

Administrative Details

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- **Email:** JBeckman@GCTS.edu
- **Office hours:** before and after class
- **Website:** HebrewSyntax.org/summer
 - **Username:** summer
 - **Password:** summer
- **New students:** Please see me after class.
- **Advice:**
 - **Take a Hebrew class in the fall! Otherwise, you'll lose lots.**
 - **Take intermediate Hebrew in the fall.**

Advice for Me?

2

- **Please let me know when you have suggestions.**
- **Suggested changes I'm trying to implement:**
 - **Repeat the pronunciation of vocabulary words.**
 - **Ask for trouble spots in the homework.**
 - **Concentrate on Bible passages in the homework.**
 - **Know what is on the quiz.**
 - **A handout of easily confused words and rules. (Suggestions?)**

3

... לֹא עַל-הַלָּחֶם לְבַדּוֹ יִתְּיָה הָאָדָם
כִּי עַל-כָּל-מוֹצֵא פִי-יִתְּנָה יִתְּיָה הָאָדָם

(Deut 8:3b)

לְבַדּוֹ = לְבַד + 3MS suffix ו

מוֹצֵא = 'outlet' or 'what comes out'

פִּי = construct of פֶּה

Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 1 of 2)

4

- קָרַב to draw near {קָרוֹב near, imminent}
- חָטָא to miss (a mark), sin {חַטָּאת sin, sin-offering, expiation}
- יָרַשׁ to subdue, possess, dispossess, inherit
 - {**You're rash** to try *to subdue* a bear}
- רָבָה to be/become numerous, great
 - {רַב much, many, great, numerous}
- יָסַף to add {Gen 30:24 Rachel named him **Joseph**, saying, May YHWH **add** to me another son!}
- נָטָה to turn, stretch out {**Stretch out** your **net**}
- עָזַב to leave, abandon {Dorothy **leaving Oz** avenue}

Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 2 of 2)

- נָאַל to redeem {Jesus *redeeming* a gal.} {*Redemption* as the goal.}
- כָּפַר to cover {sounds like ‘cover’}
- שָׁתָה to drink {**Shuth-tha** (Shut the) door and have a *drink*}
 - {Your ice should thaw before you *drink* it.}
- תָּמַם to be complete
 - {It has *to be complete* before you turn it in to **t’ ma’am**.}
- כַּף hand, palm. FS. {**Cough** into the *palm* of your *hand*.}
 - {Farmer holding a calf in the *palm* of her *hand*}
 - {The *calf* of your leg is not your *palm* or your *hand*.}
- רֵעַ friend, fellow, companion {A true *friend* is rare}
- נֶגְדָה before, opposite {We all stand naked before God.}

Skin ‘em, Levi

- These consonants often lose a Dagesh Forte when they have a Shewa.
 - S = שׁ שׂ זׁ זׂ טׁ טׂ (sibilants)

K = ק

i

N = נ

‘e

M = מ

L = ל

e

V = ב

I = י (the ‘i’ in Levi is יִ)

Example in §16.18 on page 185:

נָסַע is a 1-נ verb,
so in the Qal Imperfect,
the nun assimilates to Dagesh Forte.
QI3ms יִסַּע → יָסַע

But when ט has a Shewa, it may lose the Dagesh
because ט is a Skin ‘em Levi consonant.

QI3mp יִנְסְעוּ → יָסְעוּ → יָסְעוּ

Detail on Distinguishing Silent and Vocal Shewa

- Silent under a Guttural.
 - Gutturals use Hateph Vowel (usually ֶ) instead of vocal Shewa
- First letter of a word → Shewa is vocal. (e.g., ק in קָטַלְתָּם)
- Last letter of a word → Shewa is silent. (e.g., ת in קָטַלְתָּ)
- Middle of a word:
 - Vocal under a Dagesh **Forte**. (e.g., מ in הַמְלִכִים)
 - 2 Shewas in a row: first is silent, second is vocal. (e.g., מְשַׁפְּטִי)
 - Silent preceded by a short vowel (e.g., ר in פָּרַעַה)
 - Vocal preceded by an **unaccented** long vowel (e.g., ת in פְּתַבִּים)
 - Silent preceded by an **accented** long vowel (e.g., ל in תִּקְטַלְנָה)
 - **This** affects the pronunciation of the QI3FP/2FP.

Qal Imperfect Weak Verbs

- Strong Stem vowel is Holem (◊)
- Stative Stem vowel is Pathach (◌ ◌)
- 2-Guttural Stem vowel is Pathach (◌ ◌), Vocal Shewa → ◌
- 3-ה/ע Stem vowel is Pathach (◌ ◌), {3-Shewas are silent}
- 3-א Stem vowel is Qamets (◌ ◌)
In 3FP/2FP, SV Seghol (◌ ◌), Aleph quiesces (אֵ ◌)
- 1-Guttural Preformative vowel ◌ or ◌, other vowel changes.
- 1-א Most 1-א just like other 1-Gutturals.
Some 1-א have Preformative vowel ◌
and 1CS אָא → אָ
- 3-ה See separate slide.

Strong	I-י	I-Gut	I-א	Bi-con	יָכַל	הִלָּךְ	I-נ
יָ	יִ or יִי	יִ or יִי	יִ or יִי or יִי	יִ	יִי	יִי	יִי

	Strong	3-ה
3MS	יֹּוֹי	יֹוֹיְה
3FS	תֹּוֹת	תֹּוֹתֶה
2MS	תֹּוֹת	תֹּוֹתֶה
2FS	יֹוֹיְת	יֹוֹיְתֶה
1CS	אֹוֹא	אֹוֹאֶה
3MP	יֹוֹיִו	יֹוֹיִוְה
3FP	תֹּוֹתֶינָה	תֹּוֹתֶינָהּ
2MP	תֹּוֹתֶינָו	תֹּוֹתֶינָוְה
2FP	תֹּוֹתֶינָתֶה	תֹּוֹתֶינָתֶהּ
1CP	נֹוֹנְה	נֹוֹנְהָ

Same as strong verbs except:

- Remove the 3-ה
 - Recognize 3-ה by having only 2 root consonants.
 - Only 2 consonants could also be bi-consonantal, geminate, 1-ג, 1-י, הֶלֶךְ, or לָקַח
- Forms without a suffix add הָה
- 3FP/2FP have stem vowel יֹוֹ

• Practice sheet on the website

1-י, 1-ג, 3-ה, geminate, biconsonantal, הֶלֶךְ, לָקַח

Preformative	Verb Type
יִ	1-י
יֹוֹ	3-ה ends in הָה if no sufformative expected. 3-ה 3fp/2fp ends in יֹוֹיְנָה 1-ג and לָקַח have יֹוֹ Geminate usually has a Dagesh Forte in a root consonant.
יֹוֹ	Geminate usually has a Dagesh Forte in a root consonant. Biconsonantal has the lexical stem vowel (וֹ or וּ or יֹוֹ)
יֹוֹ	Geminate usually has a Dagesh Forte in a root consonant. 1-י or הֶלֶךְ
יֹוֹ	יִכֹּל

Bible Translation – Ex16b, p104, #7

לְכֵן כֹּה־אָמַר יְהוָה אֱשֶׁתֶּךָ בְּעִיר תִּזְנֶה וּבָנֶיךָ וּבָנֹתֶיךָ בַּחֶרֶב יַפְּלוּ

(Amos 7:17)

Therefore, thus said YHWH, “Your wife will work as a prostitute in the city, and your sons and your daughters will fall by the sword.

- Verb אָמַר QP3MS ‘he said’
- Note that there are no quotation marks in Biblical Hebrew.
 - Use context to decide where quotes begin and end.
- Subjects and prepositional phrases precede the subjects in this quote.
 - This is unusual, and suggests some kind of emphasis.
- בְּאֵיר is ‘in THE city’: א rejects Dagesh from article, so בָּ → בַּ
- בַּחֶרֶב is ‘by THE sword’: ח rejects Dagesh from article, but virtual doubling before ח, so stays as בַּ.
- Notice the range of the preposition בַּ.
 - Location: ‘In the city’ or Instrument: ‘by the sword’

Bible Translation – Ex16b, p104, #9

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה וַיֹּאמֶר כֹּה תֹאמַר לְבָנָי

יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲהִיָּה שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם

God said to Moses, “I am who I am.” And he said, “Thus you will say to the sons of Israel, ‘I am sent me to you.’”

- Verb וַיֹּאמֶר is QIwc3MS.
 - The וַיֹּ makes it an “Imperfect Waw Conversive” (Iwc). Chap 17.
 - Usually give it a past-time translation in narrative.
- Verb אֲהִיָּה is QI1CS of הִיָּה ‘I will be’
 - Perhaps future. But not necessarily. The imperfect describes an action or a state without mentioning the end.
- אֲמַר is QI3FS/2MS of אָמַר ‘she/you will say’
- שְׁלַחְנִי is QP3MS with 1CS suffix (chapter 19) ‘he sent me’.
- אֵלֵיכֶם = אֵל ‘to’ + יְכֶם ‘you’ (2MS type 2 suffix).
 - The plural of the noun אֵל is rare; no occurrences have a suffix.

וְאַתֶּם תִּהְיוּ־לִי מְמֻלְכֶת כֹּהֲנִים וְגוֹי קָדוֹשׁ (Exod 19:6)

But you will be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.

- Subject אַתֶּם ‘you’ (2MP) precedes verb תִּהְיוּ ‘you will be’.
- תִּהְיוּ is QI2MP of הָיָה ‘you will be’
- לִי is לְ ‘to’ with 1CS suffix ‘me’.
- מְמֻלְכֶת is construct of מְמֻלְכָה (expected מְמֻלְכֶת) ‘kingdom of’
- קָדוֹשׁ ‘holy’ is attributive adjective (follows noun, matches definiteness of noun, and fits context).

1.	יַעֲזֹבוּ	עָזַב	QI3MP	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
2.	תִּחְזְקִי	חָזַק	QI2FS	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
3.	יֹאמֶר	אָמַר	QI3MS	1-א	וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ
4.	אֶעֱבֹד	עָבַד	QI1CS	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
5.	תַּעֲבִרוּ	עָבַר	QI2MP	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
6.	אֹמֵר	אָמַר	QI1CS	1-א	וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ
					1CS may lose 1-א
7.	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	עָמַד	QI3FP/2FP	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
8.	תִּתְרַג	רָגַג	QI3FS/2MS	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
9.	תֹּאכְלִי	אָכַל	QI2FS	1-א	וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ

10.	תִּחְזְקֶנָּה	חָזַק	QI3FP/2FP	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
11.	יֹאבֵד	אָבַד	QI3MS	1-א	וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ
12.	אֶתְרַג	רָגַג	QI1CS	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ
13.	תֹּאכְלֶנָּה	אָכַל	QI3FP/2FP	1-א	וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ
14.	יֹאסֶף	אָסַף	QI3MS	1-א	וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ
15.	נַעֲמֹד	עָמַד	QI1CP	1-Gut	וְ → וְ or וְ

כָּל עֲצְמוֹתַי תֹּאמְרֶנָּה יְהוָה מִי כָמוֹךָ (Ps 35:10)

All of my bones will say, “YHWH, who is like you?”

- Subject precedes verb. Not the standard order.
- כָּל = construct of כָּל ‘all of’
- עֲצְמוֹתַי = עֲצָם plural construct with 1CS type 2 suffix.
 - עֲצָם → Segholate plural עֲצְמוֹת
 - עֲצְמוֹת → Segholate plural construct עֲצְמוֹתַי
 - Add 1CS type 2 pronominal suffix יַי
- Verb תֹּאמְרֶנָּה = תֹּאמֵר QI3FP/2FP ‘they/you will say’
 - תֹּאמֵר is 1-א verb, so preformative וְ → וְ or וְ or וְ
- כָּמוֹךָ is long form of כָּ with 2MS type 1 pronominal suffix.

עַל־כֵּן יַעֲזֹב־אִישׁ אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמּוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ וְהָיוּ לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד
(Gen 2:24)

Therefore, a man will leave his father and his mother,
and he will cling to his wife, and they will become one flesh.

- Verb first (other than conjunction עַל־כֵּן) as expected.
- Verb יַעֲזֹב is יָזַב QI3MS ‘he will leave’ (1-Gut, so preformative ׀ / ׀)
- DDO marker b/c pronominal suffixes (e.g., ‘his father’) make definite.
- Verb דָּבַק is דָּבַק QPw3MS (Pw = Perfect Waw Conversive).
 - Imperfect meaning b/c Perfect waw conversive (chapter 17).
- בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ = בְּ + ‘in’ + אִשָּׁה ‘wife’ + 3MS type 1 suffix ‘his’
 - Preposition בְּ sometimes marks direct object of some verbs.
- וְהָיוּ is הָיוּ QPw3CP ‘they will be’ (Pw = Perfect Waw Conversive)
 - Preposition ׀ sometimes marks what something becomes.

וְשָׁכַנְתִּי בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלֹא אֶעֱזֹב אֶת־עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל (1 Kgs 6:13)

I will dwell in the midst of the sons of Israel,
and I will not abandon my people Israel.

- Verb first as expected.
- Verb וְשָׁכַנְתִּי is שָׁכַן QPw1CS ‘I will dwell’ (Perfect waw conversive)
- Verb בְּתוֹךְ = בְּ + תוֹךְ ‘midst of’
 - תוֹךְ is the construct of תוֹךְ ‘midst’
 - בְּנֵי is the construct of בָּנִים (MP suffix יָם → יֵי.)
 - בְּ → בְּ b/c ׀ / ׀ in open unaccented syllable → ׀
- Verb אֶעֱזֹב is עָזַב QI1CS ‘I will leave/abandon’
- עַמִּי is ‘my people’ NOT ‘with me’ because no Hireq under ע
 - The singular construct of עַם is always עַם (as expected)
 - The plural construct of עַם is always עַמִּי (as expected)

1.	תִּקְוִימָיְנָה	קוּם	QI3FP/2FP	Bi-cons	Lexical Vowel וְ
2.	יִשִּׁית	שִׁית	QI3MS	Bi-cons	LexVowel יָ PreVowel ׀
3.	יִשְׁוּבוּ	שׁוּב	QI3MP	Bi-cons	LexVowel וְ PreVowel ׀
4.	אָשִׁים	שִׁים	QI1CS	Bi-cons	LexVowel יָ PreVowel ׀
5.	נָשִׁים	שִׁים	QI1CP	Bi-cons	LexVowel יָ PreVowel ׀
6.	תִּקְוִימָי	קוּם	QI2FS	Bi-cons	LexVowel וְ PreVowel ׀
7.	תִּשְׁיִתִּי	שִׁית	QI2FS	Bi-cons	LexVowel יָ PreVowel ׀
8.	נָנוּס	נוּס	QI1CP	Bi-cons	LexVowel וְ PreVowel ׀
9.	תִּבְיִנוּ	בִּין	QI2MP	Bi-cons	LexVowel יָ PreVowel ׀
10.	נְשִׁיר	שִׁיר	QI1CP	Bi-cons	LexVowel יָ PreVowel ׀

וְאַתָּה תָּבוֹא אֶל־אֲבֹתֶיךָ בְּשָׁלוֹם תִּקְבֹּר בְּשִׂיבָה טוֹבָה (Gen 15:15)

But you will go to your fathers in peace;
you will be buried in a good old age.

- Subject אַתָּה first to contrast Abram’s future with his progeny’s (v14).
- Verb תָּבוֹא is בּוֹא QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will come/go/enter’
 - Bi-consonantal, so use lexical vowel. Preformative vowel Qamets.
- אֲבֹתֶיךָ = אָבוֹת ‘fathers’ with pronominal suffix 2MS type 2 ‘your’
- בְּשִׂיבָה = בְּ + שִׂיבָה ‘old age’
- טוֹבָה is attributive adjective (after noun, match definiteness, fits context).
 - Predicate adjective unlikely because after noun.
 - Not predicate adjective because doesn’t fit context.
 - טוֹבָה is FS because שִׂיבָה is FS.

1.	יָפְלוּ	נָפַל	QI3MP	1-נ	1-נ assimilates to וְ
2.	יָנַשׁ	נָנַשׁ	QI3MS	1-נ	1-נ assimilates to וְ
3.	תָּלַד	יָלַד	QI3FS/2MS	1-י	Drop 1-י. PreF וְ or יִ
4.	תִּשְׁבִּי	יָשַׁב	QI2FS	1-י	Drop 1-י. PreF וְ or יִ
5.	יָתַן	נָתַן	QI3MS	1-נ	1-נ assimilates to וְ
6.	תִּתְּנֵנִי	נָתַן	QI2FS	1-נ	1-נ assimilates to וְ
7.	נִשַׁב	יָשַׁב	QI1CP	1-י	Drop 1-י. PreF וְ or יִ
8.	תִּירְשָׁנָה	יָרַשׁ	QI3FP/2FP	1-י	Drop 1-י. PreF וְ or יִ
9.	יָרַד	יָרַד	QI3MS	1-י	Drop 1-י. PreF וְ or יִ
10.	אָקַח	לָקַח	QI1CS	like 1-נ	1-ל assimilates to וְ
11.	אָרַד	יָרַד	QI1CS	1-י	Drop 1-י. PreF וְ or יִ
12.	יָלְכוּ	הָלַךְ	QI3MP	like 1-י	Drop 1-ה. Pref וְ

1.	יַעֲשֶׂה	עָשָׂה	QI3MS	1-Gut / 3-ה	PF וְ. 3MS suff הַ
2.	יִהְיוּ	הָיָה	QI3MP	1-Gut / 3-ה	Lose 3-ה. Expect 1-Gut preformative וְ or יִ, but הָיָה has יִ
3.	תִּרְאֶה	רָאָה	QI3FS/2MS	2-Gut / 3-ה	3MS suff הַ
4.	אֶעֱנֶה	עָנָה	QI1CS	1-Gut / 3-ה	1-Gut וְ. 3MS suff הַ
5.	תַּעֲלִינָה	עָלָה	QI3FP/2FP	1-Gut / 3-ה	PF וְ. 3FP/2FP SV וְ
6.	תִּחַטְּאוּ	חָטָא	QI2MP	1-Gut / 3-א	PF וְ
7.	נִשָּׂא	נָשָׂא	QI1CP	1-נ / 3-א	1-נ assimilates. SV וְ
8.	יִסַּע	נָסַע	QI3MS	1-נ / 3-ע	1-נ assimilates. SV וְ
9.	תִּצְאֵי	יָצָא	QI2FS	1-י / 3-א	PF וְ
10.	תִּצְאוּ	יָצָא	QI2MP	1-י / 3-א	PF וְ
11.	תִּטְיִנָה	נָטָה	QI3FP/2FP	1-נ / 3-ה	1-נ assimilates. SV וְ