

Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 28.5

Section a. 1-16 None (Do Lesson 27-28 Drill Sheet instead for Dr. M; here are answers for practice.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) דָּבַר אֶל־הַמֶּלֶךְ / לְמֶלֶךְ | (9) הַמְּקַדְּשָׁה / הָאִשָּׁה הַמְּקַדְּשָׁה ² |
| (2) סִפֵּר אֵלַי / לִי | (10) כִּבְדָנוּ |
| (3) תִּקְדֵּשׁ | (11) וַיִּדְבֹר הָאִישׁ |
| (4) הַשֵּׁם הַמְּגֻדָּל | (12) גִּדְלָתִי |
| (5) תִּשְׁלַמְנָה | (13) מְהִלָּיו |
| (6) אֶכְפֹּר / אֶכְפְּרָה ¹ | (14) נִכְפֹּר / נִכְפְּרָה |
| (7) תִּכְבְּדוּ | (15) הַמְּהִלָּים / הָאֲנָשִׁים הַמְּהִלָּים |
| (8) יִבְקֹשׁוּ | (16) וַיִּקְדְּשׁוּ |

Section b. 1-10 Do not parse וַיְהִי and/or וַיְהִי.

(1) I will be atoned for with this bull. [a] כִּפֹּר Pu impf 1cs

(2) Great is YHWH, and (he) is praised (or ‘to be praised/praiseworthy’³)
exceedingly in the city of our God. [a] הִלֵּל Pu ptc ms + conj. ו

(3) Here is your wife; why did you say that she is your sister? [a] אָמַר Qal pft
2ms

¹ If this is simple future, the impf form can be used. But if the “I shall” is one of expressing strong will or desire, then the cohortative can also be used. This applies to both #6 and # 14.

² For ##9, 15 I have provided two possible answers: a substantival ptc, or a noun + attributive ptc.

³ Passive ptc's such as we have here can, in certain contexts, also carry a nuance that the action is fitting or appropriate to be done.

- (4) Let it be reported⁴ (or ‘It will be reported’) to the king that the prophet (is/was) here. [a] ספר Pu juss/impf 3ms
- (5) His name is glorified exceedingly in the eyes of the wise (men) of the land. [a] כבוד Pu. ptc ms
- (6) Here I am burning the sacrifices upon the altar. [a] קטר Pi ptc ms
- (7) You/y’all will be sought, but you/y’all will not be found in that land. [a] בקש Pu impf 2mp; [b] מצא Ni impf 2mp
- (8) In the temple, the name of YHWH will be praised forever. [a] הלל Pu impf 3ms
- (9) See/ behold, your father is old (or ‘has grown old’); ask from him a blessing. [a] זקן Qal pft 3ms;⁵ [b] שאל Qal impv 2ms
- (10) If a righteous (man/one) is repaid/rewarded on earth, how much more a wicked (man/one) and sinner. [a] שלם Pu impf 3ms; [b] חטא Qal ptc ms⁶

⁴ In form this could be either impf or juss. However, since the verb is in first position (clause-initial), it is more likely the volitional one (juss) since volitional verbs tend to occupy first position.

⁵ It is also possible that the form זקן is not a stative Qal pft verb, but a ms adj. ‘old’ functioning either predicatively (‘your father is old’) or a ms adj. functioning substantively (‘your father is an old man’).

⁶ The ptc here functions substantively (‘a sinning one’ = ‘a sinner’), as do the two adjectives ‘righteous (one)’ and ‘wicked (one)’.