

Ross Lesson 5: Dagesh, Mappiq, Article LECTURE NOTES

1. Dagesh Lene (DL) (Ross 5.1)

Dagesh Lene (DL; lene = ‘weak’): occur in BeGaDKePaT letters

1.1. BeGaDKePaTs *come standard with DL*

1.2. DL goes away if VS/CS or vowel precedes

אָב

בֵּית

וַיְהִי כֵן

2. Dagesh Forte (DF) (Ross 5.2)

Dagesh Forte (DF; forte = ‘strong’)

2.1. DF occurs in ALL consonants except the GUTTS Gang:

עֲאָחָה/ר

2.2. DF doubles the cons.

שִׁידָה

אִשָּׁה

2.3. DF will close one syll and open a new syll.

’iššâ

Note: shewa under DF is ALWAYS VS!

קִידָשׁוּ

qiddāšû

3. Conjunctive DF (Ross 5.3): skip

4. Mappiq (M) (Ross 5.4): The final dot

Abbreviation for Mappiq = M; function is to mark a final ה as a consonant instead of a vowel/mater ה.

3 dots in Hebrew:

DL

DF

M (in final hē ה)

מִלְכָּה

‘queen’

vs

מִלְכָּהּ

‘her king’

5. The Article (Ross 5.5):

5.1. Some preliminaries:

English Articles:

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| the | definite article |
| a/an | indefinite article |

Important Definitions:

| | |
|------------|--|
| Articular | describes something with a definite article |
| Anarthrous | describes something lacking a definite article |

5.2. Hebrew Article: Prefix to the word the following: הַ (DF in first cons of word)

מֶלֶךְ

king

קוֹל

voice

סֵפֶר

scroll

6. The Article + Inseparable Prepositions (Ross 5.6):

6.1. Remember the 3 insep preps: בְּ / לְ / כְּ

6.2. The 3 insep preps are *hungry letters and like to eat "hay sandwiches"!*

6.3. Exx:

קוֹל

voice

סֵפֶר

scroll

| Ordering of constituents | | | ← |
|--------------------------|-----|------|---|
| noun | art | prep | |

7. The Semantics of the Article (Ross 5.7):

7.1. Specifies/determines (the noun): *the*

הַסּוּס

the horse

7.2. Demonstrative use: *this/that*

הַיּוֹם

this day = today (if art specifies, then *the day* is appropriate)

7.3. With abstract noun/collective noun/mass noun:¹

הַזָּהָב

gold (English may or may not use article for translation)

7.4. Vocative use (noun of direct address):

הַמֶּלֶךְ

O king (if art specifies, then *the king* is appropriate)

¹ Abstract nouns name ideas/concepts (instead of concrete things) like *hope, purpose, insight*. Collective nouns are singular nouns that stand for a group, like *team, country, company*. Mass nouns have an indistinct quantity that isn't typically countable or made plural, like *gold, silver, water*.