

Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 32.5

Section a. 1-20 None (Do Lesson 32 Drill Sheet instead for Dr. M; here are answers for practice.)

עֲמַדְתֶּם (1)	חִזַּק בַּיהוָה (11)
וַיַּעֲמַד (2)	אֲנַחְנוּ עֲבָדִים/עֲבָדוֹת (12)
נַעֲבֹדָה (3)	יַחֲשֹׁכֵנוּ (13)
חָשׁוּב תַּחֲשֹׁבָנָה (4)	עֲבָדוּ (14)
אֶל תַּעֲבֹר/לֹא תַעֲבֹר ¹ (5)	אָמַר (אֲאֹמַר <) ³ (15)
עֲבַדְתִּיהוּ (6)	שָׁנְאוּ רָע/רָעָה ⁴ (16)
אָסַף/קָבַץ ² (7)	תֵּאבְדוּ (17)
וַיֹּאמֶר (8)	בָּרָא בִי לֵב טָהוֹר ⁵ (18)
אֶל תַּחֲטְאִי (9)	אָכֹל תֹּאכְלוּ (19)
יֹאכֵל (10)	תִּאֲסָרְנָה (20)

Section b. 1-12 Do not parse וַיְהִי and/or וַיְהִי.

(1) He trusted in YHWH, and he escaped (was delivered) from his enemies. [a]
בטח Qal wci 3ms; [b] מלט Niph. wci 3ms

¹ Recall that you cannot negate an Impv form; you either use אֶל + 2nd person Juss, or לֹא + 2nd pers. Impf. Both are given here (the first is a specific prohibition; the second is a generic prohibition). The first option is more likely for a “Don’t X!”-type of expression.

² You’ve learned two verbs that mean ‘to gather’: אָסַף (Less. 32) and קָבַץ (Less. 10). I’ve provided both here.

³ This form develops from the fully spelled form אֲאֹמַר, but the quiescent aleph of R1 drops out after the prefix.

⁴ The adj. רָע can be used substantivally for ‘evil’ (as a noun) or ‘the evil/that which is evil’. In such cases, it is frequently spelled with the gameš instead of pataḥ, but not always. That’s why I provide both here.

⁵ You have not learned the word for ‘clean’ in Ross; this is the adjective: טָהוֹר.

(2) In the day of distress (trouble) you will be strong in YHWH, and you will surely stand.⁶ [a] חזק Qal impf 2mp; [b] עמד Qal wcp 2mp; [c] עמד Qal infa

(3) Open for me (the) righteous gates,⁷ so that⁸ I may praise God. [a] פתח Qal impv 2mp; [b] הלל Pi. impf 1cs + conj. ו

(4) When he cried out, his brother⁹ slew (killed) him. [a] צעק Qal infc + 3ms sfx; [b] הרג Qal wci 3ms + 3ms sfx

(5) Do not forsake your king in the time of trouble/distress. [a] עזב Qal juss¹⁰ 2ms

(6) Stand here, and listen¹¹ to (hear) the word of YHWH. [a] עמד Qal impv 2mp; [b] שמע Qal wcp 2mp

(7) God said, “You shall/may surely eat from every tree of the garden.” [a] אמר Qal wci 3ms; [b] אכל Qal infa; [c] אכל Qal impf 2ms

(8) You shall not sin against YHWH your God, lest you perish in the way. [a] חטא Qal impf 2ms; [b] אבד Qal impf 2ms

⁶ The wcp form of עמד is in sequence with a prior imperfect verb, and therefore it takes on the color of that imperfect form--which is the future tense. The inf. absol. form of עמד strengthens the assertion of the main finite verb, ועמד־תם, since it uses the same root letters of the main verb. See Ross p. 167.

⁷ In the cst chain “gates of righteousness,” the absolute noun functions as an “attributive genitive” (the genitive noun is not an adjective, but it functions as an attribute of the head noun and can be translated like an adj).

⁸ Review p. 153 point # 3 for the possibility of rendering this clause as purpose/result.

⁹ Note: the 3ms sfx ending with yod-waw on אָהָיו makes it look the noun is plural. But remember, the plural form of אָהָה with the 3ms sfx is אָהָיו. See Ross p. 120.

¹⁰ This form is identical to the Qal impf 2ms. Why parse it as jussive? Because of our rule: “אֵל always takes the jussive!”

¹¹ The wcp form of שמע is in sequence with a prior imperative verb, and therefore it takes on the color of that imperative form—which is a command. See Ross p. 153, section #1.

(9) The prophet said, “Do not serve the gods of the nations.” [a] אָמַר Qal wci 3ms; [b] עָבַד Qal juss 2mp

(10) Bind (tie) them, and burn¹² them. [a] אָסַר Qal impv 2mp + 3mp sfx; [b] שָׂרַף Qal wcp 2mp + 3mp sfx

(11) You will eat with me all the days of your life, and I will not forsake you. [a] אָכַל Qal impf 2ms; [b] עָזַב Qal impf 1cs

(12) Let us choose for ourselves a king, so that¹³ we may be strong. [a] בָּחַר Qal coh 1cp; [b] חָזַק Qal impf 1cp + conj. ו

¹² The wcp form of שָׂרַף is in sequence with a prior imperative verb, and therefore it takes on the color of that imperative form--which is a command. See Ross p. 153, section #1. ALSO: remember that whenever you add direct object pronominal suffixes to the perfect 2mp/2fp form, the heavy ending תָּם-תָּן - becomes תּוּ-. Then you add the pronoun suffix.

¹³ Review p. 153 point # 3 for the possibility of rendering this clause as purpose/result.