

Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 31.4

Section a. 1-15 None (Do Lesson 31 Drill Sheet instead for Dr. M; here are answers for practice.)

הַסְתֵּרָה הָעִיר (1)	הַמְלִיךְ הַמְּלִיךְ (9)
הַגְדִּיל שְׁמוֹ (2)	הַזְכִּירָנוּ (10)
כָּבַדְתִּי / נִכְבְּדְתִי ¹ (3)	יִשְׁלַח (11)
תִּסְתֵּר (4)	תִּמְלִכוּ (12)
אֶזְכֵּר (5)	בִּהְזְכִירָנוּ ³ (13)
הִשְׁמָעוּ (6)	הִקְרַב (14)
וַתִּסְתַּרְנָה (7)	יִגְדְּלוּ (15)
הַמְשַׁלְּכִים / מְשַׁלְּכִים ² (8)	

Section b. 1-6 Translate and parse verbs. NOTE: Do not parse וַיְהִי and/or וְהָיָה.

(1) Twelve men were hidden outside the camp. [a] סִתַּר Hoph. pft 3cp

(2) The name of YHWH will be praised, and it will be magnified in the songs of Israel. [a] הִלֵּל Pu. impf 3ms; [b] גִּדַּל Hoph. impf 3ms + simple conj. ו

¹ Note: The Pual and Niphal forms of כָּבַד mean “to be honored.” Ross’ glossary does not provide a Hophal form, and a check of BDB’s lexicon does not record a Hophal occurrence.

² The only difference between these two forms is that one has the definite article and one does not. Either could be translated as “those being cast.”

³ Since the meaning of this Inf3 is active rather than passive, we want the Hiphil instead of the Hophal. The wci form וַיְהִי often is used to signal a clear past-tense meaning for the infinitive.

(3) The warrior was enthroned over the people. [a] מִלְּךָ Hoph. pft 3ms

(4) The cities⁴ will be ruined, and the survivors (those who remain) will rest in peace. [a] שָׁחַת Hoph. impf 3fp; [b] שָׂאֵר Niph. ptc mp + article הַ + conj. וְ; [c] שָׁבַת Qal impf 3mp

(5) In that day, the wicked (man) will be cast from the city. [a] שָׁלַךְ Hoph. impf 3ms

(6) Look/See (behold), his head (will be) thrown⁵ to you behind (over)⁶ the wall. [a] שָׁלַךְ Hoph. ptc ms

⁴ The normal vowel under the article הַ is patah, but segol occurs in certain situations with some gutterals. See p. 65 under point #4 to review.

⁵ Two comments need to be made about this participle (ptc): [1] Notice the form has *qibbus* under the *mem-* prefix of the participle (instead of the expected *hames-hatup*). Although this is a deviation from the normal vowel, it's only a "slight" deviation since both of these vowels are the short U-class vowel in the historical vowel chart (see p. 83 and 223). As we will see a little later, sometimes Hebrew will show an interchange between these two short vowels within the same class (much in the same way that the noun "son" בֶּן [with long I-class vowel] can show up in the construct singular as either בְּנֵי or בְּנִי [with either of the two short I-class vowels], p. 103 in Ross). [2] The translation using future tense ("will be thrown") is acceptable, since participles are non-finite and non-temporal. The timeframe will depend on the context. See p. 127 where Ross discusses the predicate use of the ptc (which is what we have here).

⁶ The word בְּעַד (see vocab list for this ch.) is technically a noun, but it has come to function as a preposition ('behind, on behalf of'). When it has a prepositional sense with another noun, it occurs in the construct state, hence the reduced vowel point here: בְּעַד. In the context, an army has besieged the city and demanded a traitor to King David be handed over. The promise here is that the traitor would be killed and his head thrown "behind the wall," meaning thrown to those on the other side of the wall. In effect, then, the head would go "over the wall."