

Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 24.9

Section a. #s 1-30

1. שמר Qal impf (or juss) 3fs/2ms + 1cs sfx “she/you will keep me” (or “may she/you keep me”)
2. לכד Qal pft 3ms + 3ms sfx “he captured him/it”
3. ברא Qal pft 3ms + 3mp sfx “he created them”
4. זכר Qal impf 3mp + 1cs sfx “they will remember me”
5. לכד Qal pft 2cp (=2mp/2fp) + 3ms sfx “you/y’all captured him”
6. כתב Qal pft 2ms + 3ms sfx “you wrote it”
7. זכר Qal pft 3ms + 1cp sfx “he remembered us”
8. שבר Qal impf 3mp + 3fs sfx “they will break it/her”
9. כרת Qal pft 3cp + 3mp sfx “they cut them”
10. שמר Qal pft 3fs + 2ms sfx “she guarded you”
11. סגר Qal pft 3ms + 3fs sfx “he shut it/her”
12. מכר Qal pft 2fs/1cs + 2ms sfx “you/I sold you”¹
13. שמר Qal wci 1cs + 3mp sfx “(and) I watched/guarded them”
14. שלח Qal pft 2ms + 1cs sfx “you sent me”
15. זכר Qal impv 2ms + 1cp sfx “remember us!”; Qal infc + 1cp sfx “our (act of) remembering”

¹ Recall from the lesson (24.3.3) that for verbs in the Perfect conjugation, the 2fs personal ending is one of the inflections that gets modified when adding a DO pronominal sfx: ת- becomes תי- before the sfx is attached (and therefore it becomes ambiguous with the 1cs inflectional ending for the pft).

16. בחן Qal impv 2ms + 1cs sfx “examine/try me!”²
17. שלח Qal pft 3ms + 1cs sfx “he sent me”
18. גאל Qal pft 2ms + 3ms sfx “you redeemed him/it”
19. מצא Qal pft 3cp + 3ms sfx “they found him/it”
20. שמר Qal impv 2ms + 1cs sfx “keep/guard me!”³
21. עזב Qal pft 2ms + 3mp sfx “you forsook them”
22. מכר Qal pft 3ms + 3ms sfx “he sold him/it”
23. פקד Qal impv 2ms (alt) “appoint/visit!”⁴
24. שמר Qal pft 2ms + 3ms sfx “you kept/guarded him/it”
25. שמר Qal wci 3mp + 1cs sfx “(and) they kept/guarded me”
26. מצא Qal infc + 3mp + prep ב “when they find/found”⁵
27. קבץ Qal pft 3ms + 1cp sfx “he gathered/assembled us”
28. שבר Qal impv 2mp + 3ms sfx “break it/him”
29. שמר Qal pft 2cp (=2mp/2fp) + 3fp sfx “you/y’all kept/guarded them”
30. כתב Qal pft 2fs/1cs + 3mp “you/I wrote them”

² Note that the vowel patterns for ##16 and 17 look very similar, but one is impv and the other pft. See the first paragraph on Ross p. 178 (section 24.7) under the chart to understand why. The connecting vowel for the perfect is usually A-class (patah or qames), but for the impf and impv, it is usually I-class (segol or sere).

³ This is not the Qal infc + 1cs sfx; that form uses the standard pointing of the 1cs sfx found on singular nouns: שְׁמֵרִי.

⁴ Note that this is the alternate Qal imperative 2ms form: פָּקֵד or פְּקֹדָה both mean the same thing—“appoint!”

⁵ Recall that the Infc (Infinitive Construct) is an impersonal, tenseless verbal form. So context determines whether it’s best to translate as past or non-past. With temporal prep ב, translate the prep ב with ‘when’ and the pron. sfx as the Subject: ‘when they find’ (lit. *in [the time] of their finding*).