

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

אָבָּ

בֵּיתָ

וַיְהִיּוּ בָּןָ

2. Dagesh Forte (DF) (Ross 5.2)

Dagesh Forte (DF; forte = 'strong')

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

עָחָה/רָ

2.2. DF doubles the cons.

שְׂדִיהָ

אָשָׁהָ

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

'iššâ

Note: shewa under DF is ALWAYS VS!

קָדְשָׁוָ

qidd̄šû

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 הֶ as a consonant instead of a vowel/mater הֶ.

3 dots in Hebrew:

DL

DF

M (in final hē הֶ)

מֶלֶכֶתָהָ

'queen'

vs

מֶלֶכֶתָהָ

'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: · ה (DF in first cons of word)

מלך

king

קול

voice

ספר

scroll

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

6.1. Remember the 3 insep preps: ב / ל / נ

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

6.3. Exx:

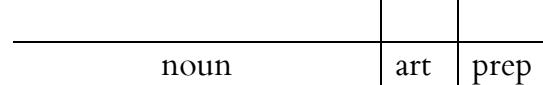
מלך

king

ספר

scroll

Ordering of constituents



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

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

הסוס

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

הַזְהָב

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*.