

## Chapter 10

1 Samuel 3:1 - And **the word of Yahweh** was rare in those days

וְדַבַּר־יְהוָה<sup>1</sup> הָיָה יָקָר בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם

Genesis 24:53 - And the servant brought out **articles of silver and articles of gold**

וַיּוֹצֵא הָעֶבֶד כֶּלִי־כֶסֶף וְכֶלִי זָהָב

2 Chronicles 1:1 - Solomon, **the son of David**, strengthened (established) himself over his kingdom.

וַיִּתְחַזַּק שְׁלֹמֹה בֶן־דָּוִד<sup>3</sup> עַל־מַלְכוּתוֹ

Joshua 18:7 - Moses, **the servant of Yahweh** gave to them

נָתַן לָהֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יְהוָה

Isaiah 25:3 - **Cities of ruthless nations** will fear you

קְרִית גּוֹיִם עָרִיצִים<sup>4</sup> יִירָאוּךָ

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1. You can tell this is a construct chain from two things: The metheg joining "word" and "Yahweh," and the vowels have shortened on דַּבַּר. The Qamets under the ד shortened due to propretonic reduction. The Pathach under the ב is because the accent has shifted to יהוה causing בַר to be a closed and unaccented syllable. Also, the construct noun (דבר) is definite because the head noun (יהוה) is definite.

2. Masculine plural nouns end in Tsere-Yod in the construct state

3. Recall that the Absolute noun is definite (which makes the whole chain definite) if it is a proper noun (as in this instance), if it has a definite article, or if it has a pronominal suffix (see 10.1.2)

4. Adjectives must follow the construct chain. We know that "ruthless" is in an attributive relationship with "nations" because they are both masculine, plural, and indefinite (i.e. the ים ending)

Lamentations 4:12 - The kings of the earth did not believe

לֹא הָאֱמִינּוּ מַלְכֵי־אֶרֶץ

2 Chronicles 12:1 - He abandoned the law of Yahweh, and all Israel with him

עָזַב אֶת־תּוֹרַת<sup>5</sup> יְהוָה וְכָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמּוֹ

Genesis 13:12 - And Lot dwelt in the cities of the valley

וְלוֹט יָשַׁב בְּעָרֵי הַבְּכָר

Proverbs 8:8 - All the words of my mouth are just

בְּצַדִּיק כָּל־אִמְרֵי־פִי<sup>6</sup>

2 Kings 8:4 - And the king was speaking to Gehazi, the servant of the man of God.

וְהַמֶּלֶךְ מְדַבֵּר אֶל־גִּחְזִי נַעַר אִישׁ־הָאֱלֹהִים

Genesis 11:29 - The father of Milca and the father of Iscah

אָבִי<sup>7</sup>־מִלְכָּה וְאָבִי יִסְכָּה

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5. Feminine singular nouns with the הָ ending (תּוֹרָה) change to תַּ in the construct state

6. Definiteness of the chain due to the pronominal suffix on the absolute noun

7. Certain singular monosyllabic nouns like אָב and אָח add Hireq-Yod to their stem in the construct state.

