

Hebrew Grammar  
Ross Homework Key

IBH 35.7

Section a. 1-10 None (Do Lesson 35 Drill Sheet instead for Dr. M; here are answers for practice.)

<sup>1</sup> יָצֵאת/לָּצֵאת (1)	שָׁבוּ (6)
יִכָּל (2)	יִישַׁן (7)
וַיֵּלֶךְ/וַיֵּלְךְ <sup>2</sup> (3)	הוֹשִׁיעַ/לְהוֹשִׁיעַ (8)
וַיִּוֹלְדוּ/וַיִּוֹלְדָּ (4)	נִוְרָא (9)
מוֹשִׁיעַ (5)	יִוֹלֵד (10)

Section b. 1-10

- (1) go out!; יצא Qal impv 2ms
- (2) do not fear!/may she not fear; ירא Qal juss 2ms/3fs
- (3) when we go/went down; ירד Qal infc + prep ב + 1cp sfx
- (4) let us know; ידע Qal coh 1cp
- (5) come, let's rejoice; יהב Qal impv 2ms; שמח Qal coh 1cp
- (6) (and) he did well (or “made good”); יטב Hiph. wci 3ms
- (7) he caused to know; ידע Hiph. pft 3ms (or Hiph. infc, “to cause to know”)
- (8) they were led down; ירד Hoph. pft 3cp
- (9) they will surely inherit; ירש Qal infa; ירש Qal impf 3mp

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<sup>1</sup> I-waw verbs are like many I-nun verbs which undergo aphaeresis in Qal impv and Qal infc. For infc, the “bonus-taw” comes after R3 when R1 drops out, and the segholate pattern is usually applied. If a guttural occurs in R3 position, then you find double-pataḥ instead of double-seghol.

<sup>2</sup> In ##3 & 4, I've given you the wci forms where the accent shifts back to the prefix syllable, as well as when it doesn't. See Ross 35.2.1 and 35.2.5.

(10) she/you (ms) will not be able to sleep; **יכל** Qal impf 3fs/2ms; **ישן** Qal infc + prep **ל**

Section c. 1-14: translate and parse verbs. NOTE: Do not parse **וַיְהִי** and/or **וַיְהִי**.

(1) It is good to know wisdom; it is wise to take instruction. [a] **ידע** Qal infc + prep **ל**; [b] **לקח** Qal infc + prep **ל**

(2) When we went down to the river, we were able to cross it. [a] **ירד** Qal infc + 1cp sfx + prep **ב**; [b] **יכל** Qal wci 1cp; [c] **עבר** Qal infc + prep **ל**;

(3) Come, let's go down to visit them before they depart. [a] **יהב** Qal impv 2ms; [b] **ירד** Qal coh 1cp; [c] **פקד** Qal infc + prep **ל**; [d] **יצא** Qal infc + 3mp sfx

(4) Say now (that) you are my sister, in order that it may go well with me on account of you. [a] **אמר** Qal impv 2fs; [b] **יטב** Qal impf 3ms

(5) Let it be known/It will be known that you are God in Israel today. [a] **ידע** Niph. juss/impf 3ms

(6) (And) YHWH caused the faithful (ones) to dwell in this good land. [a] **ישב** Hiph. wci 3ms; [b] **אמן** Niph. ptc mp + article **ה**.

(7) The evil king caused the people to walk in (the) sin. [a] **הלך** Hiph. pft 3ms

(8) Joseph brought his father down to Egypt, because the famine was severe (heavy) in the land. [a] **ירד** Hiph. wci 3ms; [b] **כבד** Qal pft 3ms

(9) YHWH saved us,<sup>3</sup> and we will be glad. He delivered us, and we will praise him. [a] **ישע** Hiph. pft 3ms + 1cp sfx; [b] **שמה** Qal impf 1cp; [c] **נצל** Hiph. pft 3ms + 1cp sfx; [d] **הלל** Pi. impf 1cp + 3ms sfx + conj. **ו**.

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<sup>3</sup> Note: this form is the Hiph perfect form, not the Hiph impv 2ms (which, with the sfx, is *almost* identical to the perfect form, except for the helping vowel of the pronominal suffix: **הוֹשִׁיעַנִי**).

(10) As for me,<sup>4</sup> I alone have remained/been left, the servant of YHWH; but the people have forsaken him. [a] יתר Niph. pft 1cs; [b] עזב Qal pft 3ms + 3ms sfx

(11) I will cause the people to know your ways; I will recount your righteousness. [a] ידע Hiph. impf 1cs; [b] ספר Pi. impf 1cs

(12) If you, O Yah(weh), kept (in your mind) iniquities, O Lord, who could stand? But<sup>5</sup> with you is forgiveness, so that you may be feared (or should be feared). [a] שמר Qal impf 2ms; [b] עמד Qal impf 3ms; [c] ירא Niph. impf 2ms.

(13) Indeed/Surely he (or one) cries out to him/it<sup>6</sup>. . . he/it will not save him. [a] צעק Qal impf 3ms; [b] ישע Hiph. impf 3ms + 3ms sfx

(14) Alas/We beseech you, O YHWH, save (us)! Alas/We beseech you, O YHWH prosper (us)! [a] ישע Hiph. impv 2ms<sup>7</sup>; [b] צלה Hiph. impv 2ms

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<sup>4</sup> The independent pronoun, אָנִי, is redundant, since לְבַדִּי already has the 1cs sfx on it. Thus, you should render the independent pronoun as a fronted element intended to draw attention to the “I” who is speaking: “As for me....”

<sup>5</sup> When Ross introduced the conjunction כִּי (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 כִּי introduces a second clause that redirect or contrasts with the first clause. That seems to be the case here, although the first part is not technically a negative statement. But it is a rhetorical question where the assumed answer is “nobody.” So it is rhetorically equivalent to a negative statement.

<sup>6</sup> In the context here, an “idol” is in view.

<sup>7</sup> Note: these two verbs are not cohortative, since there’s no 1cs/1cp prefix consonant. The *qames-he* ending is simply marking them as a volitional form in the Hiphil imperative, just like the Qal impv 2ms can have two forms: פִּקְדֵה and פִּקְדֵי.