LESSON 3

וַיֵּלֶךְ דָּוִד מִשָּׁם 1 Samuel 22:1

The first word in this verse is new but there are some unmistakable observations:

1. The waw with the patah that starts the word is:

_____

2. The yod marks the 3rd person, masculine, singular prefix form or: _____

But after those two observations things seem different. But the biggest problem is that we're left with only two consonant! What's up with that???

_____

Here's the secret:

You can determine where the letter is missing (ie, beginning, middle, or end) and

even which letter is missing, by the _____ underneath the _____.

Here is what Kittel says about this rule:

> When a root letter is missing from a prefix form of the verb, the position of the missing letter and also which letter is missing is indicated by the vowel under the prefix consonant. If this vowel is tsere __ then the root letter is missing from the beginning of the root and will usually be a י

Please notice the word usually! Because there is one very notable exception. And, yes, you guessed it. It's this very word. In this word the missing consonant is: Can you guess it?

It is the _____ and is our old vocab word: הלך It means: _____

ROOT	STEM	FORM	PERSON/GENDER/ NUMBER	SPECIAL FEATURES
הלך	Qal	**Prefix Preterite**	**3rd, Masc, Sing**	**Waw conversive/ consecutive**

We know how translate this already: _____

Our next word is in the expected place for the subject to appear: _____

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This word is a personal pronoun: It's a name: ווֵּלֶךְ דָּוִד מִשָּׁם 1 Samuel 22:1

You should even be able to recognize it from the book itself: It means: _____

What kind of Daggesh is in the daleth? _____

> A dagesh in a consonant which is not immediately preceded by a full vowel is a **dagesh lene**.

Let's review where the daggesh goes and what kind goes where: Here's a chart

	Dagesh Forte	**Dagesh Lene**
In what letters	All except א ה ח ע ר	Only ב ג ד כ פ ת
Preceded by full vowel?[1]	Yes	No

[1] A silent shewa is not considered a vowel. Vocal shewas and composite shewas are not considered <u>full</u> vowels.

We can now translate the first two words: _____

ווֵּלֶךְ דָּוִד מִשָּׁם 1 Samuel 22:1   Let's begin by looking at the daggesh in the shin. What kind is it?

_____

As we have already learned there are some prepositions in Hebrew that attach themselves right to their object. This one is: מִן

 it means: _____

This is what happened to the nun at the end. We call it assimilation and it happens often with a final nun. In this case it's an issue of pronunciation. It just falls out because of disuse.

מִן
שָׁם
מִן שָׁם
מִנְשָׁם
מִשָּׁם

A similar things happens in many English words as well. Let me show you a few of them:

This assimilation of letters, or the dropping out of one and the doubling of its neighbor, can be seen in many places in English.

in + mobile	→	immobile
in + mature	→	immature
in + logical	→	illogical
in + legal	→	illegal
in + reverent	→	irreverent
in + rational	→	irrational

Notice that the "n" is gone and the next consonant receives a daggesh forte. Well, in English it just doubles! That's what happens in Hebrew as well!

שָׁם means *there.*

מִשָּׁם means *from there.*

So the translation is: _____

David departed from there (ESV)

So David departed from there (NASB)

So David left Gath (HCSB, NLT)

David fled from the city of Gath (GNB)

David therefore departed thence (KJV)

So David escaped from that place (GWT)

When David escaped from the town of Gath (CEV)

What does the various translations tell you about the translator's approaches?

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HOMEWORK FOR LESSON THREE

Genesis 22:13 וַיֵּלֶךְ אַבְרָהָם

Genesis 8:15 [נֹחַ famous arkitect] וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־נֹחַ

1 Samuel 15:32 וַיֵּלֶךְ אֵלָיו

Genesis 26:17 [son of אַבְרָהָם←יִצְחָק] וַיֵּלֶךְ מִשָּׁם יִצְחָק

2 Chronicles 1:8 [son of דָוִד←שְׁלֹמֹה] וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁלֹמֹה

Genesis 22:13 _____

Genesis 8:15 _____

1 Samuel 15:32 _____

Genesis 26:17 _____

2 Chronicles 1:8 _____

Vocabulary for Lesson Three

27	רָאָה	Q: see, look at N: appear, be seen H: show, cause to see
28	עַד	as far as, until, while
29	אָב	father, ancestor
30	שָׁמַע	Q: hear, listen to, obey H: proclaim, announce
31	דִּבֶּר	P: speak
32	זֶה	this one, this
33	עִיר	town, city
34	יָשַׁב	Q: sit, remain, dwell H: set, place, cause to dwell
35	יָצָא	Q: go forth, come out H: bring out, take out
36	דָּוִד	David
37	שׁוּב	Q: turn back, return P: bring back, restore H: bring back, turn back
38	הִנֵּה הֵן	behold! lo! see! here! now! look!
39	עִם	with, beside
40	לָקַח	Q: take, receive N: be taken
41	אֶחָד	one, first, once, each
42	יָדַע	Q: know N: be known P: cause to know H: make known, declare
43	אִם	if