

## LESSON 4

Let's begin with the first word as usual. What is the first consonant and what does it mean?

1 Kings 12:15 וְלֹא-שָׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶל-הָעָם

\_\_\_\_\_ It's connected to a particle that means \_\_\_\_\_

What is the raised horizontal line between the first two words? \_\_\_\_\_

1 Kings 12:15 וְלֹא-שָׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶל-הָעָם

the next word is a familiar word for those who have already studied the Qal Perfect form of the verb. It's the most common

and it appears most of the time in the Hebrew Bible.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
שָׁמַע	שמע	Qal	affix	3 m. sg.	

The form of this verb is often called the perfect tense because it's usually translated as a past tense action. But others refer to it as the form with the

The form of the verb with the pronoun subject indicated at the end is called **affix form**; and this pronoun subject is called the **affix**.<sup>1</sup>

suffixed pronouns, rather than the prefixed forms. But many insist on the term "affix" instead.

<sup>1</sup> Don't confuse the term "affix" with "suffix."

Kittle makes a big deal out of it. She gives us these comments.

**\*Affix Form**

The affix is the Hebrew verb form in which the subject pronoun is "affixed" to the end of the root. For example, the 2 m. sg. Qal affix of שָׁמַרְתָּ → שָׁמַרְתָּ and the 2 m. sg. Hif'il affix is הִשְׁמַרְתָּ. Some textbooks refer to this form as the perfect because affix form usually implies past tense translation. However, verbs of feeling and knowing may use the affix form even though these are most often translated using the present tense in English.

**\*Suffix**

We are reserving this term to refer specifically to object and possessive pronouns which are attached to verbs, nouns, and prepositions. Suffixes have person, gender, and number.

Deuteronomy 6:10 וְהָיָה כִּי יָבִיאתָ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֶל-הָאָרֶץ

2 m. sg. possessive suffix attached to noun 2 m. sg. object suffix attached to a verb

*and it will be that the Lord your God will bring you to the land*

A \_\_\_\_\_ under the first \_\_\_\_\_ Consonant of a verb is a sign of both the Qal stem and the “affix” (Perfect) form.

For one person, gender, and number (PGN), the pronoun is lacking. In this case you can identify the stem and form of the verb by the vowels under the root letters, but the PGN can be identified only by the fact that there is no pronoun ending. This happens only in the 3 m. sg. affix form; all other affix PGNs have a pronoun following the root. You may write 3 m. sg. in the PGN column. Look carefully at this form, for it is very common.

3 m. sg.  
שָׁמַע  
root

**Qal Affix**

2 m. sg.  
שָׁמַעְתָּ  
pronoun ↑ root

An affix (Perfect) form of a verb is normally translated in the \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore we translate this word as \_\_\_\_\_



But the word before it LO makes it negative so it is: \_\_\_\_\_

Let's look at the next word.



How many letters? \_\_\_\_\_

What kind of daggesh is in the Mem? \_\_\_\_\_

What does the first letter, the patah, and the daggesh represent: \_\_\_\_\_

Since we know the definition of this word we can translate this as: \_\_\_\_\_

The Accent on the second syllable tells us what kind of noun this is? \_\_\_\_\_

There's something I knew here about the Kaf.

Is the final Kaf ever have the daggesh forte?

\_\_\_\_\_!

The sound of כּ is quite different from that of כ and is notoriously difficult for English speakers. The sound of כּ is close to English “k.” כּ is a harsh “h,” close to what we have suggested for the letter ח (p.1) Thus, מְלֵךְ is pronounced “meh leh.”

Although the כּ in מְלֵךְ has dots in it, they are a shewa, and not a dagesh plus a hireq. In a few exceptional cases a final כּ will have both a dagesh and a shewa, but they will be written separately:

Genesis 50:17 וַיִּבְכֶּה and he wept

1 Kings 12:15 **אֶל-הָעָם** וְלֹא-שָׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ

The next word is also joined to another word with the ever familiar maqgef. The first word

has been recognized in previous lessons as the Preposition and it means: \_\_\_\_\_

The hey that begins the final word is also the \_\_\_\_\_

But it has a different vowel point because of \_\_\_\_\_

Why does it lengthen: \_\_\_\_\_

The highlighted phrase means: \_\_\_\_\_

The whole phrase then is translated as: \_\_\_\_\_

- So the king did not listen to the people (ESV)
- So the king paid no attention to the people. (NLT)
- So the king did not listen to the people (NASB)
- Wherefore the king hearkened not unto the people (KJV)
- The king refused to listen to the people, (NET)
- Thus the king refused to listen to the people (NJB)

		Qal
<i>perfect</i>	<i>3msg</i>	שָׁקַד
	<i>3fsg</i>	שָׁקְדָה
	<i>2msg</i>	שָׁקְדִתָּ
	<i>2fsg</i>	שָׁקְדִי
	<i>1csg</i>	שָׁקְדִיתִי
	<i>3cpl</i>	שָׁקְדוּ
	<i>2mpl</i>	שָׁקְדֶם
	<i>2fpl</i>	שָׁקְדֵינָן
	<i>1cpl</i>	שָׁקְדֵנוּ

		Piel
		שִׁקַּד
		שִׁקְדִי
		שִׁקְדוּ
		שִׁקְדֶם
		שִׁקְדֵינָן
		שִׁקְדֵנוּ

Can you identify the stem and the form for these verbs: (Even if you don't know the meaning?)

Verb	Stem	Form
וַיֹּאמֶר		
נָסָה		
אָהַב		
וַיַּחְבֹּשׁ		
וַיִּבְקַעַ		
וַיִּלְךְ		
וַיַּעֲרֹךְ		
וַיְדַבֵּר		
וַיִּשְׁלַח		
וַיִּשְׁלַח		
וַיִּקְרָא		
יָדַעַ		
חָשַׁךְ		

**TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES**

Jeremiah 37:14	וְלֹא שָׁמַע אֵלָיו
1 Kings 9:4	חָלַךְ דָּוִד
1 Kings 22:28	לֹא-דָבַר יְהוָה
Jeremiah 36:7	דָּבַר יְהוָה אֶל-הָעָם
Numbers 22:5	עִם יֵצֵא

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Can you translate these verb forms:

VERB	TRANSLATION
וַיְדַבֵּר	
וַיֵּלֶךְ	
אָמַר	
דָּבַר	
וַיֹּאמֶר	
שָׁמַע	
וַיִּשְׁמַע	
הָלַךְ	

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON FOUR

44	עָלָה	Q: go up, ascend H: bring up, offer N: be brought up, taken away
45	שָׁנָה	year
46	שֵׁם	name, fame
47	אֲנִי	I
48	עֵין	eye, spring
49	שָׁלַח	Q: send P: send forth, send away
50	מוֹת	Q: die H: kill, execute
51	יְהוּדָה	Judah
52	שָׁם	there
53	אָכַל	Q: eat, consume N: be eaten H: feed, cause to eat
54	עֶבֶד	slave, servant
55	אִשָּׁה	woman, wife

**HOMEWORK FOR LESSON FOUR**

Translate the following verses into English:

Reference	Hebrew	English translation
2 Samuel 14:24	הַמֶּלֶךְ לֹא רָאָה	
Genesis 42:30	דִּבֶּר הָאִישׁ	
Jeremiah 26:21	וַיִּשְׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ-יְהוֹיָקִים	
Ezekiel 22:28	וַיְהוּה לֹא דִבֶּר	
2 Kings 18:17	וַיִּשְׁלַח... אֶל-הַמֶּלֶךְ חִזְקִיָּהוּ	
Genesis 12:4	וַיֵּלֶךְ אַבְרָם בְּאִשְׁרֵי דִבְרֵי אֱלֹהֵי יְהוָה	
Esther 8:7	וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲחַשְׁוֵרוּשׁ	
Ezra 7:11	נָתַן הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲרִתְחַשְׁתָּא לְעֹזְרָא	
2 Samuel 19:3	כִּי-שָׁמַע הָעָם	
Exodus 19:20	וַיִּקְרָא יְהוָה לְמֹשֶׁה	
Genesis 23:16	וַיִּשְׁמַע אַבְרָהָם אֶל-עֶפְרוֹן	
Genesis 13:4	וַיִּקְרָא שֵׁם אַבְרָם	

Translate from English to Hebrew (For the hearty only!)

he spoke    and he said    and he heard    he went    he said    and he walked

Sentences to translate from English to Hebrew

ENGLISH	HEBREW
The King did not go from there	
The People did not listen to God	
And God heard	
And God spoke to Abraham	
And David said to the people "I am David"	
And Moses listened to the people	
The Lord said	
The King spoke to him	