

## Vocabulary for Chapter 4

1

- אֲדֹנָי Lord
- אֲדוֹן lord, master
- אָח brother [irregular plural אָחִים]
- אִישׁ man, husband [irregular plural אֲנָשִׁים]
- אִשָּׁה woman, wife [irregular plural אִשָּׁה]
- In Gen 2:23, Adam said, “She will be called אִשָּׁה because she was taken from אִישׁ”
- בַּת daughter [irregular plural בָּנוֹת]
- A **bat**-mitzvah is a ‘*daughter* of the commandment’
- גּוֹי nation, people
- Jewish people may refer to non-Jewish *people* as ‘**goyim**’
- דֶּרֶךְ way, road
- הַר mountain [irregular plural הָרִים]
- Armageddon might be **har** Megiddo, “*hill* of Megiddo.”

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## Vocabulary for Chapter 4

2

- כֹּהֵן priest
- לֵב heart [also spelled לֶבָב]
- מַיִם water
- נַפְשׁ soul, life
- נְבִיא prophet
- סֵפֶר book, scroll
- עֵינַיִם eye, spring [dual עֵינַיִם]
- עִיר city, town [irregular plural עָרִים]
- צְבָא army
- Lyrics “Lord **Sabaoth** His name...” means “Lord of *Armies*...”
- קוֹל voice, sound
- רֹאשׁ head, top
- תּוֹרָה law, instruction

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Ex4, p15, #2

3

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
שֹׁפְטִים

Masculine Plural (judges)

- Ending ׁיִם, so expect masculine plural.
- Lexical form שֹׁפֵט

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Ex4, p15, #3

4

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
שָׁמַיִם

Masculine Dual (heaven or sky)

- Ending ׁיַיִם, so expect dual (M or F).
- This is the lexical form.

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Ex4, p15, #4

5

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

יָלֵד

Masculine Singular (boy)

- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #5

6

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

יִלְדָּה

Feminine Singular (girl)

- Ending יִלְדָּה so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #6

7

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

סוּס

Masculine Singular (horse)

- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #7

8

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

סוּסָה

Feminine Singular (mare)

- Ending סוּסָה so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #8

9

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

מִשְׁמֶרֶת

Feminine Singular (obligation)

- Ending תִּי so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #9

10

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

מִשְׁמֶרוֹת

Feminine Plural (obligations)

- Ending וֹת so expect feminine plural.
- Lexical form מִשְׁמֶרֶת

Ex4, p15, #10

11

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

מֶלֶךְ

Masculine Singular (king)

- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Ex4, p15, #11

12

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

מַלְכָּה

Feminine Singular (queen)

- Ending הִי so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
מְלָכִים

Masculine Plural (kings)

- Ending יִם, so expect masculine plural.
- Lexical form מֶלֶךְ

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
מְלָכוֹת

Feminine Plural (queens)

- Ending וֹת so expect feminine plural.
- Lexical form מַלְכָּה

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
בַּת

Feminine Singular (daughter)

- Ending תֹּ so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
בָּנוֹת

Feminine Plural (daughters)

- Ending וֹת so expect feminine plural.
- Lexical form בַּת
  - 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 בַּת, told that it takes the ending וֹת, and have to write down the plural form בָּנוֹת

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

שַׁעַר

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 שַׁעַרִים for the plural.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

עֲבָדִים

Masculine Plural (servants)

- Ending יָםֹ, so expect masculine plural.
- Lexical form עֲבָד
- 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.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

יוֹם

Masculine Singular (day)

- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

יָמִים

Masculine Plural (days)

- Ending יָםֹ, so expect masculine plural.
- Lexical form יוֹם

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
 יוֹמַיִם

Masculine Dual (two days)

- Ending יוֹיִם, so expect dual (M or F).
- Lexical form יוֹם

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
 נְבִיא

Masculine Singular (prophet)

- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
 תּוֹרָה

Feminine Singular (law)

- Ending תּוֹרָה so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain  
 תּוֹרוֹת

Feminine Plural (laws)

- Ending תּוֹת so expect feminine plural.
- Lexical form תּוֹרָה

## Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

אִישׁ

## Masculine Singular (man)

- No ending, so expect masculine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

## Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

אֲנָשִׁים

## Masculine Plural (men)

- Ending אִיִּם, 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 אִיִּם, and have to write down the plural form אֲנָשִׁים

## Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

אִשָּׁה (woman)

## Feminine Singular

- Ending אָה, so expect feminine singular.
- Meaning is female, so expect feminine.
  - Grammatical gender coincides with natural gender in this case.

## Identify Gender and Number, and then Explain

אִשָּׁוֹת (women)

## Feminine Plural

- Ending אִיִּם, 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 אִשָּׁה
  - 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  
קִשָּׁת (bow)

29

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  
דָּעַת (knowledge)

30

Feminine Singular

- Ending תָּ, 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  
אֶרֶץ (land)

31

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  
אֶבֶן (stone)

32

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  
תְּפִאָּרָה (glory)

33

Feminine Singular

- Ending תְּ so expect feminine singular.
- This is the lexical form.

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

34

Feminine Singular

- Ending חָ 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)

35

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)

36

Feminine Plural

- Ending יִם 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

37

אֶבֶן (stone)

Segholate

- 2 syllables
- The first syllable is accented.

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

38

זָקֵן (old man)

NOT Segholate

- 2 syllables
- BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

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

39

עָנָן (cloud)

NOT Segholate

- 2 syllables
- BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

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

40

סֵפֶר (book)

Segholate

- 2 syllables
- The first syllable is accented.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #5  
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain

41

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

42

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

43

זֶרַע (seed)

Segholate

- 2 syllables
- The first syllable is accented.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #8  
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain

44

נָעָר (young man)

Segholate

- 2 syllables
- The first syllable is accented.

Segholate Nouns – Ex4, p17, #9  
Identify as Segholate or not, and Explain  
כֹּהֵן (priest)

45

NOT Segholate

- 2 syllables
- BUT the accent is on the last syllable.

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

46

Segholate

- 2 syllables
- The first syllable is accented.

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #1  
Pluralize and Explain  
בֹּרַת + וְתֵּן

47

בֹּרוֹת

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

Advanced Exercise: Part 1 – Ex4, p17, #2  
Pluralize and Explain  
סוּסִים + יָמִים

48

סוּסִים

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

Pluralize and Explain

חֲלוֹם (dream) + וְתַ

חֲלוֹמוֹת

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

Pluralize and Explain

רְחוֹב (street) + וְתַ

רְחוֹבוֹת

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

Pluralize and Explain

גְּבוּל (boundary) + יִם

גְּבוּלִים

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

Pluralize and Explain

נְבִיא (prophet) + יִם

נְבִיאִים

- 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.

Pluralize and Explain

נהַר (river) + ות

נהרות

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

Pluralize and Explain

צָבָא (army) + ות

צבאות

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

Pluralize and Explain

זָקֵן (elder) + ים

זקנים

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

Pluralize and Explain

לֵב (heart) + ות

לבות

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

Pluralize and Explain

עָנָן (cloud) + יָם

עָנָנִים

- Propretonic reduction with initial guttural.
- Singular is 2 syllables with:
  - Accent on the final syllable.
  - Qamets ( ֶ ) or Tserere ( ֵ ) in the first syllable.
- When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
  - So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
  - Qamets or Tserere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural ( ֵ ).

Pluralize and Explain

עֵנָב (grape) + יָם

עֵנָבִים

- Propretonic reduction with initial guttural.
- Singular is 2 syllables with:
  - Accent on the final syllable.
  - Qamets ( ֶ ) or Tserere ( ֵ ) in the first syllable.
- When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
  - So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
  - Qamets or Tserere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural ( ֵ ).

Pluralize and Explain

חֲצֵרָה (courtyard) + ת

חֲצֵרוֹת

- Propretonic reduction with initial guttural.
- Singular is 2 syllables with:
  - Accent on the final syllable.
  - Qamets ( ֶ ) or Tserere ( ֵ ) in the first syllable.
- When add the suffix, that adds a syllable.
  - So the first syllable becomes propretonic.
  - Qamets or Tserere in the propretonic syllable reduces to Hateph Pathach under a guttural ( ֵ ).

Pluralize and Explain

דֶּרֶךְ (way, road) + יָם

דֶּרֶכִּים

- 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 ֶֶ)

Pluralize and Explain

תּוֹרָה (law) + וְתֵ

תּוֹרוֹת

- Remove the fs ending הָ
- Add the fp ending תֵ
- No other changes needed, because no accent shift, because replaced a syllable rather than adding one.

Pluralize and Explain

חוֹמָה (wall) + וְתֵ

חוֹמוֹת

- Remove the fs ending הָ
- Add the fp ending תֵ
- No other changes needed, because no accent shift, because replaced a syllable rather than adding one.

Pluralize and Explain

מִשְׁפָּחָה (family) + וְתֵ

מִשְׁפּוֹחוֹת

- Remove the fs ending הָ
- Add the fp ending תֵ
- No other changes needed, because no accent shift, because replaced a syllable rather than adding one.

Pluralize and Explain

סֵפֶר (book) + יִם

סִפְרִים

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



Pluralize and Explain

מֶלֶךְ (king) + יָם

מְלָכִים

- 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 ֶֶ)

Pluralize and Explain

נָעָר (young man) + יָם

נְעָרִים

- 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 ֶֶ)

Pluralize and Explain

זָרַע (seed) + יָם

זְרָעִים

- 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 ֶֶ)

Pluralize and Explain

בֹּקֶר (morning) + יָם

בְּקָרִים

- 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 ֶֶ)

Pluralize and Explain

חֶרֶב (sword) + ות

חֶרֶבוֹת

- 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 וְוְ
  - But initial guttural can't take a vocal Shewa, so use a Hateph Pathach ( וְ ) instead.
  - So first two vowels are וְוְ

Pluralize and Explain

אֶרֶץ (land) + ות

אֶרְצוֹת

- 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 וְוְ
  - But initial guttural can't take a vocal Shewa, so use a Hateph Pathach ( וְ ) instead.
  - So first two vowels are וְוְ

Pluralize and Explain

נִדְרָה (vow) + ים

נִדְרָהִים

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