

LESSON 7

Genesis 25:5 וַיִּתֵּן אֲבָרְהָם אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר-לוֹ לְיִצְחָק

וַיִּתֵּן

You will identify the first part of this word easily, right? We know what from the first two letters?

1. It is a \_\_\_\_\_

2. It's a \_\_\_\_\_

3. It's always translated \_\_\_\_\_

The Daggeshes in this word are both: \_\_\_\_\_

How many consonants are in this word? \_\_\_\_\_

After removing the waw consecutive and the pronoun suffix how many consonants are left? And what are they?

\_\_\_\_\_ תתן

But here's a major problem. I hate problems! There are too many of them! You should write this down:

\_\_\_\_\_

Whenever a root appears to begin with two identical letters, due to the use of a dagesh forte, the first root letter is actually a ך which has been assimilated to (come to sound like) the second root letter.

English words in which the "N" has been assimilated with the next letter being doubled:

**IN LEGAL BECOMES** \_\_\_\_\_

**IN RELIGIOUS BECOMES** \_\_\_\_\_

**IN MOVABLE BECOMES** \_\_\_\_\_

The root of this word therefore is: נתן

How do we identify the Piel stem? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the Stem of this word? \_\_\_\_\_

Now, Why is the dagesh forte in the Tau? \_\_\_\_\_

A dagesh never does "double duty;" it never stands for more than one consonant at a time.

וַיִּתֵּן אֲבָרָהֶם How do we translate this phrase then? \_\_\_\_\_

אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר-לוֹ What is the first word in this four word string? \_\_\_\_\_

אֶת is the sign of the **definite direct object (DDO)**. It is not translated; it merely indicates that the word or words that follow:

1. are the object of the verb action and
2. are definite.

The direct object indicator is not always joined to the object by a maqef. When it's not joined with a maqef the vowel changes to a sere.

אֶת-כָּל-

אֶת כָּל-

כָּל means all. אֲשֶׁר means who(m), which, that

לוֹ The last word in this phrase is the preposition to, for, like, etc, joined with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular, masculine pronoun. Ross Chapter 13 teaches about pronominal suffixes with the prepositions.

In addition to independent personal pronouns, Hebrew attaches pronominal suffixes directly to words. When these suffixes are affixed to the prepositions לְ and כִּי, they are objects of these prepositions. The preposition לְ with pronominal suffixes serves as a paradigm.

<i>3msg</i>	לְּוֹ to him, to it	<i>3mpl</i>	לְּהֶם to them
<i>3fsg</i>	לְּהִי to her, to it	<i>3fpl</i>	לְּהֵן to them
<i>2msg</i>	לְּךָ to you	<i>2mpl</i>	לְּכֶם to you
<i>2fsg</i>	לְּךָ to you	<i>2fpl</i>	לְּכֶן to you
<i>1csg</i>	לְּיִ to me	<i>1cpl</i>	לְּנוֹ to us

Do not confuse this לו with לא or לוא not.

All of these words are joined with the maqef and therefore have a very close relationship. In this case the whole phrase is the direct object of the verb to give. We also know that direct object indicator makes the object definite. Since this is a complete unit we must add a form of the verb “to be” for it to make good sense in English. This phrase then could be translated as:

“All that is (was) to him” or better: \_\_\_\_\_

לִי־צֶחֶק

What is the first letter of this word? \_\_\_\_\_

We might identify this last word as a prepositional phrase. The Object of the preposition is:

Some more information about this preposition:

לְ is used with great frequency. It can be synonymous in meaning with אֶל and the two are often (but not always) interchangeable in grammatical constructions. Two uses of לְ are seen in the verse just studied:

1. It is regularly used to indicate possession and is the equivalent of the English verb *have*, in the sense of *own*. לוֹ בֵּן he has a son, etc.
2. It often indicates the indirect object of the verb, the one who receives the action of the direct object. Our Lesson sentence consists of:

indirect object [noun + prep.]	← direct object [noun or noun clause]	← subject [noun]	← verb
לִי־צֶחֶק	אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ	אֲבָרָהֶם	וַיִּתֵּן

While in English the preposition before an indirect object is sometimes left out, it will invariably be present in Hebrew. So you can also describe לִי־צֶחֶק as a prepositional phrase, and יִצְחָק as the object of the preposition.

Can you identify the following 14 Masculine nouns as being one of three things, **Absolute Singular**, **Absolute Plural**, or **Construct Plural**. If they have no identifiable ending just assume that the nouns are Absolute Singular. Place one of the following beside each noun: AP, CP, OR AS.

דְּבָרִים			יָד	
בֵּן			מֶלֶךְ	
הָרִים			אִישׁ	
שָׁנִי			אֱלֹהֵי	
הַמְּקוֹם			מְלָכִים	
וְהַעֲצִים			דְּבָרֵי	
עֲצֵי			בְּנֵי	

**TRANSLATION THE FOLLOWING VERSES FOR HOMEWORK**

Genesis 25:34 [וַיַּעֲקֹב נָתַן לְעֵשׂוֹ לֶחֶם] <i>bread, food</i>	
Genesis 28:4 אֲשֶׁר־נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לְאַבְרָהָם	
1 Kings 3:28 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל	
Genesis 29:28 <sup>1</sup> וַיִּתֶּן־לוֹ אֶת־רְחֵל	
Jeremiah 26:10 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ... אֵת הַדְּבָרִים	
Judges 15:13 וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ	
1 Kings 12:24 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבַר יְהוָה	

**CHART AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS**

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיִּלְכוּ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיְדַבְּרוּ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיִּתֵּן					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
הִלֵּךְ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיִּתְּנוּ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
הָיָה					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיִּבְאוּ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special features
וַיֹּאמְרוּ					

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_

**TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PHRASES INTO ENGLISH**

דָּרַךְ דָּוִד	
כָּל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	
בֵּן-מֶלֶךְ	
אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	
דָּרְכֵי הַבַּיִת	
בְּנֵי אֲבֹתָם	
יַד יְהוָה	
כָּל-מְלָכֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל	
עַם-הָאָרֶץ	
דְּבַרֵי מֹשֶׁה	

**EXTRA CREDIT - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING VERSES INTO ENGLISH**

2 Kings 21:21 [his father אָבִיו] וַיִּלֶךְ בְּכָל-הַדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר-הִלֵּךְ אָבִיו	
2 Kings 22:2 וַיִּלֶךְ בְּכָל-דֶּרֶךְ דָּוִד אָבִיו	
2 Chronicles 11:4 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-דְּבָרֵי יְהוּדָה	
Genesis 19:5 [call קרא] וַיִּקְרְאוּ אֶל-לוֹט וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ	
Genesis 20:8 וַיְדַבֵּר אֶת-כָּל-הַדְּבָרִים	
Genesis 31:1 וַיִּשְׁמַע אֶת-דְּבָרֵי בְנֵי-לָבָן	
1 Samuel 12:6 יְהוּדָה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֶת-מֹשֶׁה וְאֶת-אַהֲרֹן	
Genesis 11:31 וַיָּבֹאוּ עַד-חָרָן וַיֵּשְׁבוּ שָׁם	
2 Chronicles 28:2 וַיִּלֶךְ בְּדַרְכֵי מַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	
Numbers 11:10 וַיִּשְׁמַע מֹשֶׁה אֶת-הָעָם	
Exodus 20:1 וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת כָּל-הַדְּבָרִים	
1 Samuel 8:21 וַיִּשְׁמַע שְׁמוּאֵל אֶת כָּל-דְּבָרֵי הָעָם	
Genesis 29:10 רָאָה יַעֲקֹב אֶת-רַחֵל	
Genesis 13:12 אַבְרָם יָשַׁב בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן	
Deuteronomy 34:9 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֵלָיו בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	
Judges 11:15 לֹא-לָקַח יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת-אֶרֶץ מוֹאָב	
2 Kings 13:25 אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִיַּד יְהוֹאָחָז	
Genesis 45:27 וַיְדַבְּרוּ אֵלָיו אֶת כָּל-דְּבָרֵי יוֹסֵף אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר	
Exodus 2:15 וַיִּשְׁמַע פְּרַעֲהַ אֶת-הַדְּבָרִים	

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON 7

<b>HEBREW</b>	<b><u>ENGLISH</u></b>
כַּהֲ	
גוֹי	
אָדָם	
הַר	
עֵבֶר	
עֵשָׂר	
עֵשָׂרָה	
גְּדוֹל	
עֵמֶד	
הֵם	