Hebrew Grammar
Ross Homework Key

IBH 7.6

a. All

נַעֲרָה (1) וְ חוֹלֶב (9)
נְרוֹרֹב (2) וְ חוֹרֶב (10)
נְעוֹמָס / נְעוֹמָס (3) וְ חוֹרֶשֶׂה / נְ חוֹרֶשֶׂה (11)
נְזָקֵן (4) וְ חָרֶפֶה (12)
נְמֵרָלִים (5) וְ חָעֵר (13)
נְגוֹר (6) וְ חָוֵר (14)
נְעַמֶּן (7) וְ חוֹרֶשֶׂ (15)

b. All

(1) Who is here today? The women are here.
(2) The king is over/upon the cities.
(3) The king gave gold and silver to the servant.
(4) The lad (or youth, servant) is in the field, but the elder/old man is in the house.
(5) The servant is on the road, and (or but) the road is in the city.
(6) God is righteous, but the man (or mankind) is evil.
(7) Where is the road? The road is on the mountains.
(8) The warriors are in the camp, and the camp is in Israel.

c. Word division (the words of b.4). Divide the syllables and label [1] syllables as open or closed (O or C), [2] shewas (VS or SS), [3] tone of each syllable (Post, T, PT, PPT), [4] qames (Q) or qames hatuf (QH), and [5] all dots as either Mappiq (M), Dagesh Forte (DF), or Dagesh Lene (DL).

Post T PT Post T PT Post T PT Post T PT
C O C C O C C O C C O C C
Q DF DL Q DF DL Q DF DL Q DF DL

1Note that נַעֲרָה has a vertical line, followed by sòp pāṣāq. So, is this symbol a mēreg or a sīllāq? That’s right—sīllāq. Thus, it’s marking the tone syllable. What about the ‘āmāh symbol (ך) in נְ חוֹרֶשֶׂ? Right, it’s also a masoretic accent mark, meaning the tone is on the last syllable (cf. Ross p. 62, footnote b).