) unto eternity.
4. Pray let your word be like a word of one of them. *The scribal error is the extra י in דְּבַרְיֶךָ*
5. If your sons will guard my covenant
6. And let them take five of the horses. *The particle נָא suggests that the verb should be rendered as a cohortative ("let them take" rather than "they will take").*
7. He will build for me a house.
8. Blessed is the Lord, the God of my Lord Abraham.
9. And they sent him away, and his wife and all that was his.
10. And the Lord said to Moses, "When you go to return to Egypt, see all the wonders that I have put in your hand, and (you will) do them before Pharaoh. And (or "but") I, I will strengthen his heart, and he will not send out the people."
11. Let David stand before me, for he has found favor in my eyes.

12. And Joab and all the host that was with him came, and they reported to Joab, saying, "Abner son of Ner came to the king, and he sent him away, and he went in peace."

13. And I have given the Levites [as] gifts (*lit.*, "things given") to Aaron and his sons.

14. And I took the heads of your tribes – men, wise and known ones.

15. And Naaman the chief of the army of the king of Aram was a great man before his Lord and lifted of face.

16. And the king said to Haman, "The silver is given to you, and the people, to do with it as is good in your eyes."

17. And they arose, all those called who were for Adonijah, and each went on his way.

18. Lest you make (*lit.*, "cut") a covenant with the inhabitant of the land, and they will whore after their gods, and sacrifice to their gods; and he will call to you and you will eat of his sacrifice.

### Lesson 43

43.1 **בְּקָרְבַּ** is composed of how many segments? Two: **ב** and **קָרַב** The form is infinitive.

43.2 **לְהִשְׁתַּחֲוֹת** is a verb. What form? Infinitive.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
<b>לְהִשְׁתַּחֲוֹת</b>	<b>חׁוה</b>	Hishtaf`el	infinitive		

43.2a Translate the phrase: and it would happen whenever a man drew near to prostrate himself to him in worship

43.3 Translate the phrase: and he would send his hand

43.4 Verb analysis

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
<b>וְהִחְזִיק</b>	<b>חזק</b>	Hif`il	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversive (frequentive)

After extracting the root, what function will you give the extra letters? The **וְ** and **י** are both signs of the Hif`il. Why is the **וְ** pointed with a segol? Segol is the regular pointing for the **וְ** when the first root letter is a guttural. The meaning of **חזק** in the Qal is be strong.

Translate the phrase: and he would take hold of him and kiss him

43.5 Translate the verse: And it would happen whenever a man drew near to him to prostrate himself to him in worship, that he would send his hand and take hold of him and kiss him.

43.6D Translate:

1. And he called to Solomon his son, and he commanded him to build a house for the Lord, the God of Israel.

2. All the gods prostrated themselves to him in worship. *OR:* Prostrate yourselves in worship to him, all [ye] gods. *The verb השתחוּוּ could be an affix or an imperative form, so you'd need more context to decide which was more appropriate.*

3. Your servants will do as my Lord commands.

4. And he fell on his face and prostrated himself in worship.

5. Before this altar you (m. pl.) will prostrate yourselves in worship.

6. And you will prostrate yourself in worship before the Lord your God.

7. For the Lord will surely bless you in the land.

8. My soul went out when he spoke.

9. And it happened when Pharaoh sent out the people.

10. And Jacob finished commanding his sons.

11. And they will prostrate themselves to the Lord in worship on the mountain of the holy place in Jerusalem.

12. And the host of heaven are prostrating themselves to you in worship.

13. For in truth the Lord has sent me to you (m. pl.) to speak in your ears.

## Lesson 44

44.1 The pronoun here is used to emphasize the subject of the verb. The ׀ at the end of the verb is the affix pronoun.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִרְאֶתָּ	ראה	Hof`al	affix	2 m. sg.	

Translation of phrase: you were caused to see

44.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לִדְעַת	ידע	Qal	infinitive		

44.3 כִּי יְהוָה הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים means that the Lord is God

44.4 אֵין means there is/are not ; עוֹד means still, yet, again

44.5 The entire word (מִלְבָּדוֹ) means except him alone.

44.6 The final three words mean there is still none but him alone.

44.7 Sentence translation: You, you have been caused to see in order to know that the Lord is God; there is still none other than him alone.

44.8D

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹדַע	ידע	Hof`al*	affix	3 m. sg.	

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\* The difference between the Hif`il and the Hof`al in ידע and other 3rd-ayin roots is *usually* the vowel under the ׀ - the Hif`il retains its characteristic i-class vowel: הוֹדִיעַ. Both have holem replacing the initial ׀. But a "shortened" form of the Hif`il will sometimes be used in the imperative, such as הוֹדַע in Proverbs 9:9 and Psalm 90:12.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
דָּעוּ	יִדַע	Qal	imperative	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְדוּעַ	יִדַע	Qal	passive participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יּוֹדֵעַ	יִדַע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְדַעְתּוֹ	יִדַע	Qal	infinitive		3 m. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְדַעְתֶּיךָ	יִדַע	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	2 m. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְהוֹדִיעֶיךָ	יִדַע	Hif`il	infinitive		2 m. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יּוֹדֵיעַ	יִדַע	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תְּדַעּוּהָ	יִדַע	Qal	prefix	2 m. pl.	3 f. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְהוֹבֵא	בּוֹא	Hof`al	affix	3 m. sg.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מוֹדַעַת	יִדַע	Hof`al	infinitive		



Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹדַעְתִּיךְ	ידע	Hof`al	affix	1 c. sg.	2 m. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מִכֵּים	נכה	Hof`al	participle	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַמוּבָא	בוא	Hof`al	participle	m. sg.	definite article

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תְּבִיאֵם	בוא	Hif`il	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	3 m. pl. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וּמָכָה	נכה	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּתֵּן	נתן	Hof`al	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹרֵךְ	ירד	Hof`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָכָה	נכה	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מוֹת	מות	Qal	infinitive		infinitive absolute

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יוֹמַת	מות	Hof`al	prefix	3 m. sg.	

44.8E Translate:

1. His sin was made known to him.
2. And he will be brought to Aaron the priest or to one of his sons the priests.
3. And behold, your servants are being struck.
4. And Joseph was brought down to Egypt.
5. It will be given, this land, to your servants. *An awkward translation for an awkward sentence. יתן is the Qal passive prefix, 3 m. sg. of נתן. Because the verb יתן is passive, Hebrew grammar introduces the phrase that we would consider the subject ("this land") with את as though it were the direct object. Since הארץ הזאת is treated grammatically (though not in translation) as the object and not the subject, the verb does not have to (and does not) agree with it in gender.*
6. And the one who strikes his father and his mother will surely be put to death.
7. And a man who strikes the life of any man will surely be put to death.
8. They will be for you alone, and not for strangers among you.

## Lesson 45

45.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַאֲעַשׂ	עשה	Qal	prefix	1 c. sg.	vav conversive

45.2 בַּבֹּקֶר means in the morning ; כַּאֲשֶׁר means just as

45.3 The וּ is not a vowel but a consonant with dagesh forte. What stem does this suggest? Pi`el.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
צִוִּיתִי	צוה	Pu`al	affix	1 c. sg.	

If the verb צוה were active, it would be translated I commanded. But the verb is passive, so the translation will be I was commanded.

45.4 Verse translation: And I did in the morning just as I had been commanded.

45.6D

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִלְדָּתִי	ילד	Qal	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִלְדָּתִי	ילד	Pu`al	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְלוּדִים	ילד	Qal	pass. part.	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִלְדָּ	ילד	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יולדות	ילד	Qal	participle	f. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יילדו	ילד	Pu`al	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יילדה	ילד	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לדת	ילד	Qal	infinitive		

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יילד	ילד	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוליד	ילד	Hif`il	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
המילדות	ילד	Pi`el	participle	f. pl.	definite article

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תילדי	ילד	Qal	prefix	2 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מברך	ברך	Pu`al	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְבַרְךָ	בִּרַךְ	Pu`al	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מְבַרְכֶּךָ	בִּרַךְ	Pi`el	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִשְׁלַכְתָּ	שָׁלַךְ	Hof`al	affix	2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִגֵּד	נָגַד	Hof`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בּוֹרֵךְ	בִּרַךְ	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
צֹוּ	צוּה	Pi`el	imperative	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
צֹוִיתָהּ	צוּה	Pu`al	affix	2 m. sg.	plene spelling of affix pronoun

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִצְוֶה	צוּה	Pu`al	prefix	3 m. sg.	

45.6E Translate:

1. And to Seth, moreover, a son was born.
2. Cursed be the day on which I was born.
3. And you (m. sg.), you have been commanded: Do (m. pl.) this. *The context makes this lack of agreement make a little more sense; Pharaoh is addressing a command to Joseph that applies to his brothers as well.*

4. These were born to David in Hebron.
5. The Lord has given and the Lord has taken; may the name of the Lord be blessed.
6. May the house of your servant be blessed forever.
7. And he will speak to the sons of Israel that which he is (*or, "will be"*) commanded.
8. And you will dwell with him a few days, until the fury of your brother returns. (*i.e., returns to where it came from, or subsides – not grows again!*)
9. And they will say, "Because they abandoned the covenant of the Lord, the God of their fathers, which he made (cut) with them when he brought them out from the land of Egypt."
10. Do not fear, for God has listened to the voice of the boy where he is.

## Lesson 46

46.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְרָאוּ	ראה	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	vav reversive

46.1a Translate the phrase: and all the peoples of the land will see

46.2 כִּי means that

46.3 שֵׁם יְהוָה means the name of the Lord

46.4

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִקְרָא	קרא	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

קָרָא means he called ; נִקְרָא means he was called

46.5 עָלַיְךָ means on you

46.6 Sentence translation: And all the peoples of the land will see that the name of the Lord has been called on you.

46.7

Nif`al affix בָּרַךְ

3 m. sg. בָּרַךְ	3 c. pl. בָּרְכוּ
3 f. sg. בָּרְכָה	
2 m. sg. בָּרַכְתָּ	2 m. pl. בָּרַכְתֶּם
2 f. sg. בָּרַכְתְּ	2 f. pl. בָּרַכְתֶּן
1 c. sg. בָּרַכְתִּי	1 c. pl. בָּרַכְנוּ

## 46.8E

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִדְעַ	יִדַע	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִדְעוּ	יִדַע	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יְדוּעַ	יִדַע	Qal	pass. part.	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְנִבְנוּ	בִּנָּה	Nif`al	affix	3 c. pl.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִדְעוּ	יִדַע	Hif`il	prefix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְנִבְנְתָה	בִּנָּה	Nif`al	affix	3 f. sg.	vav reversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִתְּנָה	נָתַן	Nif`al	affix	3 f. sg.	
	-OR-	Pi`el	affix	3 f. sg.	
	-OR-	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	cohortative ה

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִבְּנָה	בִּנָּה	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִבְּנְוּ	בִּנָּה	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	



Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִתְּנָנוּ	נתן	Nif`al/Pi`el	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִתְּנָן	נתן	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	
	-OR-	Pi`el	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִתְּנָהּ	נתן	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִהְיְתָהּ	היה	Nif`al	affix/participle	3 f. sg./f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִהְיָהּ	היה	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נוֹתֵן	נתן	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הֶעֱשׂוּ	עשה	Hif`il	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יַעֲשׂוּ	עשה	Qal/Hif`il	prefix	3 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נַעֲשׂוּ	עשה	Nif`al	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִרְאוּ	ראה	Nif`al	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִרְאָה	ראה	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נולד	ילד	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

46.8F Translate:

1. And Jerusalem will be called the city of truth.
2. It was not known who had struck him.
3. Six were born to him in Hebron.
4. And the Lord will be known to Egypt, and Egypt will know the Lord in that day.
5. And by my name **יהוה** I was not known to them.
6. And the city will be built for the Lord.
7. By the word of the Lord, the heavens were made.
8. For a house for the name of the Lord had not been built.
9. Today the Lord appeared to you (m. pl.)
10. And the city was given into the hand of the Chaldeans.
11. The tops of the mountains appeared.
12. For from (with) me this thing came to pass.
13. For your name was called on your city and on your people.
14. And I was not called to come to the king.
15. What is this evil that has befallen (upon) you (m. pl.)?
16. This Passover was made for the Lord in Jerusalem.

## Lesson 47

47.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַעֲשֵׂה	עשה	Qal	imperative	m. sg.	

Translate phrase: and make an altar there

47.2 ׀ is the definite article and occurs with which verb form? Participle.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הַנִּזְרָא	ראה	Nif`al	participle	m. sg.	

47.3 Translate sentence: And make an altar there to El, who appeared to you.

47.5D Translate:

1. God is known in Judah.
2. And they were called before the king.
3. Behold, a son is born to the house of David.
4. And all the families of the land will be blessed by you.
5. And Egypt said, "Let me flee from the face of Israel, for the Lord is fighting for them against Egypt." *Or: ... "I will flee ... "*
6. And the Philistines were fighting against Israel, and the men of Israel fled from the face of the Philistines.
7. And the voice was heard in the house of Pharaoh, saying, "The brothers of Joseph have come." And it was good in the eyes of Pharaoh and in the eyes of his servants.
8. There is none calling in righteousness and none being judged in steadfastness.
9. "Your (m. pl.) words have become strong against me," said the Lord, "and you will say, 'What we have spoken to each other concerning you?' "

10. And Abraham called the name of his son, the one born to him, who Sarah had borne for him, Isaac.

11. And with all the fish of the sea, into your (m. pl.) hands they have been given.

## Lesson 48

48.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁמַעַ	שמע	Nif`al	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Translate the phrase: and it will not be heard

48.2 בָּהּ means in her

Translate the phrase: in her again

48.3 קוֹל means voice. How does the phrase קוֹל בְּבָי relate to the verb? It's the subject.

48.4 Translate the verse: And a voice of weeping will not be heard in her again (still, any longer).

48.5

Nif`al prefix שמע

3 m. sg. שָׁמַעַ	3 m. pl. שָׁמְעוּ
3 f. sg. תִּשְׁמַעַ	3 f. pl. תִּשְׁמַעְנָה
2 m. sg. תִּשְׁמַעַ	2 m. pl. תִּשְׁמַעוּ
2 f. sg. תִּשְׁמַעִי	2 f. pl. תִּשְׁמַעְנָה
1 c. sg. אֶשְׁמַעַ	1 c. pl. נִשְׁמַעַ

48.5a

Nif` al prefix **אמר**

3 m. sg.	יֵאמֶר	3 m. pl.	יֵאמְרוּ
3 f. sg.	תֵּאמֶר	3 f. pl.	תֵּאמְרנה
2 m. sg.	תֵּאמֶר	2 m. pl.	תֵּאמְרוּ
2 f. sg.	תֵּאמְרִי	2 f. pl.	תֵּאמְרנה
1 c. sg.	אֵאמֶר	1 c. pl.	נֵאמֶר

48.6 Write the 3 m. pl. Nif` al prefix for the following verbs:

יִזְכְּרוּ (זכר)	יִמְלְכוּ (מלך)	יִנָּדְעוּ (ידע)
יִנָּטְעוּ (נטע)	יִרְדְּפוּ (רדף)	יִעֲמְדוּ (עמד)
יִנָּטוּ (נטה)	יֵאָכְלוּ (אכל)	יִנָּתְרוּ (יתר)

48.8E Translate:

1. And you, you will be called priests of the Lord.
2. He will be known, the prophet whom the Lord sends in truth.
3. Not Jacob will your name be called any more.
4. And I appeared to Abraham, to Isaac.
5. He will appear to God on Zion.
6. To this one (fem.) it will be called woman, for from a man this one was taken. **יִקְרָא** does not agree with **זאת** or **אִשָּׁה** because of the construction used for "being called", as in previous sentences (e.g. 46.8F #13) where the syntax is "**name** was called on **person being named**". Passive verbs frequently do not agree in gender with what appears in English to be their subject (refer back to 44.8E #5 for another example.)
7. Let it not be known that the woman came.
8. For it will not be done thus in Israel.

9. In wisdom a house will be built.
10. Into the hand of the king of Babylon you will be given.
11. And the Lord appeared to Abram.
12. Jerusalem will not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria.
13. For a child has been born to us; a son has been given to us.
14. For the earth will be filled to know (*smoother: "with knowing"*) the glory of the Lord, like the waters that cover (on) the sea.

## Lesson 49

49.1 וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלַי means and he said to me

49.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִנָּבֵא	נבא	Nif`al	imperative	m. sg.	

49.3 אֶל־הַרוּחַ means to the wind

49.4 הִנָּבֵא בְרֵאשִׁית means Prophecy, son of man!

49.5 Sentence translation: And he said to me, "Prophecy to the wind; prophecy, son of man!"

49.6 Write the m. sg. Nif`al imperative for the strong verb הַשְׁפִּיט: שֹׁפֵט

for הַיָּלֵד: יָלַד ; for הָאָמַר: אָמַר

49.7D Translate:

1. Go, appear to Ahab.
2. Guard yourself from speaking with Jacob.
3. Guard yourself from his face and listen to his voice.
4. And now, swear (*lengthened imperative*) to me by God.
5. For that reason he called that place Be'ersheba (*lit.*, "Well of the Oath"), for there the two of them took an oath.
6. And the Lord said, "Behold, [there is] a place with me; and you will station yourself on the rock."
7. And Jonathan and Ahimaaz are standing at Ein Rogel, and the maidservant will go and tell them, and they will go and tell King David, for they may not be seen entering the city.



## Lesson 50

50.1 The first word cannot be a name because it begins with vav conversive. The holem here is more commonly written plene י and represents the first root letter, which has reverted to its archaic form.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּסַּף	יִסַּף	Hif` il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translate phrase: and the Lord added

50.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לִרְאוֹתָהּ	רָאָה	Nif` al	infinitive		

Before a letter that cannot take a dagesh the vocalization will be הִ. Here the form is infinitive. You would expect this word to end in וֹת because of the third ה. How can you distinguish this form from a Hif` il infinitive? The vowel under the ה is patah in the Hif` il infinitive of a first guttural verb.

50.3 בְּשִׁלוֹהַּ involves a place name: in Shiloh

50.5 Translate sentence: And the Lord appeared again in Shiloh.

50.6E Translate:

1. And the king said for it to be done thus.
2. For he will surely be given into the hand of the king of Babylon.
3. And he continued yet again to speak to him, and he said, "Perhaps they may be found there."
4. And Elijah went to appear to Ahab, and the famine had grown strong in Samaria.
5. And they will not continue to do such as this evil thing in your midst.
6. Thus will God do to you, and thus will he continue [to do so].

7. And this people said, "The time is not come, the time for the house of the Lord to be built." *"Has not come", though tempting, would be a somewhat deceptive translation, as בֹּא is the infinitive construct, not the affix, and thus does not denote completed action.*

## Review and Drill 6

III Give the form and PGN for the Qal and the other stem(s).

**נָבִין**

Qal: prefix, 1 c. pl.

Hif`il: prefix, 1 c. pl.

**נִבְרַךְ**

Qal: prefix, 1 c. pl.

Nif`al: affix, 3 m. sg.

**יַעֲלֶה**

Qal: prefix, 3 m. sg.

Hif`il: prefix, 3 m. sg.

**נָטָה**

Qal: prefix, 1 c. pl.

Nif`al: participle, m. sg.

**נִעְשָׂה**

Qal: prefix, 1 c. pl.

Hif`il: prefix, 1 c. pl.

**נָלַחַם**

Qal: prefix, 1 c. pl.

Nif`al: affix, 3 m. sg.

IV: Give the stem and form for the following forms of **זָכַר**:

**הַזְכִּיר**

Hif`il infinitive

**זֹכֵר**

Qal participle

**נִזְכֹּר**

Qal prefix

**נִזְכִּיר**

Hif`il prefix

**נִזְכַּר**

Pi`el prefix

**בִּזְכֹּר**

Pi`el infinitive

**בְּהִזְכִּיר**

Nif`al infinitive

**בְּהִזְכֵּר**

Hif`il infinitive

**בִּזְכֹּר**

Qal infinitive

**הִזְכְּרוּ**

Nif`al imperative

**תִּזְכְּרֶנָּה**

Hif`il prefix

**תִּזְכְּרֶנָּה**

Qal prefix

**תִּזְכְּרֶנָּה**

Pi`el prefix

**תִּזְכְּרוּ**

Nif`al prefix

**הִזְכִּירוּ**

Hif`il imperative

**הִזְכְּרוּ**

Nif`al imperative

**זְכֹּרוּ**

Pi`el imperative

**זְכֹּרוּ**

Qal imperative

מְזַכְּרִים

Pi`el participle

זְכוּרוֹת

Qal passive participle

מְזַכֶּה

Hif`il participle

V In the verbs below, identify each נ...

יִלְךְ

prefix pronoun

יִגִּיעַ

visible: prefix pronoun

assim.: root letter

הִנְגִּיעַי

assim.: stem indicator

visible: root letter

נִהְלַךְ

stem indicator

אִנְגַּעַ

assim.: stem indicator

visible: root letter

נִבִּיט

visible: prefix pronoun

assim.: root letter

נִוְלִיךְ

prefix pronoun

נִגְעָנוּ

(if Pi`el) first: root letter

second: affix pronoun

(if Nif`al) first: stem indicator

assim.: root letter

second: affix pronoun

תִּנְתָּנוּ

assim.: stem indicator

both visible: root letters

נִתְוַנְּיִים

both: root letters

נִנוּחַ

first: prefix pronoun

assim.: stem indicator

second: root letter

נַח

root letter

נִוְלַד

stem indicator

נִהְלָכוּ

stem indicator

נִפֵּל

first: prefix pronoun

assim.: root letter

**הַנְּחִנּוּ**

first: root letter  
second: affix pronoun

**הַגְּעִתּוּן**

assim.: root letter  
visible: affix pronoun

**מִגִּיעַ**

assim.: root letter

**נִנְגַעַ**

first: prefix pronoun  
second: root letter

**נָגַעַ**

root letter

**נִגְעִנּוּ**

first: root letter  
second: affix pronoun

**נִאָּמַן**

first: stem indicator  
second: root letter

**נִעְמַד**

prefix pronoun

**נְתוּנוֹת**

both: root letters

**נִתְכַּסְּנִי**

suffix

**נִכְתַּב**

stem indicator

**נוֹתְרוּ**

stem indicator

VI

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִקְרַבְתֶּם	קרב	Nif`al	affix	2 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִקְרִיב	קרב	Hif`il	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
קִרְבָּה	קרב	Qal	affix	3 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִקְרְבוּ	קרב	Nif`al	prefix	3 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
קִרְב	קרב	Qal	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרַב	קרב	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרִיבוּ	קרב	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרְבוּ	קרב	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּקְרְבוּ	קרב	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִקְרַב	קרב	Nif`al	imperative/ infinitive	m. sg./ --	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מִקְרִיב	קרב	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מִקְרֵב	קרב	Pi`el	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹתֵר	יתר	Hif`il	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נוֹתֵר	יתר	Hif`il	prefix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נוֹתֵר	יתר	Nif`al	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יָתַר	יתר	Pi`el	imperative	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מִיָּתַר	יתר	Pi`el	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִיָּתַר	יתר	Nif`al	imperative/ infinitive	m. sg./ --	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִוְתַרְנוּ	יתר	Nif`al	affix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִתְרָנוּ	יתר	Pi`el	affix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בְּהִיָּתַר	יתר	Nif`al	infinitive		temporal ב

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בְּהוֹתִיר	יתר	Hif`il	infinitive		temporal ב

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מוֹתִיר	יתר	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הוֹתַרְנוּ	יתר	Hif`il	affix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מוֹתִירִים	יתר	Hif`il	participle	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מִיתָרִים	יתר	Pi`el	participle	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
בִּיתָר	יתר	Pi`el	infinitive		temporal ב

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אוֹכֵל	אכל	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נֹאכֵל	אכל	Qal	prefix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נוֹתָרִים	יתר	Nif`al	participle	m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יֹאכֵל	אכל	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אֹכְלוּ	אכל	Pu`al	affix	3 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִנְאָכֵל	אכל	Nif`al	prefix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מֹאכִיל	אכל	Hif`il	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִאָּכֵל	אכל	Nif`al	imperative/ infinitive	m. sg./ --	



Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נֶאֱכַל	אכל	Nif`al	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אָכַל	אכל	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נֹאכֵלֶת	אכל	Nif`al	participle	f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תֵּאָכַל	אכל	Hif`il	prefix	3 f. jussive	

VII Write the Hebrew for the following verbs:

שמע 3 m. pl. Nif`al affix: נִשְׁמְעוּ

3 m. sg. Hof`al affix: הִשְׁמַע

1 c. pl. Hif`il prefix: נִשְׁמִיעַ

בוא 3 m. pl. Qal prefix: יְבוֹאוּ

3 f. sg. Hif`il affix: הִבִּיאָהּ

3 m. pl. Nif`al prefix: יְבוֹאוּ

ראה 1 c. sg. Nif`al prefix: אֶרְאֶה

1 c. sg. Qal affix: רָאִיתִי

f. pl. Qal participle: רְאוֹת

אסף 1 c. pl. Qal affix: אֶסְפְּנוּ

1 c. pl. Pi`el prefix: נֶאֱסַף

3 m. sg. Nif`al prefix: יֵאָסֵף

שלח m. sg. Pi`el participle: מְשַׁלַּח

2 m. pl. Pi`el affix: שְׁלַחְתֶּם

3 c. pl. Hif`il affix: הִשְׁלִיחוּ

שלח 2 m. sg. Nif`al affix: נִשְׁלַחְתָּ

2 m. sg. Nif`al prefix: תִּשְׁלַח

m. sg. Hof`al part.: מְשַׁלַּח

## Lesson 51

51.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וְנָסַב	סבב	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

51.2 אֶת־הַר־שֵׁעִיר means Mount Seir (direct object) ; יָמִים means days ; רַב is an adjective meaning many, much

51.3 Translate the verse: And we went around Mt. Seir [for] many days.

51.4b The יִסַּב pattern shows a doubled 1st root letter, making it look like a 1st verb.

The יִסַּב pattern has the vowel under the prefix pronoun of a hollow verb.

51.4c Write these other Qal imperatives: f. sg. סַבִּי ; m. pl. סַבּוּ

51.4d Write the m. sg. Qal passive participle: סָבֹב

51.7 Analyze the following forms of סבב

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
הִסְבּוֹתֶם	סבב	Hif`il	affix	2 m. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּסְבְּבוּ	סבב	Pol`el	prefix	3 f./2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
סוֹבְבֹתִי	סבב	Pol`el	affix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נְסַבּוֹתָ	סבב	Nif`al	affix	2 m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
אָסַב	סבב	Hif`il	prefix	1 c. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מְסוּב	סבב	Pol`el	participle	m. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּסְבֵּי	סבב	Hif`il	prefix	2 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּסְבִּי	סבב	Qal	prefix	2 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נְסַבּוּנִי	סבב	Nif`al	affix	1 c. pl.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּסְבֶּנִי	סבב	Hif`il	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conv. ; 1 c. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
סָבְבוּנִי	סבב	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	1 c. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
תִּסְבֵּי	סבב	Nif`al	prefix	2 f. sg.	

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
יִסְבְּנִי	סבב	Pol`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	1 c. sg. suffix

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִסְבָּה	סבב	Hif` il	prefix	1 c. pl.	cohortative ה

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
נִסַּב	סבב	Hif` il	prefix	1 c. pl.	

51.9E Translate:

1. And you (m. pl.) will surround the city.
2. They surrounded me, indeed they surrounded me in the name of the Lord.
3. Circling, circling goes the wind.
4. And he went around and crossed over and went down to Gilgal.
5. Go around (to) behind me.
6. Pass over (m. pl.) and go around the city.
7. And they went around in all the cities of Judah and they taught the people.
8. We praised (on) God all day.
9. And may I surround your altar, O Lord. *Notice that the first word in the sentence is **not** a vav conversive – if it were, it would be pointed ׀ in compensation for the missing dagesh forte. The vav “wants” to be pointed ׀ here, but that would make two consecutive vocal shewas. Instead, the first shewa becomes the full vowel corresponding to the composite shewa.*
10. Praise the Lord, all nations!
11. And he will cause the heart of the king of Assyria to turn on them.
12. I will call the Lord praised.
13. And you (m. pl.) will praise the name of the Lord your God.
14. Praise (m. pl.) Yah, praise the name of the Lord! Praise, [you] servants of the Lord!
15. And you, Lord, show me favor and cause me to stand.
16. And the men of the city... surrounded themselves around (*lit.*, “on”) the house.

17. And God caused the people to go around [in] the way of the wilderness.
18. Who knows? The Lord may show me favor and the child [may] live.
19. Nineveh has been laid waste; who will wander in her? From where will I seek those who will comfort you?

## Lesson 52

52.1 Translate phrase: these are the ones whom the Lord has sent

52.2

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
לְהִתְהַלֵּךְ	הלך	Hitpa`el	infinitive		

Note the dagesh in the ל. It is a dagesh forte. What stem does this suggest?  
Pi`el.

Translate the verb: to walk about

52.3 Translate sentence: These are the ones whom the Lord sent to walk about on the earth.

52.4 Identify the stem:

גָּדַל

Pi`el

הִתְגַּדַּל

Hitpa`el

גָּדְלוּ

Pi`el

הִגְדִּיל

Hif`il

יְהוֹלֵל

Pol`el

לְהִתְהַלֵּל

Hitpa`el

מְהַלֵּל

Pu`al

תְּהַלּוּ

Qal

הוֹלְלִים

Qal

מְתַגַּדְרִי

Hitpol`el

גָּר

Qal

יְקִים

Hif`il

מְקִים

Hif`il

תְּקוּמִים

Pol`el

קוּמִים

Pol`el

כִּלְכַּל Pilp`el	עוֹלֵל Qal	מְעַלֵּל Pol`el
הִתְרַאָּה Hitpa`el	הִרְאֵנִי Hif`il	כְּהִרְאֹת Nif`al
הִרְאָה Nif`al	מִרְאָה Hif`il	מְרַאָּה Hof`al
וְהִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ Hishtaf`el	וְרָבָה Qal	הִרְעָה Hif`il

52.5D Translate:

1. And you will purify yourselves, and you will be holy, for I am holy; and you will not defile yourselves.

2. For your mercy [is] before my eyes, and I will walk around in your truth.

3. Arise, walk around in the land.

4. And it happened when the priests went out from the holy place – for all the priests [who were] found [there] purified themselves; there was none to guard the divisions.

5. Boast (m. pl.) in the name of his holiness; let the heart of the seekers of the Lord rejoice.

6. And they will return to you, and they will praise your name; and they will pray and seek favor from (*lit.*, “to”) you in this house.

7. And he will bless himself in his heart, saying, “Peace will be with me, for in the firmness of my heart I will go.”

8. And the steeds went out and sought to go to walk about in the land. And he said, “Go, walk about in the land.” And they walked about in the land.

9. And he said to me, “The Lord, before whom I have walked about, will send his angel with you, and he will make your way successful. And you will take a wife for my son from my family and from the house of my father.”

## Lesson 53

53.1

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ	הלך	Hitpa`el	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

53.2 וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים means and Enoch walked about with God

53.3 אֵין means is/are not. What kind of dagesh is in the ם? Forte.

Translate: and he was not

53.4 Translate the phrase: for God took him

Translate the verse: And Enoch walked about with God, and he ceased to be, for God took him.

53.6 Translate:

1. A) to you (f. sg.) ; B) walking ; C) to you (m. sg.)
2. A) a woman ; B) her man ; C) his woman
3. A) her men ; B) your (m. sg.) woman ; C) your (m. pl.) women
4. A) your brothers ; B) your brother ; C) my brothers
5. A) their sister ; B) her brothers ; C) my brother
6. A) lovers ; B) his fathers ; C) your father
7. A) my house ; B) her son ; C) your (f. sg.) houses
8. A) your (m. pl.) daughter ; B) her daughters ; C) my daughter
9. A) Guard yourself! (f. sg.) ; B) they guarded ; C) he will guard us/him
10. A) and he sent them away ; B) you sent me ; C) he threw
11. A) from me ; B) Exalt! (m. pl.) ; C) and I will exalt him
12. A) from you (f. sg.) ; B) from them (f.) ; C) from you (m. pl.)
13. A) from him *OR* from us ; B) under him ; C) Get up! (f. sg.)
14. A) still me ; B) for your sakes ; C) Weep! (f. sg.) *OR* weeping (noun)



15. A) he will give her ; B) And answer me! ; C) he answered me
16. A) he will give me ; B) he will give you ; C) Give! (m. pl.)
17. A) by themselves (f.) ; B) bread ; C) to you (m. pl.)
18. A) [the] one making me ; B) his doing *OR* to do it ; C) he made him
19. A) he will bless you ; B) he will bless ; C) [the] one making you (f. sg.)
20. A) behold you (f. sg.) ; B) behold you (m. sg.) ; C) she/you will bless

me

21. A) behold me ; B) behold me ; C) behold him
22. A) behold him *OR* behold us ; B) behold us ; C) behold us

53.7D Translate:

1. And I fell prostrate before the Lord.
2. And he prophesied, even he, before Samuel.
3. And moreover, a man was prophesying in the name of the Lord.
4. (On) the Lord will my soul praise.
5. For he was not prophesying on me for good.
6. And the priests and the Levites purified themselves.
7. Rather, let the praiser praise this.
8. And he will prostrate himself in worship and pray to him.
9. Behold, the king is walking about before you (m. pl.)
10. And I prayed to the Lord, and I said:
11. And the nations will bless themselves by him, and in him they will glory.
12. And all the prophets were prophesying before them.
13. For this reason your servant has found his heart to pray to you.
14. Pray now on our behalf to the Lord our God.
15. And Joab went forth and walked about in all Israel.
16. I will walk about before the Lord in the lands of the living.
17. To you, O Lord, I will call, and to my Lord I will [go to] seek favor.
18. All the men of your covenant sent you away to the border.

## Lesson 54

54.2 מלך as a verb means to rule.

54.3 Translate verses: In the twenty-seventh year of Jeroboam, King of Israel, Azariah son of Amaziah King of Judah began to reign. He was (a son of) sixteen years [old] when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty-two years in Jerusalem.

54.4D Translate:

1. And Ahab had seventy sons in Samaria.
2. Saul smote (on) his thousands.
3. And Abraham was (a son of) one hundred years [old] when Isaac his son was born to him.
4. In the twenty-third year of Joash son of Ahaziah King of Judah, Jehoahaz son of Jehu began to rule over Israel in Samaria for seventeen years.
5. And Seth was one hundred and five years, and he begat Enosh. And all the days of Seth were nine hundred twelve years, and he died.
6. And Saul made the people hear, and he appointed them in Telaim: two hundred thousand footmen, and ten thousand men of Judah.
7. And I, I brought you (m. pl.) up from the land of Egypt, and I made you go in the desert forty years to inherit the land of the Amorite.

## Lesson 55

**Ps 24:1** The holem after the first root letter identifies יִשְׁבִי as a participle.

**Ps 24:2** If the verb (יִסְדֶּה) did not have a suffix, it would be pointed יִסְדֶּ

The verb יִכּוֹנְנֶה is in the Pol`el. The suffix is still the 3 f. sg. object suffix, but it does not have a mappiq because it has its own vowel.

**Ps 24:3** What stems are possible for the verb (יַעֲלֶה)? Qal and Hif`il.

Why is the ק (in קִדְּשׁוּ) pointed קִ? The attached suffix causes the holem to reduce in length to a qamats hatuf.

**Ps 24:4** Why is the first syllable (of יִקְי) pointed with shewa? The word is in the construct state.

כִּפִּים Why is there a dagesh in the פ? It is revealing the original three-letter root, כּפּפּ, that the two-letter noun comes from.

וְלֹא נִשְׁבַּע Is the וְ a preformative or the 1 c. pl. subject pronoun? Nif`al preformative.

**Ps 24:5** What part of יִשְׁעוּ is not part of the root? The holem is the 3 m. sg. suffix.

The parallelism in this line is incomplete with compensation. Diagram it:

c	b	a
יִשְׂא	בְּרָכָה	מֵאֵת יְהוָה
d	c'	b'
וְצִדְקָה	מֵאֲלֹהֵי	יִשְׁעוּ

**Ps 24:6** Why can the phrase **זֶה דּוֹר** not be *this generation*? Attributive adjectives follow the noun.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
מְבַקְשֵׁי	בקש	Pi`el	participle	m. pl.	construct state

This couplet is an example of synthetic parallelism. Diagram it:

c        b    a  
 זֶה דּוֹר דְּרִשׁוּ  
 f        e    d    c'  
 מְבַקְשֵׁי פְּנִיךָ יַעֲקֹב סֵלָה

**Ps 24:7** The stem (of **וְהִנְשְׂאוּ**) is Nif`al.

**Ps 100:1** Of the Hif`il forms, only three have the ה preformative: affix, imperative, and infinitive.

**Ps 100:2** Diagram these lines and tell what type of parallelism they exemplify: complete

c            b        a  
 עֲבֹדוּ אֶת־יְהוָה בְּשִׂמְחָה  
 c'            b'      a'  
 בְּאוֹ לִפְנֵי בְּרִנָּה

**Ps 100:3** Roots that look as if they might end in ם most likely end in ה.