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EXERCISES FOR WEEK 4

This week, we begin following the course textbook, and you will need to read chapter 3. DO NOT use his transliteration system for the homework in this (or any other) worksheet. At the end of this chapter are words that you will need to learn (pp. 20-21). Because this week marks the end of an important milestone, your ability to read all consonants and vowels, you should practice your reading daily with the text from Ezekiel 38:12 (see syllabus). This text contains all of the letters in the Hebrew Alphabet. You are encouraged not to try and complete all of the homework in one day, but to space it out throughout the week

1) In the text below, circle the words with an *atnah*, and put a triangle above words with *silluq*.

וַיֹּאמְרוּ֙ לֹ֣א עֲשַׂקְתָּ֔נוּ וְלֹ֥א רַצּוֹתָ֖נוּ וְלֹא־לָקַ֣חְתָּ מִיָּד־אִ֑ישׁ מְאֽוּמָה׃ 5 וַיֹּ֣אמֶר אֲלֵיהֶ֗ם עֵד
יְהוָה֙ בָּכֶ֔ם וְעֵ֥ד מְשִׁיחֹ֖ו הַיּ֣וֹם הַזֶּ֑ה כִּ֣י לֹ֤א מְצָאתֶם֙ בְּיָדִ֔י מְאֽוּמָה וַיֹּ֖אמֶר עֵֽד׃ 6 וַיֹּ֣אמֶר
שְׁמוּאֵ֔ל אֶל־הָעָ֖ם יְהוָ֣ה אֲשֶׁר֩ עָשָׂ֨ה אֶת־מֹשֶׁ֜ה וְאֶֽת־אַהֲרֹ֗ן וַאֲשֶׁ֤ר הֶעֱלָה֙ אֶת־אֲבֹתֵיכֶ֔ם
מֵאֶ֖רֶץ מִצְרָֽיִם׃ 7 וְעַתָּ֥ה הִתְיַצְּב֖וּ וְאִשָּׁפְטָ֣ה אִתְּכֶ֗ם לִפְנֵ֤י יְהוָה֙ אֵ֚ת כָּל־צִדְקֹ֣ות יְהוָ֔ה
אֲשֶׁר־עָשָׂ֥ה אִתְּכֶ֖ם וְאֶת־אֲבוֹתֵיכֶֽם׃ 8 כַּאֲשֶׁר־בָּ֤א יַעֲקֹב֙ מִצְרַ֔יִם וַיִּזְעֲק֥וּ אֲבֹותֵיכֶ֖ם אֶל־
יְהוָ֑ה וַיִּשְׁלַ֤ח יְהוָה֙ אֶת־מֹשֶׁ֣ה וְאֶֽת־אַהֲרֹ֔ן וַיֹּוצִ֖יאוּ אֶת־אֲבֹתֵיכֶ֥ם מִמִּצְרַ֖יִם וַיֹּשְׁבֻ֥ם
בַּמָּקֹ֖ום הַזֶּֽה׃

2) From the text above, write down two words with a strong *dagesh*

a. ..... בְּצוֹתָנוּ .....

b. ..... לְשָׁפְטָה / תַּצְּבוּ .....

- appears in any letter ex) בּ
- represents doubling of consonant
  ex) חַגָּן → haggān / ג
- Generally found (garden) after full vowels
  ex) חַשְּׁמִים → hašše̊m

3) From the words above write down two words with a weak *dagesh*

a. ..... בְּכֶם .....

b. ..... בְּיָדִי .....

- only appears in BeGD KeFeT [בגדכפת]
  ex) בְּצוֹתָנוּ
- Appear at the beginning of a syllable
  1) At the beginning of a word
  2) After a silent shewa
  ex) בְּכֶם
  ↳ silent

4) Write down two words that use a *maqqef*

a. ..... אַל־ (not) .....

b. ..... עַד־ (unto) .....

Hagjne Lee

5) Write down a personal name that appears in the text above (you would have seen one previously in your homework)

a. ..... יַעֲקֹב .....

6) Write down two words with an accent on the penultima [include the accent]

a. ..... הַיּוֹם .....

b. ..... לְעֵינֶיךָ .....

ə → vocal shewa

7) Transliterate the words in the column below (watch out for dageshes and shewas)

אַךְ ..... ʾak	כִּי ..... kî
רַבִּים ..... Rabîm	וַיִּשְׁכַּב ..... wayyiškab
הִנֵּה ..... hinēh	הַקָּדֵשׁ ..... haqqādēš
בַּלְבָנוֹן ..... balᵊbānôn	מַלְאָךְ ..... malʾak
אֱמֹר ..... ʾĕmōr	שְׁלִשִׁים ..... šᵊlišîm
יִשְׁמְעוּ ..... yišmᵊʿu	תַּפִּילוּ ..... tappîlû
לִשְׁתּוֹת ..... liš.tôt	חֲמֵשׁ ..... ḥămēš
וַיִּשְׁלַח ..... wayyišᵊlaḥ	הַמִּסְפָּר ..... hammispār
בֵּין ..... bên	שַׂר ..... śar
אָמַרְתִּי ..... ʾāmartî	שָׁלוֹם ..... šālôm

8) Reconstruct the Hebrew from the transliterations below (watch out for dageshes and shewas)

Hagjae Lee

9) Circle the words below that contain a strong Dagesh

אַתָּה	הִנֵּה	כְּסֵא	שִׁשִּׁי
גִּבּוֹר	חַיָּה	מִשְׁפָּט	תְּמוּנָה
דִּבֵּר	יַרְדֵּן	שִׁבֵּר	תְּפִלָּה

10) Learn the following words:

אֲנִי	I (1ms)
אַתָּה	You (2ms)
אַתְּ	You (2fs)
הוּא	He (3ms)
הִיא	She (3fs)

אֶל	To/unto
עַל	Upon
וְ—	And (but, so,...)[1]
לֹא	No / not
מִי	Who [are]

Notes:

- The words in the left columns are called personal pronouns; they are all in the singular form
- When translating the personal pronouns, you will need to insert a form of the verb "to be" in order to make it understandable in English. Thus, for example:
  - אֲנִי דָּוִד means "I *am* David" → like the KJV, we need to signify the words that we are adding in italics. The word "am" here, has been added by me, the translator, and it is something that you will need to do in your translations.
  - הִיא שָׂרָה "she is Sarah." Notice here that there must be a feminine form of the pronoun to match the feminine form "Sarah," because Sarah is a woman.

[1] This word/letter is always joined onto the following word. It never stands by itself.

Hagjae Lee

- The first-person singular form does not have a male or female form
- אַתָּה שָׁאוּל "You are Saul." Here the agreement occurs between the male second-person form and the male subject, Saul is a man.

- The interrogative pronoun מִי also needs a form of the verb "to be," thus:
  - מִי אַתָּה means "who *are* you"
- The *waw* conjunction has a basic meaning of "and" although it may also carry the sense of "but" or "so" or a variety of other conjunctions
- The *waw* ALWAYS joins on to the following word. You will never see it standing alone
- For the time being, when you see this word, translate it as "and," for example:
  - אַבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה is translated "Abraham and Sarah"

11) Translate the following phrases/sentences

מִי אַבְרָהָם?	*Who is Abraham?*
מִי אַתָּה?	Who are you? (singular)
אַתָּה שְׁמוּאֵל?	Are you Samuel?
לֹא. אֲנִי לֹא שְׁמוּאֵל	NO, I am not Samuel.
אַתָּה דַּנִיֵּאל?	Are you Daniel?
לֹא. אֲנִי לֹא דַּנִיֵּאל	NO, I am not Daniel.
מִי אַתָּה?	Who are you?
אֲנִי מֹשֶׁה	I am Moses
וְהִיא מִרְיָם	and She is Miriam.

Hagsae Lea

12) Not all biblical books have the same name as their English counterparts. See if you can match the name of the biblical book in Hebrew with its English equivalent:

~~Job~~	~~1~~
~~Joshua~~	~~2~~
~~Obadiah~~	~~3~~
~~Samuel~~	~~4~~
~~Jonah~~	~~5~~
~~Ruth~~	~~6~~
~~Genesis~~	~~7~~
~~Esther~~	~~8~~
~~Isaiah~~	~~9~~
~~Jeremiah~~	~~10~~
~~Ezekiel~~	~~11~~
~~Malachi~~	~~12~~
~~Judges~~	~~13~~
~~Psalms~~	~~14~~

10	יִרְמְיָהוּ
9	יְשַׁעְיָהוּ
5	יוֹנָה
6	רוּת
13	שֹׁפְטִים
3	עֹבַדְיָה
1	אִיּוֹב Job
11	יְחֶזְקֵאל
4	שְׁמוּאֵל
2	יְהוֹשֻׁעַ
12	מַלְאָכִי
14	תְּהִלִּים
8	אֶסְתֵּר
7	בְּרֵאשִׁית