

Hebrew Grammar  
Ross Homework Key

IBH 6.6

a. None required for Dr. Marshall. (These are provided in case you want extra practice.)

- 1) lē'lōhîm dāniyyē'l n<sup>e</sup>bûḳadne'ssar bārā' lē'mōr lō' šō'n wayyar'
- 2) yir'at y<sup>e</sup>hwā<sup>1</sup> rē'sîṭ dá'at ḥokmā ûmûsar 'ēwîlîm bázû
- 3) 'āḥāz b<sup>e</sup>nô ḥizqiyyāhû b<sup>e</sup>nô m<sup>e</sup>naššeh b<sup>e</sup>nô. 'āmôn b<sup>e</sup>nô yō'siyyāhû b<sup>e</sup>nô.

b.

הָאִישׁ (1)	הָאֲדָמָה (10)
הָאֵב (2)	הַבָּתִּים (11)
הַגֶּן (3)	הַכָּרִם (12)
הָאָרֶץ (4)	הָאֲנָשִׁים (13)
הָהָר (5)	הָעָרִים (14)
הָעָם (6)	הַשָּׂדֶה (15)
הָאֱלֹהִים (7)	הַנָּשִׁים (16)
הַחֲכָמָה (8)	הָרָעַב (17)
הָאִשָּׁה (9)	הַדֶּרֶךְ (18)

c.

- 1) The people dwelled in the land.
- 2) The women are here; the men are in the garden.
- 3) The king gave the cities to the warrior.
- 4) The man walked to the field.
- 5) Peace is in the city because God is there.

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<sup>1</sup> Technically, I'm representing here in English transliteration what the Hebrew text has (for the sake of practicing), but Hebrew speakers would not actually pronounce this word this way. See Ross 5.8 on the Tetragrammaton and how the vowels here actually belong with the substitute word *adonay*.

c.3. For all the words in part “c,” #3: 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).

C,T    C,PT   C,PPT	C,T    O,PT   O,PPT	C,Post   O,T   C,PT	C,T   O,PT
DF DF	Q	SS    DF	Q