

Lesson 1 שְׁעוֹר רֵאשׁוֹן

Subjects Covered:

- 1.1 Biblical Versus Modern Hebrew
- 1.3 Silent Sheva נָחַשׁ & Vocal Sheva נָחַשׁ
- 1.4 The Verbless Clause מִשְׁפָּט שְׂמִינִי
- 1.5 Possessive suffixes סִיּוּמוֹת הַקְּנָן
- 1.6 Vowel Change with Added Possessive Suffixes
- 1.7 Subject Placement in a Clause
- 1.8 Where Else is the Verbless Clause on the Time Line?
- 1.9 Looking up Nouns in the Lexicon

*Introduced: Tool No. 1 - The Hebrew Letters
Tool No. 2 - The Hebrew Vowels
Tool No. 3 - Frequently Occurring Nouns List - Singular & Plural
(only singular form with **possessive suffixes**)
Tool No. 4 - **Possessive Suffixes** for the Singular Noun*

1.1 Biblical Versus Modern Hebrew

שְׁלוֹם

שְׁלוֹם is a good word with which we can start this introduction to Biblical Hebrew. In Modern Hebrew שְׁלוֹם means Peace. It is also commonly used when greeting people or when saying goodbye.

In Biblical Hebrew though, שְׁלוֹם may mean much more:
completeness, soundness, safety, welfare, well-being, state of health, prosperity, peace, friendship, tranquillity, contentment, etc., depending on context.

Although Biblical and Modern Hebrew are basically the same language, there are still considerable differences between the two in the meaning of words, the way verbs are formed and interpreted, the order of words in a clause, pronunciation and so on. Knowing one can certainly help you learn the other, but at times it may also mislead you. Pay attention, and note the differences!

1.2 A Warm Up Conversation

Vocabulary:

name	שם
no	לא
what?	מה

Let us begin by learning to introduce ourselves to each other.

First, read aloud the sentences below as a reading practice.

- My name is Shlomo.	- שְׁמִי שְׁלֹמֹה.
- My name is Ruth.	- שְׁמִי רוּת.
- Is your name Shemu'el?	- שְׁמֶךָ שְׁמוּאֵל?
- No. My name is David.	- לא. שְׁמִי דָוִד.
- Is your name Raḥel?	- שְׁמֶךָ רַחֵל?
- My name is Ruth.	- שְׁמִי רוּת.
- What is your name?	- מַה שְׁמֶךָ?
- My name is Dan.	- שְׁמִי דָן.
- What is your name?	- מַה שְׁמֶךָ?
- My name is Dinah.	- שְׁמִי דִינָה.
- Is his name Shim'on?	- שְׁמוֹ שִׁמְעוֹן?
- No. His name is Re'uven?	- לא. שְׁמוֹ רְאוּבֵן.
- Her name is Rivqah.	- שְׁמָהּ רִבְקָה.

- Notice that in every sentence above, 4 English words were needed to translate 2 Hebrew words. There are two grammatical reasons that allow Hebrew to express the same idea in a much shorter way: The **verbless clause** (1.4), and the **possessive suffix** (1.5).
- Notice the differences in addressing or talking about a man or a woman. In this lesson you will also learn about gender distinction (1.5).
- Use similar sentences to introduce yourself to, and get to know, your classmates. While doing so, use clear gestures to point to yourself and others.

1.3 Silent Sheva שְׁוָא נָח & Vocal Sheva שְׁוָא נָע

Throughout this Lesson you will see words with the vowel sign [ְ] *sheva* שְׁוָא, assigned to one or more letters. This vowel sign represents two different shevas: *vocal sheva* and *silent sheva* (see Tool No. 2).

Silent sheva has no vowel sound.

Silent sheva closes a syllable, e.g. שְׁמֵךְ, אֶבְרָהָם, רַבְקָה, חֲשֻׁבּוֹן, צָרְעָה

It follows the short vowels: [ְ], [ִ], [ֵ], [ֶ] and the short vowel [ֹ] (sounds like **o** in the English word **or** [see Tool No. 2]).

Vocal sheva should sound like the vowel [ֹ]¹. e.g. שְׁמִי, שְׁלֹמֹה, יְרֵמְיָה

1.4 The Verbless Clause הַמְשַׁפֵּט הַשְּׂמִינִי

In the sentences above (1.2) there are no Hebrew verbs. The verb *היה* ('to be'), which does exist in Hebrew, was not used. A clause without a verb, a **verbless clause**, is common in Hebrew. In a **verbless clause** the predicate (the main information given about the subject) is not a verb. It may be a noun, an adjective, a proper name or others. For example:

Moshe <u>is</u> a prophet.	מֹשֶׁה נְבִיא.
Moshe <u>is</u> good.	מֹשֶׁה טוֹב.
This <u>is</u> Moshe.	זֶה מֹשֶׁה.
Moshe <u>is</u> there.	מֹשֶׁה שָׁם.

Note that when translating **verbless clauses**, the English verb 'to be' should be added.

¹ However, in spoken Hebrew today, the **vocal sheva** is pronounced this way only with the consonants ה, ז, י, ל, מ, נ, ר. With other consonants that allow shurring, it is reduced to no vowel.

1.5 Possessive suffixes סיומות הקנין

Each of the single Hebrew words used in the Warm Up Conversation (1.2): שְׁמָהּ, שְׁמוֹ, שְׁמִי, שְׁמָךְ, שְׁמִי, שְׁמָךְ (her name, his name, your name, my name, your name) has two lexical elements and, therefore, is translated into two English words. Different suffixes added to the noun שֵׁם (name) indicate possession. Each suffix points to the person to whom this שֵׁם belongs. This is the **possessive suffix**, which represents a **pronoun** ².

Look at the table below demonstrating the **possessive suffixes** (in bold) assigned to each grammatical person, and added to the example noun קוֹל (voice):

Translation of Possessive Suffix only	Possessive Suffix Plural Pronoun		Translation of Possessive Suffix only	Possessive Suffix Singular Pronoun		
our	קוֹלֵנוּ		my	קוֹלִי		1st Person
your	קוֹלְכֶם	m.	your	קוֹלְךָ / קוֹלְךָ	m.	2nd Person
your	קוֹלְכֵן	f.	your	קוֹלְךָ	f.	
their	קוֹלָם	m.	his, its	קוֹלוֹ	m.	3rd Person
their	קוֹלָן	f.	her, its	קוֹלָהּ	f.	

m. = masculine f. = feminine

These **possessive suffixes** may be added to any singular noun:

	Possessive Suffix Plural Pronoun			Possessive Suffix Singular Pronoun		
our	נוּ [..]		my	י [.]		1st Person
your	כֶּם [.]	m.	your	ךָ [ַ] / ךָּ [ְ]	m.	2nd Person
your	כֵּן [ְ]	f.	your	ךָ [ַ]	f.	
their	ם [ַ]	m.	his, its	וּ [ַ]	m.	3rd Person
their	ן [ַ]	f.	her, its	הּ [ַ]	f.	

You will find both of the above tables in Tool No. 4.

² A **pronoun** stands for someone or something that was mentioned before.

Possessive suffixes, like other **pronominal suffixes** (e.g. those added to verbs, prepositions etc. which will be introduced in a later stage), represent **pronouns**; in this case, my, your, his... or me, you, him...

- There is no gender distinction for the 1st person, either singular or plural.
- Masculine plural ending for both 2nd and 3rd persons (ם, -ם, -ים) may indicate a mixed group of masculine and feminine (e.g. men and women).

Note:

In this lesson only singular nouns are presented, without or with **possessive suffixes**;

- Plural nouns will be introduced in Lesson 3.

- Plural nouns with **possessive suffixes** will be introduced in Lesson 19.

Read aloud the examples below. Use clear gestures to point to yourself or to others to indicate the grammatical person represented by each **possessive suffix**.

their (f.) wellbeing	שְׁלוֹמָן	שְׁלוֹמָן	1
her daughter	בַּת	בַּתָּהּ	2
our voice	קוֹל	קוֹלֵנוּ	3
my son	בֵּן	בְּנִי	4
their (m.) mother	אִם	אִמָּם	5
your (m. pl.) sister	אָחוֹת	אָחוֹתֵכֶם	6
your (f. singular) tent	אֹהֶל	אֹהֶלְךָ	7
your (f. pl.) covenant	בְּרִית	בְּרִיתְכֶן	8
your (m. sing.) home	בַּיִת	בַּיִתְךָ	9

1.6 Vowel Change with Added Possessive Suffixes

As you can see from the examples above, in some cases, as in שְׁמִי or בְּנִי, adding the **possessive suffix** causes the original vowels of the noun to change. At this level you do not need to know the vowel change rules. The objective is to learn to recognize a noun with or without its added possessive suffix and vowel change. Therefore, gradually, familiarize yourself with the frequently occurring nouns listed in Tool No. 3.

In Tool No. 3, read aloud the following nouns (singular only), without and with their **possessive suffixes** added³: אֹהֶל, אִם, בֵּן, בַּת, בַּיִת, בְּרִית

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- Plural nouns with **possessive suffixes** appear on Tool No. 3a, which will be introduced in Lesson 19.
- For the time being ignore the plural nouns (Lesson 3) printed in bold letters.
- Also ignore the column presenting the construct state form (Lesson 9).

Examples

Vocabulary:

also, too גם

Read aloud the following Biblical passages. Concentrate on the words printed in the larger fonts. Identify the person indicated by each possessive suffix. Compare with the translation offered.

...what is thy country? (Jonah 1:8)	<i>The people on the boat to Yonah:</i> ... מַה אֶרְצֶךָ (יונה א, ח)	1
What is your name (Genesis 32:28)	<i>The man who wrestled with Ya'aqov, to Ya'aqov:</i> מַה שְׁמֶךָ (בראשית לב, כח)	2
... my name is The LORD (Jeremiah 17:21)	<i>The LORD:</i> ... שְׁמִי ה' (ירמיהו טז, כא)	3
Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them (Zephaniah 1:18)	<i>about the people of Yerushalayim:</i> גַּם כֶּסֶפָם גַּם זָהָבָם לֹא יוּכַל לְהַצִּילָם (צפניה א, יח)	4
Your country is desolate (Isaiah 1:7)	<i>The LORD to the people of Judah:</i> אֶרְצְכֶם שְׁמָמָה (ישעיהו א, ז)	5
The LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king (Isaiah 33:22)	ה' שֹׁפְטֵנו ה' מְחַקְקֵנו ה' מְלֻכֵנו... (ישעיהו לג, כב)	6
if they return unto Thee with all their heart and with all their soul (IKings 8:48)	<i>Shelomo, to the Lord about those taken captive:</i> וְשָׁבוּ אֵלַיךָ בְּכָל לִבָּבָם וּבְכָל נַפְשָׁם (מלכים א' ח, מח)	7
Your mother is a Hittite (Ezekiel 16:45)	<i>The LORD to Yerushalayim and its 'sister' cities:</i> אִמְּךָ חִתִּית (יחזקאל טז, מה)	8

One More Conversation (Optional)

Vocabulary:

good	טוב
thanks, thanksgiving	תודה

Now, you are able to ask your classmates questions such as:

How are you? (*literally*: What/how is your שלום ?) מה שלומך?

and receive answers such as:

I am well. (*literally*: My שלום is good.) שלומי טוב.

Try exchanging the following with your classmates:

- שלום, דוד. מה שלומך? - שלומי טוב. תודה.
- מה שלומך, אסתר? - שלומי טוב.
- משה, שמעון, מה שלומכם? - שלומנו טוב, תודה.
- תמר, ראובן, מה שלומכם? - טוב, תודה.
- שרה, יעל, מה שלומכן? - שלומנו טוב, תודה.

1.7 The Subject Place in a Clause

Unlike in English (or in Modern Hebrew) a subject may appear not only at the beginning of a clause but also later on. For example:

Her name is Hagar	שְׁמָהּ הָגָר
Her name is Sarah. (Sarah is her name).	שָׂרָה שְׁמָהּ

1.8 Where Else is the Verbless Clause on the Time Line?

Up to now you have seen **verbless clauses** translated into English in the present tense, (using the verb 'to be'). However, if the context relates to the past or to the future, a **verbless clause** may be translated into the past or the future. Thus:

David was a king.	}	דָּוִד מֶלֶךְ
David is a king.		
David will be a king.		

Examples

Vocabulary:

because, when, if, but, rather כִּי

Now Sarai Abram's wife bore him no children and she had a handmaid, an Egyptian, and her name <u>was</u> Hagar (Genesis 16:1)	וְשָׂרַי אִשְׁתּוֹ אַבְרָם לֹא יָלְדָה לוֹ וְלָהּ שִׁפְחָה מִצְרַיִת וְשְׁמָהּ הָגָר (בראשית טז, א)	1
As for Sarai thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai, but Sarah <u>shall</u> her name be (Genesis 17:15)	שָׂרַי אִשְׁתְּךָ לֹא תִקְרָא אֶת שְׁמָהּ שָׂרַי כִּי שָׂרָה שְׁמָהּ (בראשית יז, טו)	2

1.9 Looking up Nouns in the Lexicon

Most noun entries in the Lexicon include the abbreviation **sf.** (=suffix), followed by examples of the noun with its **possessive suffix**. Look at the following excerpt from:

Holladay, W.L., (1988). *A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Pages 14-15.

Find the nouns: אָכַל, אָכְלָה, אָכְלָה, אָכְלָה, אָכְלָה

Gn 39¹¹, *'ansē dāwīd men of D.* 1S 23₃; — 7. sg. or pl. denoting nationality &c., *'ansē nīnswēh men of N.* Jon 3₅, *'is mišrī* Ex 2₂₁; coll. *'is y'hūdā Is 5₅*; — 8. *'is someone, one* Gn 13₁₆, *'is...lō' Gn 23₆, 'is... 'al* Ex 16₁₉ **no one**; — 9. **each (one)**, *'is h'ēlōmō* Gn 40₅; — 10. in expr. of reciprocity: **each other**, *'is 'āh'w, 'is rē'ēh'w* Ex 32₂₇; — 11. **each one (in his turn)**: *l'is* Je 23₃₆ (oth.: 9); *'is 'is* Lv 17₁₃ & *'is w'is* Ps 87₅, & *'is wā'is* Est 1₃ **every one** (no matter who).

II אִישׁ Pr 18₂₄: פִּשָּׁא †

אִישׁ-בִּשְׁתִּי: n. pers., **tendentious for** אִישׁ-בִּשְׁתִּי or cj. *אִישׁ-בִּשְׁתִּי.

אִישׁ-הוֹד: n. pers.

אִישׁוֹן: pupil (of the eye): *'isōn 'ayin* Dt 32₁₀.

אִישׁ(-)טוֹב: 2S 10₉₋₈; trad. n. pers., but פִּ III טוֹב: the people (אִישׁ 7) or the ruler (פִּ אִישׁ 3b) of *lōb*. †

אִישׁ: n. pers.

אִיתוֹן: Qr Ez 40₁₅; unexplained. †

אִיתִי: n. pers.

אִיתִיאל: n. pers.

אִיתָמָר: n. pers.

I אִיתָן: sf. אִיתָן; pl. אִיתָנִים: — 1. **ever-flowing**, of a *naḥal* (wady) Dt 21₄; as subst. *nah'rot 'ēlān ever-flowing streams* Ps 74₁₈; *yeraḥ hā'ēlānīm*, 7th month, Sept./Oct., when only the permanent streams are still flowing, 1K 8₂; — 2. (metaph.) **constant, permanent**: *'ēlānō normal position* (of sea) Ex 14₂₇, *gōy 'ēlān enduring* (ancient) nation Je 5₁₅.

II אִיתָן: n. pers.

אִיךָ (150 ×): particle of assurance or emphasis, variously translated according to context; 1. **emphatic, surely, indeed**, *'ak meleḥ yišrā'el hā' it is surely the king of I.*, it can only be the k. of I. 1K 22₃₂; *'ak hinnēh 'is'ēhā hī' so she is your wife!* Gn 26₉;

pt. אָכַל: **be consumed, devoured** (by fire) Ex 3₂, (by sword) Is 1₂₀.

hif.: pf. אָכַלְתִּי, אָכַלְתָּ, sf. אָכַלְתָּם, אָכַלְתֶּם; impf. אֹכֵל, תֹּאכֵל Ho 11₄, אֹכֵלְךָ, תֹּאכֵלְךָ; impv. sf. אֲכַלְהוּ, תִּאכְלוּ; pt. אָכַלְתָּ, אָכַלְתָּ; Dt 8₁₆, אֲכַלְתָּ; 2C 28₁₅; 2 acc. feed s.one s.thg 1K 22₂₇; *miš* (of s.thg) Ps 81₁₇.

אָכַל: sf. אֲכַלְתָּ, אֲכַלְתָּם; **food**, for men Gn 14₁₁, for animals Ps 104₂₁; *'āsā 'okel produce food* Hb 3₁₇, *'ēl 'ohel meal-time* Ru 2₁₄.

אָכַל, some mss. אָכַל: Pr 30₁; uncertain; trad. n. pers. or impf. of אָכַל; prp. אֲכַלְתָּ (כָּלָה) or אֲכַלְתָּ (כָּלָה) hif.). †

אֲכַלְתָּ: f. of אָכַל or inf.: **food**, only in JeEzP: *hāyā l'ōhlā serve as food* Gn 1_{20f}.

I אֲכַן: exclamation to emphasize the unexpected: — 1. **truly** Gn 28₁₆; — 2. **strongly contrastive, nevertheless** Ps 66₁₅; 6 × after *'āmartē*, Is 49₄.

II אֲכַן: so that 1K 11₂. †

אֲכַץ: qal: pf. אָכַץ; press hard Pr 16₂₆. †

*אֲכַץ: sf. אֲכַץ; Jb 33₇; **hand** (so LXX); oth.: **pressure, urgency**. †

אֲכָר: pl. אֲכָרִים, sf. אֲכָרִים: **serf; peasant**, not owning land, belonging to landlord Is 61₅.

אֲכָשָׁף: n. loc.

I אֲלֵ: neg. for request, prohibition: — 1. **emphatic neg. w/o vb.**: a) **certainly not** 2K 3₁₃, *'al-nā' Gn 19₁₈*; b) **w/o expressed verb**: *'al-lal (let) no dew (fall)* 2S 1₂₁; c) *w'ēal*, vb. supplied fm. previous impv.: J1 2₁₃; after inf. abs. = impv. Pr 17₁₂, after juss. Pr 27₂; — 2. **w. vb. not**: a) **prohibition, w. impf. = juss.**, *'al tīrā' do not fear* Gn 15₁, *'al-yēšē' is' let no one go out*; b) **request**, *'al-na' ta'ēbōr please do not go on* Gn 18₃; c) **w. coh.**, *w'ēal naqšibā and let us not listen* Je 18₁₈; d) **w. ind.** a) for

Exercises

1. In your Tool No. 3, read aloud the following nouns (for now, singular only), without and with their **possessive suffixes** added:

אָדוֹן, אִישׁ, אֶרֶץ, דָּבָר, יָד, כֹּהֵן, לֵב, מְלָךְ, נֶפֶשׁ, עֶבֶד, עֵין, עִיר, שֵׁם

2. Parse and identify the different components of each word listed below.
Find them among the frequently occurring nouns in Tool No. 3. Translate.

English Translation	Singular Tool No. 3 Entry (without suffix) vowels not required	Person in Suffix 1 s. or p. 2 m. or f. s. or p. 3 m. or f. s. or p.	Possessive Suffix		
my house, home	בֵּית	1s	- י	בֵּיתִי	1
				עֲמוֹ	2
				יָדִי	3
				חֲרָבִי	4
				יָדָךְ	5
				אֶרְצְכֶם	6
				אֲמוֹ	7
				יָדָם	8
				אֶהְלֵנוּ	9
				לְחֵמוֹ	10
				חֲטָאִים	11
				דָּמָה	12
				חֵילָם	13
				כְּבוֹדְךָ	14
				קוֹלְךָ	15

				נַעֲרָךְ	16
				מְקוֹמֵנוּ	17
				מִלְכָנוּ	18
				כַּחוּ	19
				עֲבָדִי	20
				כִּסְאוֹ	21
				רוּחִי	22
				עֵינֶיךָ	23
				מִזְבְּחֶךָ	24

3. Translate the words below (Use Tool No. 3).

	לְבוּ	15	Your garment	בְּגָדֶךָ	1
	זָרְעֶךָ	16		בְּנֵיכֶם	2
	אָחִי	17		אִישֶׁךָ	3
	עֲוֹנֵכֶם	18		בְּשָׂרִי	4
	צֹאֵן	19		עֵינֵיכֶם	5
	בָּנוּ	20		שְׁמוֹ	6
	רִגְלֶךָ	21		אִשָּׁה	7
	בְּנֵי	22		לְחֻמְכֶם	8
	רֵאשִׁי	23		אֲדוֹנֵיכֶם	9
	נִפְשֵׁיכֶם	24		אֲרָצוֹ	10
	דְּרָכּוֹ	25		קוֹלְכֶן	11
	אָבִי	26		רֵאשׁוֹ	12
	דְּבָרִי	27		אֲרָצֶךָ	13
	חֲסִידֶךָ	28		רִגְלוֹ	14

4. Translate the words listed below using the parsing chart to identify the different components of each word. Find the nouns in your Lexicon.

<i>English Translation</i>	<i>Singular Lexicon Entry (without suffix)</i> <i>vowels not required</i>	<i>Person in Suffix</i> 1 s. or p. 2 m. or f. s. or p. 3 m. or f. s. or p.	<i>Possessive Suffix</i>		
your only one	יחיד	2ms	-ךָ	יְחִידְךָ	1
				עֲצָבוֹנְךָ	2
				אֶתוֹנוֹ	3
				רְכוּשָׁם	4
				שְׁמָאלוֹ	5
				כְּדָהּ	6
				מוֹלְדָתִי	7
				יְמִינְכֶם	8
				שׁוּרוֹ	9
				בְּקָרְנוֹ	10

5. Translate or complete the translation of the following Biblical passages.
Consider the context when determining the tense in your translation.

(Exodus 15:3)	<i>about the LORD:</i> ה' שְׁמוֹ (שמות טו, ג)	1
(Genesis 35:10)	<i>The man who wrestled with Ya'aqov, to Ya'aqov:</i> שְׁמֵךָ יַעֲקֹב (בראשית לה, י)	2
(II Samuel 19:5)	<i>David mourning the death of ...</i> בְּנֵי אַבְשָׁלוֹם, בְּנֵי בָנֵי (שמואל ב, יט, ה)	3
And there went out a champion from the camp of the Philistines, <hr/> (ISamuel 17:4)	וַיֵּצֵא אִישׁ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים מִמַּחֲנֵי פְלִשְׁתִּים גִּלְיָת שְׁמוֹ (שמואל א' יז, ד)	4

6. Look up the nouns in both your Tool No. 3 and the Lexicon.

Complete the translation of the following passages.

Note: The word order in Hebrew and English may differ.

<p>... for I have delivered him, and all his _____, and his _____, into thy _____ (Deuteronomy 3:2)</p>	<p><i>The LORD to Moshe:</i> ... כִּי בְּיָדְךָ נִתַּתִּי אֹתוֹ וְאֶת כָּל עַמּוֹ וְאֶת אֶרְצוֹ (דברים ג, ב)</p>	1
<p>And as for thee, thou shalt keep _____ thou, and _____ after thee (Genesis 17:9)</p>	<p>וְאֵתָה אֶת בְּרִיתִי תִשְׁמֹר אֵתָה וְזַרְעֲךָ אַחֲרֶיךָ (בראשית יז, ט)</p>	2
<p>And he struck down every _____ in _____ (Psalms 105:36)</p>	<p><i>about the LORD striking the Egyptians:</i> וַיִּךְ כָּל בְּכוֹר בְּ אֶרְצָם (תהלים קה, לו)</p>	3
<p>We will go with our young and with our old, with our sons and with our daughters, with _____ and with _____ we will go for we must hold a feast unto the LORD (Exodus 10:9)</p>	<p><i>Moshe to Par'oh:</i> בְּנֵעֲרֵינוּ וּבְזִקְנֵינוּ נֵלֶךְ בְּבָנֵינוּ וּבְבָנוֹתֵנוּ בְּ צִאֲנֵנוּ וּבְ בָקָרֵנוּ נֵלֶךְ כִּי חָג ה' לָנוּ (שמות י, ט)</p>	4
<p>LORD, _____ is forever LORD, _____ - for all generations (Psalms 135:13)</p>	<p>ה', שְׁמֶךָ לְעוֹלָם ה', זִכְרֶךָ לְדוֹר וָדוֹר (תהלים קלה, יג)</p>	5
<p>Only take diligent heed to do the commandment and the law ... with all _____ and with all _____ (Joshua 22:5)</p>	<p><i>Yehoshuwa' to the tribes of Re'uven, Gad & Menashe:</i> רַק שְׁמְרוּ מְאֹד לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת הַמִּצְוָה וְאֶת הַתּוֹרָה ... בְּכָל לְבַבְכֶם וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁכֶם (יהושע כב, ה)</p>	6

7. Complete the translation. Use your Tool No. 3 as well as the Lexicon.

<p>10 Wherefore she said unto Abraham, Cast out this bondwoman and _____ for the son of this bondwoman shall not be heir with _____...</p> <p>11 And the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight because of _____</p> <p>12 And God said unto Abraham... in all that Sarah hath said unto thee, hearken unto _____...</p> <p>13 And also of the son of the bondwoman will I make a nation, _____</p> <p>14 And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took bread, and a bottle of water, and gave it unto Hagar, putting it on _____ (Genesis 21:10-14)</p>	<p>(י) וַתֹּאמֶר לְאַבְרָהָם גִּרְשׁ הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת וְאֵת בְּנִיהָ כִּי לֹא יִירֶשׁ בֶּן הָאִמָּה הַזֹּאת עִם בְּנֵי... (יא) וַיֵּרַע הַדָּבָר מְאֹד בְּעֵינֵי אַבְרָהָם עַל אוֹדֶת בְּנוֹ (יב) וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל אַבְרָהָם ... כָּל אֲשֶׁר תֹּאמַר אֶלֶיךָ שָׂרָה שְׁמַע בְּ קוֹלָהּ ... (יג) וְגַם אֵת בֶּן הָאִמָּה לְגוֹי אֲשִׁמְנוּ כִּי זֶרְעוֹ הוּא (יד) וַיִּשְׁכֶם אַבְרָהָם בְּבֶקֶר וַיִּקַּח לֶחֶם וְחִמְת מִיָּם וַיִּתֵּן אֶל הַגֵּר שָׁם עַל שִׁכְמָהּ (בראשית כא, י-יד)</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>and it was written according to all that Mordecai commanded concerning the Jews, even to the satraps ... of the provinces which are from India unto Ethiopia ...</p> <p>unto every province according to _____</p> <p>and unto every people after _____</p> <p>and to the Jews according to _____</p> <p>and according to _____ (Esther 8:9)</p>	<p>וַיִּכְתֹּב כָּכָל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה מֶרְדֵּכַי אֶל הַיְהוּדִים וְאֶל הָאֲחַשְׁדָּרְפָּנִים ... אֲשֶׁר מֵהַדָּו וְעַד כּוּשׁ ... מְדִינָה וּמְדִינָה בְּ כְתָבָהּ וְעַם וְעַם בְּ לְשׁוֹנוֹ וְאֶל הַיְהוּדִים בְּ כְתָבָם וְכִ לְשׁוֹנָם (אסתר ח, ט)</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>as Hannah was speaking in _____ her lips alone moving and _____ not heard, Eli thought she was drunk.</p> <p>and Eli said to her: "Rid yourself of _____!"</p> <p>And Hannah answered: "Think not your servant a worthless girl, for out of _____ great _____ and _____ I have spoken till now" (ISamuel 1:13-16)</p>	<p>וְחִנָּה הִיא מְדַבֶּרֶת עַל לִבָּהּ רַק שִׁפְתֶיהָ נִעוֹת וְ קוֹלָהּ לֹא שָׁמַע וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ עָלֶי לְשִׁכְרָה וַיֹּאמֶר אֶלֶיהָ עָלֶי... הַסִּירִי אֵת יַיִנְךָ מֵעַלֶיךָ וַתַּעַן חִנָּה... אֶל תִּתֵּן אֵת אֲמַתְךָ לְפָנַי בַּת בְּלִיעַל כִּי מֶרֶב שִׁיחִי וְכַעֲסִי דְבַרְתִּי עַד הַנְּהָה (שמואל א' א, יג-טז)</p>	<p>3</p>