

Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 7.6

a. All

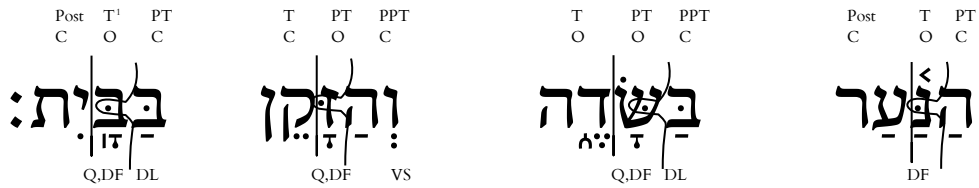
וְעָבָא (1	וְחָלָב (9
וְרָחוֹב (2	וְרִיב (10
וְעָצִים / וְעָצִים (3	וְחָשֵׁךְ / וְחָשֵׁךְ (11
וְזָקֵן (4	וְאֶדְמָה (12
וּמִרְגָּלִים (5	וְעָפָר (13
וְגִבּוֹר (6	וְאוֹר (14
וְעִנְיָן (7	וְרֹאשׁ (15
וְחִכְמָה (8	

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).



¹Note that בבית 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 הצער? Right, it's also a masoretic accent mark, meaning the tone is on the last syllable (cf. Ross p. 62, footnote b).