

LESSON 7

Genesis 25:5 וַיִּתֵּן אֶבְרָהָם 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 **VERB**
2. It's a **PRETERET/WAW CONSECUTIVE PREFIX FORM**
3. It's always translated **IN THE PAST TENSE**

The Daggeshes in this word are both: **DAGGESH FORTES**

How many consonants are in this word? **SIX**

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

THREE

תתן

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

NO HEBREW ROOT EVER BEGINS WITH TWO IDENTICAL LETTERS

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 ILLEGAL

IN RELIGIOUS BECOMES IRRELIGIOUS

IN MOVABLE BECOMES IMMOVABLE

The root of this word therefore is: נתן

How do we identify the Piel stem? **A DAGGESH FORTE IN THE MIDDLE ROOT LETTER**

What is the Stem of this word? **QAL NOT PIEL!**

Now, Why is the dagesh forte in the Tau? **BECAUSE OF THE ASSIMILATED NUN**

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

וַיִּתֵּן אֲבְרָהָם How do we translate this phrase then? **AND ABRAHAM GAVE...**

אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר-לוֹ What is the first word in this four word string? **DDO**

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 3rd 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>	לְּהָּ to her, to it	<i>3fpl</i>	לְּהֵן to them
<i>2msg</i>	לְּךָּ to you	<i>2mpl</i>	לְּכֶם to you
<i>2fsg</i>	לְּךָּ to you	<i>2fpl</i>	לְּכֵן to you
<i>1csg</i>	לְּיִ to me	<i>1cpl</i>	לְּאֵנוּ to us

Do not confuse this לֹ with לֹא or לֹא־ not.

All of these words are joined with the maqqef 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: **ALL THAT HE HAD (ALL THAT WAS HIS)**

לִּי־צֶחֶק

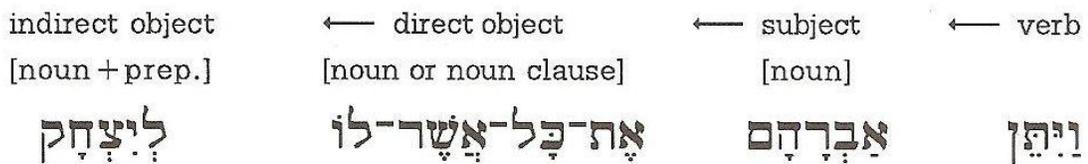
What is the first letter of this word? **THE PREPOSITION “TO”**
 We might identify this last word as a prepositional phrase. The Object of the preposition is:

ISAAC

Some more information about this preposition:

לִּ 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 לִּ 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*. לֹ בֶן לוֹ *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:



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 לִּי־צֶחֶק as a prepositional phrase, and יֶצֶחֶק 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	<u>ABSOLUTE PLURAL</u>		יָד	<u>ABSOLUTE SINGULAR</u>
בֵּן	<u>ABSOLUTE SINGULAR</u>		מְלֹךְ	<u>ABSOLUTE SINGULAR</u>
הָרִים	<u>ABSOLUTE PLURAL</u>		אִישׁ	<u>ABSOLUTE SINGULAR</u>
שָׁנִי	<u>CONSTRUCT PLURAL</u>		אֱלֹהֵי	<u>CONSTRUCT PLURAL</u>
הַמְּקוֹם	<u>ABSOLUTE SINGULAR</u>		מְלָכִים	<u>ABSOLUTE PLURAL</u>
וְהַעֲצִים	<u>ABSOLUTE PLURAL</u>		דְּבָרֵי	<u>CONSTRUCT PLURAL</u>
עֲצֵי	<u>CONSTRUCT PLURAL</u>		בְּנֵי	<u>CONSTRUCT PLURAL</u>

TRANSLATION THE FOLLOWING VERSES FOR HOMEWORK

Genesis 25:34 וַיַּעֲקֹב נָתַן לְעֵשָׂו לֶחֶם [לֶחֶם] bread, food	And Jacob gave food to Esau
Genesis 28:4 אֲשֶׁר-נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לְאַבְרָהָם	which God gave to Abraham
1 Kings 3:28 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ כָל-יִשְׂרָאֵל	And all Israel heard
Genesis 29:28 וַיִּתֶּן-לוֹ אֶת-רָחֵל ¹	And he gave Rachel to him
Jeremiah 26:10 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ... אֵת הַדְּבָרִים	And they heard ... the words
Judges 15:13 וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ	And they said to him
1 Kings 12:24 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-דְּבַר יְהוָה	And they heard the word of the Lord

CHART AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ	שמע	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they heard

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֵּלְכוּ	הלך	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they went

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיְדַבְּרוּ	דבר	Pi`el	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they spoke

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּתֵּן	נתן	Qal	prefix	3 m. sg.	vav conversive

Translation: and he gave

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

Translation: he went

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיִּתְּנוּ	נתן	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they gave

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

Translation: he was

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיָּבֹאוּ	בוא	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they came

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
וַיֹּאמְרוּ	אמר	Qal	prefix	3 m. pl.	vav conversive

Translation: and they said

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PHRASES INTO ENGLISH

דָּרַךְ דָּוִד	the way of David
כָּל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	all the sons of Israel
בֶּן-מֶלֶךְ	a son of a king
אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	the God of Israel
דַּרְכֵי הַבֵּן	the ways of the son
בְּנֵי אַבְרָהָם	the sons of Abraham
יַד יְהוָה	the hand of the Lord
כָּל-מְלָכֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל	all the kings of Israel
עַם-הָאָרֶץ	the people of the land
דְּבָרֵי מֹשֶׁה	the words of Moses

EXTRA CREDIT - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING VERSES INTO ENGLISH

2 Kings 21:21 [אָביו <i>his father</i>] וַיֵּלֶךְ בְּכָל-הַדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר-הֵלֵךְ אָביו	And he walked in all the way that his father walked
2 Kings 22:2 וַיֵּלֶךְ בְּכָל-דֶּרֶךְ דָּוִד אָביו	And he walked in all the way of David his father.
2 Chronicles 11:4 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-דְּבָרֵי יְהוָה	And they heard the words of the Lord.
Genesis 19:5 [קרא <i>call</i>] וַיִּקְרְאוּ אֶל-לוֹט וַיֹּאמְרוּ לוֹ	And they called to Lot and said to him
Genesis 20:8 וַיְדַבֵּר אֶת-כָּל-הַדְּבָרִים	And he spoke all the words
Genesis 31:1 וַיִּשְׁמַע אֶת-דְּבָרֵי בְנֵי-לָבָן	And he heard the words of the sons of Laban
1 Samuel 12:6 יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֶת-מֹשֶׁה וְאֶת-אַהֲרֹן	the Lord, who made (appointed?) Moses and Aaron
Genesis 11:31 וַיָּבֹאוּ עַד-חָרָן וַיֵּשְׁבוּ שָׁם	And they came to Haran and dwelled there
2 Chronicles 28:2 וַיֵּלֶךְ בְּדַרְכֵי מַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	And he walked in the ways of the kings of Israel
Numbers 11:10 וַיִּשְׁמַע מֹשֶׁה אֶת-הָעָם	And Moses heard the people
Exodus 20:1 וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת כָּל-הַדְּבָרִים	And God spoke all the words
1 Samuel 8:21 וַיִּשְׁמַע שְׁמוּאֵל אֶת כָּל-דְּבָרֵי הָעָם	And Samuel heard all the words of the people
Genesis 29:10 רָאָה יַעֲקֹב אֶת-רָחֵל	Jacob saw Rachel
Genesis 13:12 אַבְרָם יָשַׁב בְּאֶרֶץ-כְּנָעַן	Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan
Deuteronomy 34:9 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֱלֹוֹ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל	And the sons of Israel listened to him
Judges 11:15 לֹא-לָקַח יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת-אֶרֶץ מוֹאָב	Israel did not take the land of Moab
2 Kings 13:25 אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִיַּד יְהוֹאָחָז	that he took from the hand of Jehoahaz –OR– who took from the hand of Jehoahaz
Genesis 45:27 וַיְדַבְּרוּ אֵלָיו אֶת כָּל-דְּבָרֵי יוֹסֵף אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר	And they spoke to him all the words of Joseph that he had spoken. <i>Smoother:</i> And they spoke to him all the words that Joseph had spoken
Exodus 2:15 וַיִּשְׁמַע פַּרְעֹה אֶת-הַדְּבָר	And Pharaoh heard the word

VOCAB CHART FOR LESSON SEVEN

HEBREW	ENGLISH
כֹּה	Thus, here
גוֹי	Nation
אָדָם	Man, humankind, Adam
הַר	Mountain, hill
עָבַר	Pass over, Pass by
עָשָׂר	Ten (M)
עֶשְׂרֵה	Ten (F)
גָּדוֹל	Great, big
עָמַד	Stand, stop, take a stand
הֵם	They, those