

LESSON 5

Hosea 1:1 אֶל-הוֹשֵׁעַ אֲשֶׁר הָיָה אֶל-יְהוָה

What kind of a dagesh is in the first letter? _____

The root of the 1ST word דבר is: The definition is: _____

The expected pointing is: דְּבַר we find that by _____

דְּבַרְ Why has it changed to this? _____

Ross, Chapter 12:4, taught us that “as the primary stress is thrown forward to the noun in the absolute state, the vowels in the construct reduce.” Here’s what happens:

1. Qamets in a final, closed syllable reduces to a _____

2. Unstressed Qamets or Sere reduces to a _____

He suggested that the best way to remember these two reduction rules the word: דְּבַר because it experienced both rules. The 1st qamets reduces to shewa because it’s in an unstressed syllable. The 2nd qamets reduces to patah because it’s in the final closed syllable.

What is the horizontal line that connects it with יְהוָה _____

Does the maqqef always appear with a construct chain? _____

We will often have to recognize the construct state by the pointing of the nouns.

A noun can be definite (specific) in several ways:

1. If it has the definite article
2. If it is a proper noun (a name)
3. If it has a possessive pronoun (*my, his, etc.*)

Is this construct definite or indefinite: _____

Which word determines its definiteness? _____

The first word in the chain is said to be the Construct state. The 2nd word is in the Absolute.

יְהוָה	דְּבַר
(last link) absolute	construct (first link)

In a construct chain, if the absolute is definite, the whole chain is definite — in translating you can place the definite article *the* in front of the whole chain.

The translation this construct chain is: _____

The next word is the all purpose _____. In Hebrew it is one of those rare words that never changes its form. It always looks the same no matter what! (Yippee!)



It means: _____

The next word is the root verb “to be.” But it has a wider breadth of translation values. It could mean “to come,” or “to come about” or “to happen” as well. The Word of God

37.3 Irregular הָיָה and חָיָה

The verbs הָיָה (to be) and חָיָה (to live) follow the same pattern as I-Guttural/III-Hē verbs, but some of the forms look unusual because they have two consecutive *yōds*. In the following paradigm of attested forms in the Hebrew Bible, the first ך is the second root letter, and the second ך is the original third root letter characteristic of III-Hē verbs.

“happens” to people in the



Hebrew mind. But for English speakers the Word of God “comes to” them rather than happens

to them. It’s often seen as a complex verb form in the paradigm because, as Ross says it’s irregular because of the repetition of the yod in several forms.

It’s easy to recognize this word as a 3ms verb in the qal stem because of what?

Hebrew verbs carry pronominal prefixes or affixes with them and may be translated as “he” or “she” but in this case, even though, it’s 3ms, it would be translated as:

<i>perfect 3msg</i>	הָיָה	חָיָה
		or חִי
<i>3fsg</i>	הָיְתָה	חָיְתָה
<i>2msg</i>	הָיִיתָ	חָיִיתָ
<i>2fsg</i>	הָיִיתְּ	חָיִיתְּ
<i>1csg</i>	הָיִיתִי	חָיִיתִי

Hebrew does not have which gender? _____. But to make sense in English if necessary we can supply a neuter pronoun when that makes it a more appropriate translation. Notice that in good English you do not have to say the pronoun “he” or “it” in this phrase because “which” takes its place.

The next thing you expect is the preposition “to” with an object. And that’s exactly what you get.



How would you translate this phrase now:

What kind of a patah is under the final ayin? _____

The patah is pronounced slightly before the final consonant.

Identify the Hebrew words in the chart below as definite or indefinite and give your reason why

HEBREW WORD	DEFINITENESS	RATIONALE
וּבָגָד		
הָעִיר		
הַדְּבָרִים		
מְלָכּוֹ		
רַגְלָיו		
אֲבָרָהֶם		
מִצְבָּה		
צֶאֱן		
הַמָּקוֹם		
וְהַנֶּעַר		
שְׁנֵי נְעָרָיו		
עֵינָיו		
הַר		
הַמְּאֻכָּלֶת		
שֵׁם		
הַיּוֹם		
מָקוֹם		
הַשָּׂה		
הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ		
שֵׁם־הַמָּקוֹם		
סֵלֶם		
שַׁעַר הַשָּׁמַיִם		
הָאָרֶץ		
בַּיִת אֱלֹהִים		

HOMEWORK FOR LESSON FIVE

Translate the following Biblical Verses into English

Bible Verse	English Translation
Jeremiah 11:1 הַדְּבַר אֲשֶׁר הָיָה אֶל־יְרֵמְיָהוּ 1	
Deuteronomy 1:45 וְלֹא־שָׁמַע יְהוָה	
Genesis 15:4 דְּבַר־יְהוָה אֵלָיו	
Numbers 24:1 וְלֹא־הָלַךְ	
Genesis 15:1 הָיָה דְבַר־יְהוָה אֶל־אַבְרָם	
Judges 11:17 וְלֹא שָׁמַע מְלֶכֶךְ	
Psalms 1:1 אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ	
2 Chronicles 10:16 לֹא־שָׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ	
Esther 7:8 הַדְּבַר וַיָּצֵא מִפִּי הַמֶּלֶךְ	
Genesis 21:17 שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים	

LESSON FIVE VOCABULARY

56	שְׁנַיִם	two (m.)
	שְׁתַּיִם	(f.)
57	וְגַם	moreover, also, even
58	מֹשֶׁה	Moses
59	נַפְשׁוֹ	self, person, life
60	אֵין	is not, are not
61	אֲדוֹן	master, lord,
	אֲדוֹנָי	Lord
62	כֹּהֵן	priest
63	אֵלֶּה	these