Biblical Hebrew 103
Developing Grammatical Concepts
Lesson 24
שִׁעוּר כד
Reviewing Concepts, etc

Mahane Yehuda market during Covid quarantine
– everyone is wearing masks😊

What we will learn in Lesson 24

In this lesson, we are going to quickly review grammatical concepts that essential for understanding the Hebrew text.

24.01 REVIEW: BeGeD KeFeT

Six letters in the Hebrew aleph bet can be written with or without a dagesh. They are called the BeGeD KeFeT letters. This term is simply a device for the easy memorization of these 6 letters. These 6 consonants are: bet (בּ); gimmel (גּ); dalet (דּ); kaf (כּ); pay (פּ); and tav (תּ).

Only three of the six letters change their sound, depending upon whether there is a dagesh in the letter or not. These are bet (בּ); kaf (כּ); pay (פּ). (The blue-highlighted letters below show how the sound changes with these three letters.)

BeGeD KeFeT	Name of letter	Sound	Example	Explanation
בּ	with dot: bet	as in **b**all	רַבָּה (rahb-bah)	NOTE: the bet and vet are pronounced differently
ב	without dot: vet	as in **v**ice	שֶׁבֶת (sheh-veht)	
גּ	with dot: gimmel	as in **g**et	גַּם (gahm)	Note: the gimmel is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh
ג	without dot: gimmel	as in **g**et	חַג (chahg)	
דּ	with dot: dalet	as in **d**og	דָּג (dahg)	Note: the dalet is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh
ד	without dot: dalet	as in **d**og	עוֹד (od)	
כּ	with dot: kaf	as in **k**eep	כֵּן (kehn)	NOTE: the kaf and chaf are pronounced differently
כ	without dot: chaf	as in Ba**ch**	נָכוֹן (nah-chon)	
פּ	with dot: pay	as in **p**et	פַּעַם (pah-ahm)	NOTE: the pay and fay are pronounced differently
פ	without dot: fay	as in **f**ar	סוֹפֵת (so-feet)	
תּ	with dot: tav	as in **t**ell	תּוֹדָה (to-dah)	Note: the tav is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh
ת	without dot: tav	as in **t**ell	שַׁבָּת (shahb-bat)	

24.02 REVIEW: Diphthongs

When a vowel is combined with a yud/yod, a new sound is formed. We encourage you to learn the new sounds.

HEBREW VOWELS SOUNDS				
Standard Sounds:				
אִ ("ee")	אֵ ("eh")	אֶ ("eh")	אָ ("ah")	אַ ("ah")
Vowels with the addition of a yod, that vowel becomes a diphthong & the sound changes:				
"ee" as in sleep	"ay" as in stay	"ay" as in stay	"I" as in isle	"I" as in isle
אִי	אֵי	אֶי	אָי	אַי
Chirek Yod חִירֶק יוֹד	*Tsere Yod* צֵירֵי יוֹד	*Segol Yod* סֶגּוֹל יוֹד	*Kamats Yod* קָמָץ יוֹד	*Patach Yod* פַּתַח יוֹד

NOTE:
1. There are only 3 diphthong sounds to remember: "I" (as in isle); "ay" (as in stay); and "ee" (as in sleep).
2. Dipthongs are long vowels.

24.03 *REVIEW: Parsing Hebrew words in the Parasha*

DEFINITIONS

1. **Parsing** is a standard technique used in the field of natural language processing.
2. **Morphology** notates whether the word is a noun, verb, etc.

   For example, the <u>morphology</u> of תּוֹרָה (Torah) is: Noun, feminine, singular.

3. **Abbreviations** helps individuals understand each particular word.

   Hebrew abbreviations are fairly uniform; however, they not totally standardized. Once you are familiar with these abbreviations, you will find it is easy to understand the slight variations that some study books may use.

   Example: the <u>abbreviation</u> for תּוֹרָה is: N-fs ("N" tells word is a noun. "f" word is feminine. "s" word is singular.)

   ➢ **Short list of basic abbreviations used in Biblical Hebrew:**

abs	absolute**refer to 24.05		p	plural
art	article*		part	particle
pf.	perfect (past tense)		(pf)	prefix
conj.	conjunctive		prep.	preposition
consec.	consecutive/conversive		prop.n	proper noun
cstr.	construct		Qal	verb
d.o.m.	direct object marker (or DDOM)		rel.	relative pronoun
f.	feminine		s	singular
impf	imperfect (future tense)		(sf)	suffix
impv	imperative		V	verb
m.	masculine		wci	vav conversive impf
N.	noun			

EXAMPLE

02/02/2021

Vayeshev (וַיֵּשֶׁב, & he settled) - wk 9

Torah reading: וַיֵּשֶׁב (בְּרֵאשִׁית, Gen) Gen 37:1-40:23
Haftarah reading: Amos 2:6-3:8
Apostolic Scripture reading: Act 7:9-16 (spec 7:9-10)

פָּסוּק א (verse) -- פֶּרֶק לֹז (chapter) -- פָּרָשַׁת וַיֵּשֶׁב (Parasha or portion of Torah reading)

Hear Vayeshev read in Hebrew: www.RestoringTorah.org

- *To listen & practice Gen 37:1, go to link above & scroll to appropriate reading for Classroom Hebrew reading by Les'a.*
- *Shmuelof reading:* https://www.mechon-mamre.org/mp3/t0137.mp3

Genesis 37:1

NIV[1]Jacob lived in the land where his father had stayed, the land of Canaan.
ESV[1]Jacob lived in the land of his father's sojournings, in the land of Canaan. (English Standard Version)
BSB[1]Now Jacob lived in the land where his father had resided, the land of Canaan. (Berean Study Bible)
YOUR TRANSLATION: Jacob dwelt in the land of his father his father, in the land of Canaan
the sojournings of

Westminster Leningrad Codex: (note: the Hebrew Bible reference is: Gen 37:1 א, לז, בְּרֵאשִׁית)

א וַיֵּשֶׁב יַעֲקֹב בְּאֶרֶץ מְגוּרֵי אָבִיו בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן:

24.04 *REVIEW: construct chains*

A construct chain is a series of two or more nouns. When translating a construct chain into English, the word "of" is generally inserted between the nouns.

1. <u>Masculine singular</u> constructs use the masculine form of a noun; often the vowel is modified.
   a. <u>Example</u>: בֵּן (son) becomes בֶּן (son of). Notice the only change is that the tsere under the bet changes to a segol in the construct form.
2. <u>Masculine plural</u> nouns are changed to a plural construct noun by dropping the chirek, yud, & mem sofit ending & adding a tsere and a yud/yod.
   a. Example: בָּנִים (sons) becomes בְּנֵי (sons of).
3. <u>Feminine singular</u> nouns are generally made construct by <u>replacing the final hay with a tav.</u>
   a. Example: אִשָּׁה (woman or wife) becomes אֵשֶׁת (wife of)
   b. Example: תּוֹרָה (Torah) becomes תּוֹרַת (Torah of)
4. <u>Feminine plural</u> constructs do not change the ending when turning feminine plural noun into a construct
   a. Example: אֲרָצוֹת (lands) becomes אַרְצוֹת (lands of)

Grammar-Made-Simple: construct chains

<u>Absolute & Construct Nouns:</u>
Remember: the first noun (or nouns) in a construct chain is the **construct noun. (They are called construct nouns because they are changed or 'constructed'.)
   The final noun in the chain is the **absolute noun**. (Absolute nouns are how nouns appear in a lexicon or dictionary.)
<u>The article "the" in Hebrew</u>
*When translating the construct chain into English, the article "the" is added if the absolute noun has:
   1. <u>An article "הַ"</u> (the) eg: הַמַּיִם (English, the waters) or הַבְּרִית (the covenant)
   2. *Or* <u>a pronominal suffix?</u> eg: אֱלֹהֶיךָ (your God) or בְּנוֹ (his son)
   3. *Or* <u>a proper noun?</u> eg: יִשְׂרָאֵל (Israel) or יַעֲקֹב (Jacob)

24.05 *Exercises with parsing construct chains* (answers are on 24.06)

English translation of construct chain	Hebrew	Write the morphology
1) The people of the land (Jer 37:2)	וְעַם הָאָרֶץ	conj; N-ms (construct); art; N-fs (absolute)
2) The words of YHVH (Jer 37:2)	דִּבְרֵי יְהוָה	
3) by the hand (or authority) of Jeremiah (Jer 37:2)	בְּיַד יִרְמְיָהוּ	
4) king of Jerusalem (Josh 10:1)	מֶלֶךְ יְרוּשָׁלַ͏ִם	
5) way of the wilderness (Ex 13:18)	דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר	
6) children (sons) of Israel (Ex 13:18)	בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל	
7) from the land of Egypt (Ex 13:18)	מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם	prep N-fs; prop.n
8) house of Israel (Ex 16:31)	בֵּית־יִשְׂרָאֵל	
9) like the seed of coriander (Ex 16:31)	כִּזְרַע גַּד	
10) the servant of YHVH (Josh 8:31)	עֶבֶד־יְהוָה	
11) in the book of the Torah of Moses (Josh 8:31)	בְּסֵפֶר תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה	
12) the altar of stones (Josh 8:31)	מִזְבַּח אֲבָנִים	
13) in the land of the sojourner of his father (Gen 37:1)	בְּאֶרֶץ מְגוּרֵי אָבִיו	prep; N-fs cstr; N-mp cstr; N-ms (sf) abs

24.06 *Answers to Exercises with parsing construct chains* (Exercises are on 24.05)

English translation of construct chain	Hebrew	Write the morphology
1) The people of the land (Jer 37:2)	וְעַם הָאָרֶץ	conj; Nn-ms (construct); art; N-fs (absolute)
2) The words of YHVH (Jer 37:2)	דִּבְרֵי יְהוָֹה	N-mp cstr; prop N-ms abs
3) by the hand (or authority) of Jeremiah (Jer 37:2)	בְּיַד יִרְמְיָהוּ	prep N-fs cstr; prop N-ms abs
4) king of Jerusalem (Josh 10:1)	מֶלֶךְ יְרוּשָׁלַ͏ם	N-ms cstr; prop N-fs abs
5) way of the wilderness (Ex 13:18)	דֶּרֶךְ הַמִּדְבָּר	N-ms cstr; art N-ms abs
6) children (sons) of Israel (Ex 13:18)	בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל	N-mp cstr; prop N abs
7) from the land of Egypt (Ex 13:18)	מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם	prep N-fs; prop.n
8) house of Israel (Ex 16:31)	בֵּית־יִשְׂרָאֵל	N-ms cstr; prop N abs
9) like the seed of coriander (Ex 16:31)	כְּזֶרַע גַּד	prep N-ms cstr; N-ms abs
10) the servant of YHVH (Josh 8:31)	עֶבֶד־יְהוָֹה	N-ms cstr; prop N-ms abs
11) in the book of the Torah of Moses (Josh 8:31)	בְּסֵפֶר תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה	prep N-ms cstr; prop N-fs cstr; prop N-ms abs
12) the altar of stones (Josh 8:31)	מִזְבַּח אֲבָנִים	N-ms cstr; prop N-fp abs
13) in the land of the sojourner of his father (Gen 37:1)	בְּאֶרֶץ מְגוּרֵי אָבִיו	prep; N-fs cstr; N-mp cstr; N-ms (sf) abs

24.07 *Weekly Parasha reading* (go to www.RestoringTorah.org)