

These workbook studies, given in 1986, are designed for review and recognition, not for creative writing or expression. They are, therefore, to be read and the only research needed for them would be that required if some point in the lesson was not understood by the student. Further study could then be made in notes of the first or second courses in Hebrew or one of the many Hebrew instructors could be consulted.

Terminology changes with books, unhappily, and sometimes one can only tell that a term is something one has studied on the basis of common sense judgment. I will try to use terms that are identifiable in that way or are familiar in background. We might say that recognition and recall are more important than recall by itself and that is why these things are presented.

The student will want to read them...it is possible to be quizzed over them-- but the material is essentially a recapitulation of what has been earlier studied and now is given in a digested form..just to go with this course. The need for it has seemed to grow from the reality that the course cannot fulfill its aims if this material is not in hand but to give it in class sequence removes most of the exegetical time from the course. So, have fun with it and be sure to do a lot of Hebrew.

#### LESSON # 1 : A Brief Review of Some Identifications and Terms

Based on your previous study you should know the following and I have offered only short definitions to aid you in case of doubt. You can live your life and be very happy and not know any of these matters or identifications but it is hard to be happy in Hebrew without them.

##### A. Some terms that describe things that have a way of showing up..

1. Locative he...he in the terminal position indicating "place to which". Sometimes called determinative. Used with nouns.
2. Cohortative he...used with verbs in the first person singular and plural to indicate self-suggestion.."O, let me..." "Come, let us.." etc. Similar to the Hortatory subjunctive in Greek and occurs only in the imperfect system. Terminal position.
3. Paragogic he...occurs in terminal position and has only the effect of holding a vowel or marking a tone that should not be shortened.
4. Interrogative he...occurs in initial position on the first word marking a questioning ideology

--The first three of these must be kept distinct from the feminizing endings of nouns or feminine affirmatives in the verb system. Number 2 is especially helpful in exegesis as it shows the mood of the writer. Numbers 1, 3, and 4 have mostly only grammatical value although 4 affirms an interrogation so that one does not have to presume it.