Vocabulary for Chapter 4

- אֲדֹנָי Lord
- אָדוֹן lord, master
- אָח brother [irregular plural אַחִים]
- אֵישׁ man, husband [irregular plural אֲנָשִׁים]
- אִשָּׁה woman, wife [irregular plural נָשִׁים]

In Gen 2:23, Adam said, “She will be called אִשָּׁה because she was taken from אֵישׁ”

- אֶחָד one
- אַחִים brother [irregular plural אַחִים]
- אָנָשִׁים man, husband [irregular plural אֲנָשִׁים]
- נָשִׁים woman, wife [irregular plural נָשִׁים]

A bat-mitzvah is a ‘daughter of the commandment’

- בַּת daughter [irregular plural בָּנוֹת]

Jewish people may refer to non-Jewish people as ‘goyim’

- גוֹי nation, people
- בֵּית home
- יָם sea

Armageddon might be har Megiddo, “hill of Megiddo.”

- קֹל voice, sound
- רֹאשׁ head, top
- תּוֹרָה law, instruction
- זוֹן zone
- מֶדֹן town

Ex4, p15, #2
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

Masculine Plural (judges)
- Ending בִּים, so expect masculine plural.
- Lexical form שֹׁפְטִים

Ex4, p15, #3
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

Masculine Dual (heaven or sky)
- Ending בִּים, so expect dual (M or F).
- This is the lexical form.
Ex4, p15, #4
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

ךל

Masculine Singular (boy)
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #5
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

יה

Feminine Singular (girl)
• Ending טו so expect feminine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #6
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

סוס

Masculine Singular (horse)
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #7
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

סוסה

Feminine Singular (mare)
• Ending טו so expect feminine singular.
• This is the lexical form.
Ex4, p15, #8
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
מִשְׁמֶרֶת

Feminine Singular (obligation)
- Ending רֶת so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #9
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
מִשְׁמֶרות

Feminine Plural (obligations)
- Ending רֶת so expect feminine plural.
- Lexical form מִשְׁמֶרֶת

Ex4, p15, #10
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
מֶלֶך

Masculine Singular (king)
- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #11
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
מלְכָּה

Feminine Singular (queen)
- Ending לָה so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.
Ex4, p15, #12
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain מְלָכִים

Masculine Plural (kings)
• Ending שם, so expect masculine plural.
• Lexical form מֶלֶך

Ex4, p15, #13
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain מְלָכוֹת

Feminine Plural (queens)
• Ending שָׁוֹת, so expect feminine plural.
• Lexical form מָלָכָה

Ex4, p15, #14
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain בַּת

Feminine Singular (daughter)
• Ending בָּר, so expect feminine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #15
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain בָּנוֹת

Feminine Plural (daughters)
• Ending בּוֹת, so expect feminine plural.
• Lexical form בָּת
  • This is an irregular change to the noun stem.
  • Memorize the plural with the lexical form as part of the vocabulary.
  • On a quiz, you may be given בָּת, told that it takes the ending בּוֹת, and have to write down the plural form בָּנוֹת.
Ex4, p16, #16
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain 

Masculine Singular (gate)
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• This is the lexical form.
• This is a Segholate noun because:
  • It has two syllables in the singular.
  • The first syllable in the singular is accented.
• Expect שֵׁעֲרִים for the plural.

Ex4, p16, #17
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain 

Masculine Plural (servants)
• Ending שָׁמְרִים, so expect masculine plural.
• Lexical form בֶּד
• This is a Segholate noun because:
  • It has two syllables in the singular.
  • The first syllable in the singular is accented.
  • The first letter gets a Hateph Pathach instead of a vocal Shewa, because it is a guttural.

Ex4, p16, #18
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain 

Masculine Singular (day)
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p16, #19
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain 

Masculine Plural (days)
• Ending יָמִים, so expect masculine plural.
• Lexical form יָמִים
Ex4, p16, #20
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
יִמּוֹן

Masculine Dual (two days)
• Ending ﺎ، so expect dual (M or F).
• Lexical form ﻖ

Ex4, p16, #21
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
נָבִיא

Masculine Singular (prophet)
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p16, #22
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
תּוֹרָה

Feminine Singular (law)
• Ending ﺔ، so expect feminine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p16, #23
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
תּוֹרוֹת

Feminine Plural (laws)
• Ending ﺔ، so expect feminine plural.
• Lexical form ﻖ
Ex4, p16, #24
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
אִישׁ

Masculine Singular (man)
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p16, #25
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
אֲנָשִׁים

Masculine Plural (men)
• Ending יִם, so expect masculine plural.
• Lexical form אִישׁ
  • This is an irregular change to the noun stem.
  • Memorize the plural with the lexical form as part of the vocabulary.
  • On a quiz, you may be given אִישׁ, told that it takes the ending יִם, and have to write down the plural form אֲנָשִׁים.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #1
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
אִשָּׁה (woman)

Feminine Singular
• Ending יָה, so expect feminine singular.
• Meaning is female, so expect feminine.
  • Grammatical gender coincides with natural gender in this case.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #2
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
נָשִׁים (women)

Feminine Plural
• Ending יִם, so expect masculine plural.
• Meaning is female.
  • Grammatical gender coincides with natural gender in this case, but does not match the ending.
  • Lexical form is נָשִׁים
  • This is an irregular plural that you may be asked to parse or produce on an exam.
Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #3
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
שֶׁת (bow)

Feminine Singular
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
  • But this is actually feminine singular.
  • The only way to know this is to memorize the gender when you memorize the vocabulary.
• The natural gender of this is neuter (a ‘bow’ is not actually male or female; it is sexless). So natural gender does not match lexical gender for this word.
• This is the lexical form.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #4
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
אֶ (knowledge)

Feminine Singular
• Ending נִ, so expect feminine singular.
• The natural gender of this is neuter (‘knowledge is not actually male or female; it is sexless). So natural gender does not match lexical gender for this word.
• This is the lexical form.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #5
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
אֶ (land)

Feminine Singular
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
  • But this is actually feminine singular.
  • The only way to know this is to memorize the gender when you memorize the vocabulary.
• This is the lexical form.
• This is a Segholate noun.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #6
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
אֶ (stone)

Feminine Singular
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
  • But this is actually feminine singular.
  • The only way to know this is to memorize the gender when you memorize the vocabulary.
• This is the lexical form.
• This is a Segholate noun.
Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #7
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
ַרְת (glory)

Feminine Singular
• Ending רֵ so expect feminine singular.
• This is the lexical form.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #8
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
תִּפְאֶ (wisdom)

Feminine Singular
• Ending תְ so expect feminine singular.
• This is the lexical form.
• The first vowel is a Qamets Hatuf, pronounced ‘O’.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #9
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
עִיר (city)

Feminine Singular
• No ending, so expect masculine singular.
• But this is actually feminine singular.
• The only way to know this is to memorize the gender when you memorize the vocabulary.
• This is the lexical form.

Feminine Nouns – Ex4, p16, #10
Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain
עָרִים (cities)

Feminine Plural
• Ending עִ so expect masculine plural.
• But this is actually feminine plural.
• The only way to know this is to memorize the gender when you memorize the vocabulary.
• The lexical form is עִיר
• This is an irregular plural that you may be asked to parse or produce on an exam.
Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #1
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain

| בֶּן | 2 syllables
| אֶ | The first syllable is accented.

Segholate

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #2
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain

| זָקֵן | 2 syllables
| BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

NOT Segholate

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #3
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain

| עָנָן | 2 syllables
| BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

NOT Segholate

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #4
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain

| פֶּר | 2 syllables
| The first syllable is accented.

Segholate
Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #5
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain
נָהָר (river)

NOT Segholate
• 2 syllables
• BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #6
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain
שָׁכֵן (neighbor)

NOT Segholate
• 2 syllables
• BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #7
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain
רַע (seed)

Segholate
• 2 syllables
• The first syllable is accented.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #8
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain
עַר (young man)

Segholate
• 2 syllables
• The first syllable is accented.
Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #9
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain
כֹּהֵן (priest)

NOT Segholate
• 2 syllables
• BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #10
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain
צֶם (bone)

Segholate
• 2 syllables
• The first syllable is accented.

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #1
Pluralize and Explain
בּוֹר (pit) + וֹת

• No change to noun stem.
• Singular is 1 syllable with unchangeable long vowel.

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #2
Pluralize and Explain
סוּס (horse) + ִים

• No change to noun stem.
• Singular is 1 syllable with unchangeable long vowel.
Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #3
Pluralize and Explain
חֲלוֹם (dream) + וֹת

• No change to noun stem.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Hateph Pathach in first syllable
  • Unchangeable long vowel in second syllable.

חֲלוֹמוֹת

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #4
Pluralize and Explain
רְחוֹב (street) + וֹת

• No change to noun stem.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Vocal Shewa in first syllable
  • Unchangeable long vowel in second syllable.

רְחוֹבוֹת

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #5
Pluralize and Explain
גְּבוּל (boundary) + יִם

• No change to noun stem.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Vocal Shewa in first syllable
  • Unchangeable long vowel in second syllable.

גְּבוּלִים

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #6
Pluralize and Explain
נָבִיא (prophet) + יִם

• Propretonic reduction.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (ָ) or Tsere (ֵ) in the first syllable.
  • When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
  • So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
  • Qamets or Tsere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Vocal Shewa.

נְבִיאִים
Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #7
Pluralize and Explain

נסות (river) + וֹת

• Propretonic reduction.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (♀) or Tsere (♂) in the first syllable.
• When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
• So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
• Qamets or Tsere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Vocal Shewa.

נְהָרֹת

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #8
Pluralize and Explain

צבאות (army) + וֹת

• Propretonic reduction.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (♀) or Tsere (♂) in the first syllable.
• When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
• So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
• Qamets or Tsere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Vocal Shewa.

צְבָאוֹת

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #9
Pluralize and Explain

זָקֵן (elder) + וֹת

• Propretonic reduction.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (♀) or Tsere (♂) in the first syllable.
• When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
• So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
• Qamets or Tsere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Vocal Shewa.

זְקֵנִים

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #10
Pluralize and Explain

לבב (heart) + וֹת

• Propretonic reduction.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (♀) or Tsere (♂) in the first syllable.
• When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
• So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
• Qamets or Tsere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Vocal Shewa.

לְבָבוֹת
Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #11
Pluralize and Explain
ענן (cloud) + וים

• Properstonic reduction with initial guttural.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (ֵ) or Tsere (ֵ) in the first syllable.
• When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
  • So the first syllable becomes properstonic.
  • Qamets or Tsere in the properstonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural (ע).

עננים

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #12
Pluralize and Explain
ענב (grape) + וים

• Properstonic reduction with initial guttural.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the final syllable.
  • Qamets (ֵ) or Tsere (ֵ) in the first syllable.
• When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
  • So the first syllable becomes properstonic.
  • Qamets or Tsere in the properstonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural (ע).

עונבים

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #13
Pluralize and Explain
חצר (courtyard) + וות

• Properstonic reduction with initial guttural.
• Singular is 2 syllables with:
  • Accent on the first syllable.
  • Change the first two vowels to ב. (If initial guttural, first two vowels are ב.)
• When add the suffix:
  • Qamets (ֵ) or Tsere (ֵ) in the first syllable.
  • So the first syllable becomes properstonic.
  • Qamets or Tsere in the properstonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural (ח).

חצאות

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #14
Pluralize and Explain
דר (way, road) + וים

• Segholate noun
• Singular is 2 syllables. Accent on the first syllable.
• When add the suffix:
  • Change the first two vowels to ב. (If initial guttural, first two vowels are ב.)
  • Qamets (ֵ) or Tsere (ֵ) in the first syllable.
  • So the first syllable becomes properstonic.
  • Qamets or Tsere in the properstonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural (ד).

דרים
Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #15
Pluralize and Explain
תּוֹרָה (law) + וֹת

תּוֹרָה
• Remove the fs ending בּ
• Add the fp ending וֹת
• No other changes needed, because no accent shift, because replaced a syllable rather than adding one.

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #16
Pluralize and Explain
תּוֹרָה (wall) + וֹת

תּוֹרָה
• Remove the fs ending בּ
• Add the fp ending וֹת
• No other changes needed, because no accent shift, because replaced a syllable rather than adding one.

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #17
Pluralize and Explain
מִשְׁפָּחָה (family) + וֹת

מִשְׁפָּחָה
• Remove the fs ending בּ
• Add the fp ending וֹת
• No other changes needed, because no accent shift, because replaced a syllable rather than adding one.

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #18
Pluralize and Explain
סֵפֶר (book) + וֹת

סֵפֶר
• Segholate noun
• Singular is 2 syllables.
• Accent on the first syllable.
• When add the suffix:
  • Change the first two vowels to בּ בּ
  • (If initial guttural, first two vowels are בּ בּ)
Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #19
Pluralize and Explain

מֶלָכִים (king) + גָּוִים

• Segholate noun
• Singular is 2 syllables.
• Accent on the first syllable.
• When add the suffix:
  • Change the first two vowels to וָי
  • (If initial guttural, first two vowels are וָי)

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #20
Pluralize and Explain

נְעָרִים (young man) + גָּוִים

• Segholate noun
• Singular is 2 syllables.
• Accent on the first syllable.
• When add the suffix:
  • Change the first two vowels to וָי
  • (If initial guttural, first two vowels are וָי)

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #21
Pluralize and Explain

זְרָעִים (seed) + גָּוִים

• Segholate noun
• Singular is 2 syllables.
• Accent on the first syllable.
• When add the suffix:
  • Change the first two vowels to וָי
  • (If initial guttural, first two vowels are וָי)

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #22
Pluralize and Explain

בְּקָרִים (morning) + גָּוִים

• Segholate noun
• Singular is 2 syllables.
• Accent on the first syllable.
• When add the suffix:
  • Change the first two vowels to וָי
  • (If initial guttural, first two vowels are וָי)
Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p18, #23
Pluralize and Explain

/רֶב (sword) + וֹת

- Segholate noun with initial guttural.
- Singular is 2 syllables.
- Accent on the first syllable.
- When add the suffix:
  - Would change the first two vowels to ָ◌ְ◌
  - But initial guttural can’t take a vocal Shewa, so use a Hateph Pathach (ֲ◌) instead.
  - So first two vowels are ָ◌ֲ◌

/רֶץ (land) + וֹת

- Segholate noun with initial guttural.
- Singular is 2 syllables.
- Accent on the first syllable.
- When add the suffix:
  - Would change the first two vowels to ָ◌ְ◌
  - But initial guttural can’t take a vocal Shewa, so use a Hateph Pathach (ֲ◌) instead.
  - So first two vowels are ָ◌ֲ◌

/vֵַ (vow) + ִים

- Segholate noun.
- Singular is 2 syllables.
- Accent on the first syllable.
- When add the suffix:
  - Change the first two vowels to ָ◌ְ◌
  - (If initial guttural, first two vowels are ָ◌ֲ◌)