LESSON 2

וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲנִי יהוה ׀ Exodus 6:2

Let's do this slowly and deliberately, one word at a time and then put it all together at the end.

וַיְדַבֵּר

Hopefully there will be some things about this first word that are familiar right off.

What is the waw to start this word? _____

What does the Patah under it tell us? _____

Is is a vocal or a silent Shewa? _____

Let us count the consonants together:

Count the Consonants   וַיְדַבֵּר

ו   =   1

יְ   =   2   What kind of dagesh is in the

דַ   =   1

בֵּ   =   ___   What kind of dagesh is this?

ר   =   1

7 total

What is the י ? _____

Form? _____

Person, Gender, Number? _____

That leaves us with 4 consonants: דבבר

> The doubling of the middle letter of a root by a dagesh forte indicates a change or augment to the root, and thus a change in stem. We call this stem the

In General the Piel stem gives an _____ meaning of the verb.

The Meaning of this verb in the Piel is: _____

> דבר is thus the root of three consonants. In general the Pi`el yields a transitive or intensive meaning of the root, although it doesn't show in this verb. דבר is one of the Pi`els thought to be denominative, that is, built from an original noun. The Pi`el of דבר means *speak*. (This verb is used almost exclusively in the Pi`el. Examples of verbs used in both Qal and Pi`el stems will be studied later.)

Let's fill in the analysis chart then together:

ROOT	STEM	FORM	PERSON/GENDER/ NUMBER	SPECIAL FEATURES

English translations vary in their translation of this word:

He spoke … (ESV)
He spoke further… (NASB)
He Told… (NLT)
He also said … (NIV)
He continued speaking … (TM)

What is the relationship between the 2nd word, Elohim, and the first word, the verb?

<u>ELOHIM IS THE SUBJECT OF THE VERB</u>

אֱלֹהִים

The ending on the word Elohim indicates that this noun is what?

_____

When used as the subject of a verb with a plural pronoun augment it means: _____

When used as the subject of a verb with a singular pronoun augment it means: _____

So far then, our translation is: _____

אֶל־מֹשֶׁה

The next phrase in the passage is a preposition joined with it's object by what we call:

A_____

The Preposition means: _____

The Object of the Preposition is a personal name_____

Then our translation so far is: _____

וַיֹּאמֶר

Then we meet a very familiar word again. We've already analyzed it in the last verse and we know what it means.

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number			Special Features
אמר	Qal	prefix	3	m.	sg.	vav conversive

This can be translated as: _____

אֵלָיו

Our next word might look new, but it's the same preposition as we see above that is connected to Moses with the maqqef. The difference is that this form has experienced vowel lengthening when a suffix was added. What kind of suffix is this:

_____

Suffixes are either objective (*him*) **or possessive** (*his*). A suffix attached to a preposition is the object of that preposition, and therefore objective. The י connects this preposition and the suffix. Translation: *to him*

The graph of the pronominal suffixes that are connected to this preposition is unique. It looks like this:

15.8 Suffixes on אֶל and עַל

The prepositions אֶל (to) and עַל (on) take pronominal suffixes and helping vowels that normally go on plural nouns. Both אֶל and עַל take a long vowel in the first syllable, and then propretonic reduction occurs before the heavy suffixes.

3msg	אֵלָיו	עָלָיו	3mpl	אֲלֵיהֶם	עֲלֵיהֶם
3fsg	אֵלֶיהָ	עָלֶיהָ	3fpl	אֲלֵיהֶן	עֲלֵיהֶן
2msg	אֵלֶיךָ	עָלֶיךָ	2mpl	אֲלֵיכֶם	עֲלֵיכֶם
2fsg	אֵלַיִךְ	עָלַיִךְ	2fpl	אֲלֵיכֶן	עֲלֵיכֶן
1csg	אֵלַי	עָלַי	1cpl	אֲלֵינוּ	עָלֵינוּ

So this verse we are studying is translated so far as:

_____

The last phrase makes up exactly what God said to Moses.　אֲנִי יהוה

In Hebrew two nouns (or a noun and a pronoun) can be linked by writing them together. In English we usually link nouns by writing some form of the verb *to be* between them. Such a Hebrew construction (in which *to be* is understood) is called a **noun sentence**.

See Ross Chapter 7.2 regarding nominal sentences. He gives these examples.

הַמֶּלֶךְ עַל־הַסּוּס　The king [is] on the horse.
מִי צַדִּיק　Who [is] righteous?

וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲנִי יהוה　Exodus 6:2

Here is what we have now:
And God spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I am Jehovah. (ASV)
God spoke further to Moses and said to him, "I am the LORD" (NASB)
Then God spoke to Moses, telling him, "I am Yahweh." (HSCV)
God also said to Moses, "I am the LORD." (NIV)

8

HOMEWORK FOR LESSON TWO

Hosea 1:2 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלָיו

Exodus 6:13 וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וְאֶל אַהֲרֹן

Exodus 32:21 וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־אַהֲרֹן

Judges 11:13 וַיֹּאמֶר מֶלֶךְ

Hosea 1:2 _____

Exodus 6:13 _____

Exodus 32:21 _____

Judges 11:13 _____

LESSON TWO VOCABULARY

Most of the vocabulary words in the first couple lessons should be familiar to you with just a few extras thrown in. This first group are single letter particles and are always attached to another word

1	אֵת אֶת	sign of definite direct object	6	וְ	and, but, then, or
2	אֵת	with, near	7	כְּ	as, like
3	בְּ	in, by, with, from, against	8	לְ	to, for, of
4	הַ הָ	the (definite article)	9	מִן	from, but of, of, than
5	הֲ	? (interrogative)	10	שֶׁ	who, which, that

The rest of the vocabulary is listed in terms of the frequency in the Hebrew Bible. Verbs list the stems most commonly appearing. Primary stems meanings are underlined.

1	יהוה	The LORD	14	מֶלֶךְ	king
2	כֹּל	all, every, any	15	יִשְׂרָאֵל	Israel
3	אֲשֶׁר	who, whom, which, that	16	אֶרֶץ	earth, land, country
4	אֶל	to, toward, into, at	17	יוֹם	day
5	אָמַר	Q: say, command	18	אִישׁ	man, husband, each
6	לֹא	not	19	פָּנִים	face, appearance, presence
7	בֵּן	son, youth	20	בַּיִת	house, dwelling, temple
8	עַל	on, upon, concerning, on account of, against	21	נָתַן	Q: give, put, set, permit
9	כִּי	for, that, because, when, but	22	עַם	people
10	הָיָה	Q: happen, become, be N: be done, come to pass	23	יָד	hand, strength
11	עָשָׂה	Q: make, do N: be done, be made	24	הָלַךְ	Q: go, walk H: lead, bring Ht: walk, walk about
12	אֱלֹהִים	God, gods	25	דָּבָר	word, thing, affair
13	בּוֹא	Q: enter, come H: bring, bring in	26	הוּא	he, that one, that

10