

Hebrew Grammar Ross Homework Key

IBH 7.6

a. All

וְצָבָא (1)	וְחָלָב (9)
וְרַחוּב (2)	וְרִיב (10)
וְעֶצֶם / וְעֶצֶם (3)	וְחֶשֶׁד / וְחֶשֶׁד (11)
וְזָקֵן (4)	וְאֶדְמָה (12)
וּמְרֹגְלִים (5)	וְעֶפֶר (13)
וְגִבּוֹר (6)	וְאוֹר (14)
וְעֵנָן (7)	וְרֹאשׁ (15)
וְחֶכְמָה (8)	

b. All

- (1) Who is here today? The women are here.
- (2) The king is over/by/upon the cities.
- (3) The king gave gold and silver to the servant.
- (4) The lad (or youth, servant) is in the field, but the elder/old man is in the house.
- (5) The servant is on the road, and (or but) the road is in the city.
- (6) God is righteous, but the man (or mankind) is evil.
- (7) Where is the road? The road is on the mountains.
- (8) The warriors are in the camp, and the camp is in Israel.

c. Word division (the words of b.4). Divide the syllables and label [1] syllables as open or closed (O or C), [2] shewas (VS or SS), [3] tone of each syllable (Post, T, PT, PPT), [4] qames (Q) or qames hatuf (QH), and [5] all dots as either Mappiq (M), Dagesh Forte (DF), or Dagesh Lene (DL).

<div> <div>Post</div> <div>C</div> <div>T</div> <div>O</div> <div>PT</div> <div>C</div> </div> <div> <div>בְּ</div> <div>בִּיתִּי</div> <div>:</div> </div> <div> <div>Q</div> <div>Q,DF</div> <div>DL</div> </div>	<div> <div>T</div> <div>C</div> <div>PT</div> <div>O</div> <div>PPT</div> <div>C</div> </div> <div> <div>וְ</div> <div>זָקֵן</div> <div>:</div> </div> <div> <div>Q</div> <div>Q,DF</div> </div>	<div> <div>T</div> <div>O</div> <div>PT</div> <div>O</div> <div>PPT</div> <div>C</div> </div> <div> <div>בְּ</div> <div>שָׂדֵה</div> <div>:</div> </div> <div> <div>Q</div> <div>Q,DF</div> <div>DL</div> </div>	<div> <div>Post</div> <div>C</div> <div>T</div> <div>O</div> <div>PT</div> <div>C</div> </div> <div> <div>חֶ</div> <div>עֵר</div> </div> <div> <div>DF</div> </div>
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¹Note that בְּבִיתִּי has a vertical line, followed by *sôp pāsûq*. So, is this symbol a *meteg* or a *sillûq*? That's right-- *sillûq*. Thus, it's marking the tone syllable. What about the *ʾatnāḥ* symbol (ˆ) in בְּשָׂדֵה? Right, it's also a masoretic accent mark, meaning the tone is on the last syllable (cf. Ross p. 62, footnote b).