

LESSON 5

דְּבָר־יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר הִיא אֶל־הַוֹּשֵׁט Hosea 1:1

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

The root of the 1st word **דבר** is: The definition is: _____

The expected pointing is: **דְּבָר** we find that by _____



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: **דבר** 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 **יהוָה** _____

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.

יהוָה (last link) absolute	דְּבָר construct (first link)
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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 חִיָּה and חַיָּה

The verbs חִיָּה (to be) and חַיָּה (to live) follow the same pattern as I-Guttural/III-He^v 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 ' is the second root letter, and the second ' is the original third root letter characteristic of III-He^v 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:

perfect	3msg	חִיָּה	חַיָּה
		חִי	חַי
3fsg	חִיתָה	חִיתָה	חַיתָה
2msg	חִיתָךְ	חִיתָךְ	חַיתָךְ
2fsg	חִיתָתָךְ	חִיתָתָךְ	חַיתָתָךְ
1csg	חִיתָנִי	חִיתָנִי	חַיתָנִי

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
וּבָגֵד		
הַעִיר		
מְדֹבְרִים		
מֶלֶפֶת		
רְגָלִיו		
אֲבָרָהָם		
מִצְבָּה		
צָאן		
הַמֶּקוּם		
וְהַנֵּעֶר		
שְׁנִי נְעָרִיו		
עִינָיו		
הַר		
הַמְאֻכָּלָת		
שֵׁם		
הַיּוֹם		
מֶקְוָם		
מִשְׁה		
הַשְׁמֵשׁ		
שְׁמוֹמָה		
סָלָם		
שַׁעַר הַשְׁמִים		
הָאָרֶץ		
בֵּית אֱלֹהִים		

HOMEWORK FOR LESSON FIVE

Translate the following Biblical Verses into English

Bible Verse	English Translation
Jeremiah 11:1 הָדָר אֲשֶׁר תִּהְיֶה אֱלֹהֵינוּ	
Deuteronomy 1:45 וְלَا שָׁמַע יְהוָה	
Genesis 15:4 דְּבָרֵי יְהוָה אֲלֵינוּ	
Numbers 24:1 וְלֹא חَلֵךְ	
Genesis 15:1 הִיה דְּבָרֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ	
Judges 11:17 וְלֹא שָׁמַע מֶלֶךְ	
Psalms 1:1 אֲשֶׁר לֹא חָלֵךְ	
2 Chronicles 10:16 לֹא שָׁמַע הַמֶּלֶךְ	
Esther 7:8 הָדָר יֵצֵא מִפְּנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ	
Genesis 21:17 שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים	

LESSON FIVE VOCABULARY

- 56 **שְׁנַיִם** two (m.)
- שְׁנַיִם** (f.)
- 57 **וְ** moreover, also, even
- 58 **מֹשֶׁה** Moses
- 59 **נִפְשָׁת** self, person, life
- 60 **אֵין** is not, are not
- 61 **אֲדֹון** master, lord,
- אֲדֹנִי** Lord
- 62 **כֹהֵן** priest
- 63 **אֵלֶּה** these