

Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 26.5

Section a. 1-20 None (Do Drill Sheet instead for Dr. M; here are answers for practice.)

(1) נִכְתַּב	(11) תִּמְכַּר
(2) נִלְחַמוּ	(12) הִשָּׁבַע/הִשְׁבַּע/הִשְׁבַּעַה ²
(3) נִשְׂאָרוּ	(13) תִּכְרַתְנָה
(4) יִכְתַּב	(14) תִּלְחַמוּ
(5) נִשְׁבַּר הַכְּלִי / הַכְּלִי נִשְׁבַּר ¹	(15) וַיִּמְלֹט
(6) נִשְׁמַע קוֹל	(16) הִדְבֵּר הַכְּתוּב
(7) תִּזְכְּרוּ	(17) אָנִי/אֲנֹכִי נִשְׂאָר/נִשְׂאָרָה ³
(8) אֵלֶּה הַעָרִים הַנִּלְכָּדוֹת	(18) יִשְׁפֹּךְ דָּם
(9) נִדְרָשְׁנוּ	(19) יִשְׁבְּעוּ
(10) הִמְכַּר	(20) נִשְׁמַרְתִּי

Section b. 1-9

(1) Let me be buried in the grave/tomb of my fathers in the land of Israel. [a]
קבר Niph. coh. 1cs

(2) The city was captured, and it was given into their hand, and it was burned with (the) fire. [a] לכד Niph perf 3fs; [b] נתן Niph wci 3fs; [c] שרף Niph wci 3fs

¹ The first answer given assumes Ross intended הַכְּלִי to be the Subject of a Ni pft verb; the second answer assumes that הַכְּלִי is Subject of a verbless/null-copula clause where a Ni ptc is functioning predicatively.

² Theoretically the first two are possible ways to write this form. Due to R3 (Root-3, the third consonantal root of the verb) being a guttural, the theme vowel can switch from šere to pataḥ, as in the first form. In the Hebrew Bible, only the third form actually occurs (the ending הִ- is the alternative Impv 2ms inflection).

³ I took this to be a Heb. verbless (null-copula) clause where the Ni ptc functions as a predicate. The ms and fs forms provided depend on whether the 'I' is male or female.

- (3) The heavens were created (Heaven was created⁴) by the word of YHWH. [a] ברא Niph. pft 3cp
- (4) And the man heard the sound/voice of God in the garden, and he hid/hid himself in the midst of the trees. [a] שמע Qal wci 3ms; [b] סתר Niph wci 3ms
- (5) Your ways were not hidden from me (from before me⁵). [a] סתר Niph. pft 3cp
- (6) I was appointed to keep/guard/watch the survivors. [a] פקד Niph perf 1cs; [b] שמר Qal Infc + prep ל; [c] שאר Niph ptc mp + ה article
- (7) Let them be judged with the judgment of YHWH, for He is righteous. [a] שפט Niph. juss.⁶ 3mp
- (8) Your name will no longer be called Jacob, but/rather (or ‘because’) your name will be called Israel.⁷ [a] קרא Niph impf 3ms; [b] קרא Niph impf 3ms
- (9) These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when⁸ they were created. [a] ברא Niph. infc + 3mp sfx + prep ב

⁴ This Heb. noun is always plural in form (grammatically), but it may be translated in English as “heaven” or “heavens.”

⁵ See p. 129 for this word in the vocabulary of Lesson 16.

⁶ Prefixed forms in first position in a sentence are usually jussive (or some other modal form like the cohortative or imperative); although this looks like the imperfect, the fact that it is in first position tells you it’s jussive. As well, the particle of entreaty, נא, tells you this is a request/prayer, and so the jussive instead of the imperfect.

⁷ When Ross introduced the conjunction כי (Lesson 5), he only gave you the glosses ‘because, that, when’. There is another sense as well: ‘but, rather’. It occurs when a negative clause occurs first, and then כי introduces a second clause that redirect or contrasts with the first clause. That seems to be the case here.

⁸ The beth preposition, when attached to the infinitive construct, usually marks a temporal adverbial construction (meaning “when...”). See p. 163 in Lesson 22.