Vocabulary for Chapter 3

- Adam - man
- Eretz - ground
- Elohim - God
- Abi - father
- Abi-melech - ‘my father was king’
- Abba - ‘O, father’ in Aramaic
- El - God
- Ben - son
- Beth - house
- Devar - word
- Yom - day
- Yisrael - Israel
- Jerusalem

Yom Qippur = Day of Atonement

Ex3, p11, #2
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain חֻקָּה (statute)

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

Ex3, p11, #3
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain בַּר (lady)

- Syllable break at every Dagesh Forte.
- Dagesh in ב is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - ב 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
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain יַבָּשָׁה (dry ground)

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

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

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn’t followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
  - Dagesh in כ is a Dagesh Lene because:
    - כ is a begadkephat letter (§3.5), AND
    - כ is not immediately preceded by a vowel (§3.5.3)

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

- 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
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain רְאוּבֵן (Ruben)

- 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)
Ex3, p11, #8
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain חֵיק (bosom)

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

Ex3, p11, #9
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain אוּרִיָּה (Uriah)

• 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 יָ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • Not a begadkephat.

Ex3, p11, #10
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain שְׁבוּעָה (oath)

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

Ex3, p11, #11
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain חְנוּאָלָא (we)

• 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 ח ח).
Ex3, p11, #12
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain תְּפִלָּה (prayer)

• 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 ת is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is not in a begadkephat.

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

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

Ex3, p11, #14
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain מִתּוֹך (middle)

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

Ex3, p12, #15
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain יְלָה (night)

• 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.
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain

Ex3, p12, #16

- Syllable break:
  - After every vowel that isn’t followed by a Dagesh Forte, Silent Shewa, or consonants w/o vowels.
- Shewa under ה is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - Under first consonant of a word.

Ex3, p12, #17

- Syllable break:
  - After every Silent Shewa
  - After one or more consonants without vowels.
  - יִ is a diphthong, so don’t break it up.
- Shewa under מ is a Silent Shewa because:
  - Preceded by a short vowel.

Ex3, p12, #18

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

Ex3, p12, #19

- 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 first consonant of a word.
- Dagesh in ל is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.
- Shewa under ל is a Vocal Shewa because:
  - It is under a Dagesh Forte.
Ex3, p12, #20
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
חַטָּאת (sin)

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

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

Ex3, p12, #21
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
מִלֵּ את (full pool? jewels?)

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

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

Ex3, p12, #22
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
יִם (two times)

- 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.
  - is a diphthong, so don’t break it up.

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

Ex3, p12, #23
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
וַתְּשַׁלַּח (she sent)

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

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

- Dagesh in ל is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is not in a begadkephat.
Ex3, p12, #24
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain מָעֳמָד (he was propped up)

- 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
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain הַמֹּצְ אוֹת (the happenings)

- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte.
  - After one or more consonants that lack vowels.
- Dagesh in מ 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
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain וַיְקַנְאוּ (they were jealous)

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

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

- 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 Silent Shewa because:
    - It is under the first consonant of a word.
  - Dagesh in ג is a Dagesh Forte because:
    - It is preceded by a vowel.
Ex3, p12, #28
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
וַיִּתְחַבְּאוּ (they hid themselves)

• 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 י is a Dagesh Forte because:
    • It is not in a begadkephat.
  • Shewa under ת is a Silent Shewa because:
    • It is not under a Dagesh Forte and a short vowel precedes.
  • Dagesh in ב is a Dagesh Forte because:
    • It is preceded by a vowel.
  • Shewa under ב is a Vocal Shewa because:
    • It is under a Dagesh Forte.

Ex3, p12, #29
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
נֶאֶמְנוּ (they were faithful)

• 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.
  • נ is the consonant Waw with a Dagesh, not a Shureq vowel, because the Waw has a vowel underneath it.
  • Dagesh in נ is a Dagesh Forte because not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p12, #30
Syllabify, Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
יִוָּדַע (it will be known)

• 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.
  • י is the consonant Waw with a Dagesh, not a Shureq vowel, because the Waw has a vowel underneath it.
  • Dagesh in י is a Dagesh Forte because not in a begadkephat.

Ex3, p13, #2
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain
אִשָּׁה (woman)

• Dagesh in כ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is not in a begadkephat.
Ex3, p13, #3
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain חַטָּאת (sin)

• Dagesh in ח is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is not in a begadkephat.

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

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

• Dagesh in ח 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 נ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is preceded by a vowel.

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

• Dagesh in ק is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is not a begadkephat.
Ex3, p13, #7
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain כִּסֵּה (throne)

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

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

Ex3, p13, #8
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain מַלְכָּ ה (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 כ 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 ש is a Silent Shewa because:
  - It is not under a Dagesh Forte, AND
  - It is preceded by a Short Vowel.

- Dagesh in פ 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 ת is a Dagesh Forte because:
  - It is preceded by a vowel.
Ex3, p13, #11
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain דָּבָר (word)

• Dagesh in ד 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)

• ׃ 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 י is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is not in a begadkephat.

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

• Dagesh in נ 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 ק is a Vocal Shewa because:
  • It is under the first consonant of a word.

• Dagesh in נ is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is not in a begadkephat.
Ex3, p13, #15
Identify Dagesh and Shewa, and Explain

 imdb (he told)

• Dagesh in imdb is a Dagesh Forte because:
  • It is preceded by a vowel.