Vocabulary for Chapter 3

- אָדָם — man — **Adam** was the first *man*.
- אֶרֶץ — ground — Grow carrots in the **eretz** (*ground*)
- אֱלֹהִים — God
- אָב — father — **Ab**i-melech 'my *father* was king'
  Abba means 'O, *father*' in Aramaic
- אֵל — God — Beth-**el** is the 'house of *God*'
- בֵּן — son — **Ben**-jamin is the '*son* of my right (hand)'
- בַּיִת — house — **Beth**-el is the '*house* of God'
- דָּבָר — word
- יוֹם — day — **Yom** Qippur = *Day* of Atonement
- יִשְׂרָאֵל — Israel
- יְרוּשָׁלַיִם — Jerusalem
- יְרוּשָׁלַם — Jerusalem

Vocabulary for Chapter 3

- יְהֹוָה — Yahweh
- מִצְרַיִם — Egypt
- מֹשֶׁה — Moses
- מֶלֶךְ — king — Abi-**melech** 'my father was *king*'
- סוּס — horse — The city **Sus**a might have had lots of *horses*.
- עֶבֶד — slave — **Abend**igo might mean '*slave* of the shining one'
- פַּרְעֹה — Pharaoh
- שָׁנָה — year — Rosh Ha**shanah** = Head of the *Year*
- שֵׁם — name — He felt a**shame**d of his *name* and *reputation*.

Ex3, p11, #2
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain גְּבֶרֶת (lady)

גְּ | בֶּ֫ | רֶת

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
- Dagesh in גּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - גּ is a begadkephat letter (§3.5), AND
  - גּ is not preceded by a vowel (§3.5.3).
- Shewa in גְּ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - Under first consonant of a word (§3.6.2a).

Ex3, p11, #3
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain חֻקָּה (statute)

חֻק | קָה = חֻקָּה

- Syllable break at every Dagesh Forte.

- Dagesh in ק is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - ק is not a begadkephat letter (§3.5).

- Always a syllable break at a Dagesh Forte (§3.5).
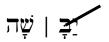 - Otherwise would have 'two consonants' in a row.

Ex3, p11, #4 — 5
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
יַבָּשָׁה (dry ground)

יַבָּ | שָׁה

- Syllable break
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.

- Dagesh in בּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - בּ is immediately preceded by a vowel (§3.5.1)

Ex3, p11, #5 — 6
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
כַּאֲשֶׁר (as)

כַּ | אֲ | שֶׁר

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.

- Dagesh in כּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - כּ is a begadkephat letter (§3.5), AND
  - כּ is not immediately preceded by a vowel (§3.5.3)

Ex3, p11, #6 — 7
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מִלְחָמָה (war)

מִלְ | חָ | מָה

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.

- Shewa under ל is a Silent Shewa because:
  - Not under a Dagesh Forte AND
  - Preceded by a short vowel (§3.6)

Ex3, p11, #7 — 8
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
רְאוּבֵן (Ruben)

רְ | אוּ | בֵן

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.

- Shewa under ר is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - Under first consonant of a word (§3.6.2.a)

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
חֵיק (bosom)

חֵיק

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אוּרִיָּה (Uriah)

אוּ | רִיָּה

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - At every Dagesh Forte.

- Dagesh in יָּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - Not a begadkephat.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
שְׁבוּעָה (oath)

שְׁ | בוּ | עָה

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - At every Dagesh Forte.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אֲנַחְנוּ (we)

אֲ | נַחְ | נוּ

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - After every Silent Shewa

- Shewa under ח is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is under a guttural (א ע ה ח).

Ex3, p11, #12 — 13
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
תְּפִלָּה (prayer)

תְּ | פִלָּה

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - At every Dagesh Forte.

- Dagesh in ל is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p11, #13 — 14
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
תּוֹרוֹת (instructions)

תּוֹ | רוֹת

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - After a series of consonants that lack vowels.

- Dagesh in תּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p11, #14 — 15
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מִתּוֹךְ (middle)

מִתּוֹךְ

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After a series of consonants that lack vowels.
- Dagesh in תּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.
- Shewa in ךְ is a Silent Shewa because:
  - At the end of a word.

Ex3, p12, #15 — 16
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
לַיְלָה (night)

לַיְ | לָה

- Syllable break:
  - After every Silent Shewa.
  - After a series of consonants that lack vowels.

- Shewa under י is a Silent Shewa because:
  - Not under a Dagesh Forte, AND
  - Short vowel precedes.

Ex3, p12, #16
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
לְמַ֫עַן (because of)

<div dir="rtl">

לְ | מַ֫ | עַן

</div>

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.

- Shewa under לְ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - Under first consonant of a word.

Ex3, p12, #17
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מִצְרַ֫יִם (Egypt)

<div dir="rtl">

מִצְ | רַ֫יִם

</div>

- Syllable break:
  - After every Silent Shewa
  - After one or more consonants without vowels.
  - יִ֫ is a diphthong, so don't break it up.

- Shewa under צְ is a Silent Shewa because:
  - Preceded by a short vowel.

Ex3, p12, #18
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
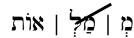### הִתְפַּלֵל (a verb stem)

<div dir="rtl">

הִתְ | פַּלֵל

</div>

- Syllable break:
  - After every Silent Shewa.
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.
- Shewa under תְ is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is preceded by a short vowel.
- Dagesh in פַּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.
- Dagesh in לֵ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p12, #19
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מְמַלְאוֹת (ones filling)

<div dir="rtl">

מְ | מַלְ | אוֹת

</div>

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.
- Shewa under מְ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is under first consonant of a word.
- Dagesh in לַ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.
- Shewa under לְ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is under a Dagesh Forte.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
חַטָּאת (sin)

חַטָּ/את

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.

- Dagesh in ט is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מְלֵאת (full pool? jewels?)

מְלֵ/את

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.

- Dagesh in לְ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
פַּעֲמַיִם (two times)

פַּ | עֲ | מַיִם

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - After one or more consonants without vowels.
  - יְ is a diphthong, so don't break it up.
- Dagesh in פַּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
וַתִּשְׁלַח (she sent)

וַתִּ | שְׁלַח

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.

- Dagesh in תִּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.
- Dagesh in לְ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p12, #24 — 25
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מָעֳמָד (he was propped up)

מָ | עֳ | מָד

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.

Ex3, p12, #25 — 26
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
הַמֹּצְאוֹת (the happenings)

הַמֹּ | צְ | אוֹת

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.

- Dagesh in מֹּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.
- Shewa under צ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is preceded by a long vowel.

Ex3, p12, #26 — 27
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
וַיְקַנְאוּ (they were jealous)

וַיְ | קַנְ | אוּ

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
- Shewa under י is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is not under a Dagesh Forte AND a short vowel precedes.
- Shewa under נְ is a Silent Shewa for the same reason.

Ex3, p12, #27 — 28
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מְרַגֵּל (a spy)

מְ | רַגֵּל

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.
- Shewa under מ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is under the first consonant of a word.
- Dagesh in גֵּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
וַיִּתְחַבְּאוּ (they hid themselves)

וַיִּתְ | חַבְּ | אוּ

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
- Dagesh in יּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.
- Shewa under ת is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is not under Dagesh Forte and a short vowel precedes.
- Dagesh in בְּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.
- Shewa under בּ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is under a Dagesh Forte.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
נֶאֶמְנוּ (they were faithful)

נֶ | אֶמְ | נוּ

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - After every Silent Shewa

- Shewa under מ is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is not under a Dagesh Forte AND a short vowel precedes.

Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
יִוָּדֵע (it will be known)

יִוָּ | דֵע

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After every vowel that isn't followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.
- וָּ is the consonant Waw with a Dagesh, not a Shureq vowel, because the Waw has a vowel underneath it.
- Dagesh in וָּ is a Dagesh Forte because not in a begadkephat.

Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אִשָּׁה (woman)

- Dagesh in שָּׁ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #3
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
חַטָּאת (sin)

- Dagesh in טָּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #4
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
בָּתִּים (houses)

- Dagesh in בּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

- Dagesh in תּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #5
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אִתָּנוּ (with us)

- Dagesh in תּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #6
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
חֻקָּה (statute)

- Dagesh in קּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #7
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
כִּסֵּה (throne)

- Dagesh in כּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

- Dagesh in סּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #8
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מַלְכָּה (queen)

- Shewa under ל is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is not under a Dagesh Forte, AND
  - It is preceded by a Short Vowel.

- Dagesh in כּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #9
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מִשְׁפָּט (judgment)

- Shewa under שׁ is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is not under a Dagesh Forte, AND
  - It is preceded by a Short Vowel.

- Dagesh in פּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #10
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אַתָּה (you MS)

- Dagesh in תּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #11
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
דָּבָר (word)

- Dagesh in דּ is a Dagesh Lene because:
  - It is in a begadkephat, AND
  - It is not preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #12
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אוּרִיָּה (Uriah)

- וּ is the vowel Shureq.
  - It is not the consonant Waw with a Dagesh
  - Because it does not have a vowel under it.
  - Because the preceding consonant (א) lacks a vowel.

- Dagesh in יָּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #13
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אַתֵּנָה (you FP)

- Dagesh in תּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.

Ex3, p13, #14
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
קְטַנִּים (small ones)

- Shewa under קְ is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is under the first consonant of a word.

- Dagesh in נּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #15
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
הִגִּיד (he told)

- Dagesh in גּ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.