**Chapter 4: Nouns**

**4.A Introduction to Hebrew Nouns**

Hebrew nouns refer to people, places, things and will manifest two grammatical genders (male/female; there is no neuter) which may or may not match the natural gender. Cities, countries, body parts and abstract ideas are often feminine. While number in English nouns may either be singular (boat) or plural (boats), Hebrew adds a dual often being found referring to matching body parts (two hands, eyes, ears, feet). While most nouns can be derived from matching verbs (e.g.מֶלֶךְ [king] is derived from the verb מָלַךְ [to rule]). Some, however are not (e.g. אָב [father], יוֺם [day], לַיְלָה [night], בֵּן [son], etc. cf. Kelly, sec. 17.1).

**4.B. Gender and Number Noun Formation**

Masculine nouns often do not take any special ending in the singular (e.g. מֶלֶךְ [king], סוּס [horse], דָּבָר [word], יוֹם [day]). The feminine singular is often noted because of the ָה or some ת ending (ַת or ֶת or וּת ) as in מֶלֶךְ [king] 🡪 מַלְכָּה [queen] or אִישׁ [man] 🡪 אִשָּׁה [woman]. The usual ending for the masculine plural is ִים (מֶלֶךְ [king] 🡪 מְלָכִים [kings]) and the feminine וֹת (תּוֹרָה [law] 🡪 תּוֹרוֹת [laws]).

**Masculine Sing. Masc. Plural Feminine Sing. Fem. Plural**

מֶ֫לֶךְ (king) מְלָכִים (kings) מַלְכָּה (queen) מְלָכוֹת (queens)

**Endings:** --- ִים ָה וֹת

סוּס [horse] סוּסִים [horses] סוּסָה [mare] סוּסוֹת [mares]

A few masculine nouns that an וֹת ending plural (e.g. אָב [father] 🡪 אָבוֹת [fathers] or שֵׁם [name]🡪 שֵׁמוֹת [names]). A few feminine nouns take a masculine plural ending ִים (e.g. אִשָּׁה [woman] 🡪 נָשִׁים [women]).

Hebrew also has a dual number that is often used with body parts (eyes, ears, hands, feet). The dual is formed by adding a ַיִם ending for both masculine and feminine (e.g. יָד [hand] 🡪 יָדַיִם [hands]). Some nouns have permanent dual endings which may go back to historical conceptualizations which are now only conjecture: שָׁמַיִם (heavens; sky, outer space), מִצְרַיִם (Egypt, upper/lower), and יְרוֹשָׁלַיִם (Jerusalem; two hills).

**4.C. Vowel Reduction**

Rather than learning all the variations of vowel changes that take place when the plural endings are added (although sometimes there is no change), we will just summarize the changes when the heavy endings are added onto the back end the front end often lightens the vowels to a ševā’ or if a guttural is found to a ḥatēf-pataḥ. The general pattern is the propretonic syllable will reduce to a ševā’ if it has a qāmeṣ or a ṣerê (e.g. דָּבָר🡪 דְּבָרִים [words]). Gutturals will force the ševā’ into a ḥatēf-pataḥ (e.g. עָנָן [cloud] 🡪 עֲנָנִים [clouds]) (Pratico/Van Pelt, p. 32 sec. 4.8).

**4.D. Segholates and Geminate nouns:**

**Segholates** are nouns which are accented on the first syllable often have two seghôls (e.g. מֶ֫לֶךְ or אֶ֫רֶץ) with an accent on the penult (the second last syllable). There may only be one seghôl (e.g. בֹּקֶר [morning]) or no seghôl at all but still accented on the penult (e.g. נַ֫ער [lad]). When the plural ending is attached the first consonant lightens to a ševā’ and the seghôl or pataḥ is switched to a qāmeṣ (e.g. מֶלֶךְ 🡪 מְלָכִים, נַעַר [lad] 🡪 נְעָרִים [lads]).

**Geminates** (Latin: gemini=twins; vid. Pratico/Van Pelt, p. 33) are nouns with only two consonants but originally had a doubled final consonants ( לֵב [heart] 🡪 לֵבָב [heart]). When a geminate noun is pluralized the ִים ending causes the originally doubled consonant to be doubled with a dagesh forte (e.g. עַם 🡪 עַמִּים [peoples]).

**4.E. Construct Nouns**

Hebrew nouns have no genitive by which two nouns can be related such as the “son of David” in Greek. Instead, Hebrew has what is called a construct form that allows for the connection of two nouns often with the word “of”. Nouns have an absolute state which is what was presented above. The absolute state is the lexical form that appears when one looks up a noun in the lexicon.

A construct form is used to bind two or more nouns together into a construct chain. It usually expresses a genitive relationship translated by “of” and the absolute state noun and construct noun combine into a single speech unit which results in certain vocalic reductions. The construct noun always precedes the absolute and the absolute noun always comes last.

**Hebrew Lexicons:**A lexicon is a dictionary between two languages. The three main Hebrew lexicons are: 1) *The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon* (BDB; $27 at Amazon.com, older work) 2) *Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* (HALOT; $300 in 2 volumes, most recent work) and 3) *A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* by William Holladay (ca. $28, brief) are the three prominent Hebrew lexicons today and ready available in software options such as Logos, Accordance or Bible Works.

Because the construct noun loses its accent the vowels are often reduced: 1) final closed syllable shifts from a qāmeṣ to a pataḥ (e.g. דָּבָר 🡪 דְּבַר [word of]); 2) Often in an initial open syllable the qāmeṣ or ṣerê are dropped to a ševā’ (e.g. דָּבָר 🡪 דְּבַר [word of]) or a ḥatēf-pataḥ if the initial consonant is a guttural (e.g. חָמֵשׁ [absolute: five]🡪 חֲמֶשׁ [construct: five]). The masculine plural shifts from the normal ִים ending to ֵי with the long vowels in the initial open syllable reduced to a ševā’ (e.g. בָּנִים🡪 בְּנֵי [sons of]). If there are two ševā’s in a row the first one on the initial syllable is bumped up to a ḥîreq (e.g. דְּבָרִים🡪 דְּבְרִים 🡪 דִּבְרֵי [words of]). The dual is constructed the same way as the masculine plural. The feminine plural retains the normal absolute ending ( וֹת ) while the feminine singular shifts the ending from the absolute ָה to aַת (e.g. תּוֹרָה 🡪 תּוֹרַת [law of]).

**4.F. Noun Chant:** learn this as a chant for nouns realizing there are several patterns for noun formation.

**Masculine**

Singular Abs. Singular Construct Plural Abs. Plural Construct

דָּבָר 🡪 דְּבַר דְּבָרִים 🡪 דִּבְרֵי

word word of words words of

**Feminine**

תּוֹרָה 🡪 תּוֹרַת תּוֹרוֺת 🡪 תּוֹרוֹת

law law of laws laws of

**Dual:**  יָד 🡪 יַד יָדַיִם 🡪 יְדֵי

hand hand of 2 hands 2 hands of

**4.G.** **Partial List of Nouns patterns for the Absolute (sing./plural) and Construct (sing. / plural)** –(vid. Kelly 60-62 for a more complete listing).

**Sing. Absolute Singular Construct Plural Absolute Plural Construct**

אִישׁ (man) אִישׁ (man of) אֲנָשִׁים (men) אַנְשֵׁי (men of)

יוֹם (day) יוֹם (day of) יָמִים (days) יְמֵי (days of)

בֵּן (son) בֶּן (son of ) בָּנִים (sons) בְּנֵי (sons of)

בַּת (daughter) בַּת (daughter of) בָּנוֹת (daughters) בְּנוֹת (daughters of)

אָב (father) אֲבִי (father of) אָבוֹת (fathers) אֲבוֹת (fathers of)

דָּבָר (word) דְּבַר (word of) דְּבָרִים (words) דִּבְרֵי (words of)

מָקוֹם (place) מְקוֹם (place of) מְקוֹמוֹת (places) מְקוֹמוֹת (places of)

מִשְׁפָּט (judgment) מִשְׁפַּט (judgment of) מִשְׁפָּטִים (judgments) מִשְׁפְּטֵי

אֶ֫רֶץ (land) אֶ֫רֶץ (land of ) אֲרָצוֹת (lands) אַרְצוֹת (lands of)

מֶ֫לֶךְ (king) מֶ֫לֶךְ (king of) מְלָכִים (kings) מַלְכֵי (kings of)

דֶּרֶךְ (way) דֶּרֶךְ (way of) דְּרָכִים (ways) דַּרְכֵי (ways of)

עֶ֫בֶד (servant) עֶ֫בֶד (servant of) עֲבָדִים (servants) עַבְדֵי (servants of)

תּוֹרָה (law) תּוֹרַת (law of) תּוֹרוֹת (laws) תּוֹרוֹת (laws of)

אִשָּׁה (woman) אֵשֶׁת (woman of) נָשִׁים (women) נְשֵׁי (women of)

בַּיִת (house) בֵּית (house of) בָּֽתִּים (houses) בָּֽתֵּי (houses of)

עַם (people) עַם (people of) עַמִּים (peoples) עַמֵּי (peoples of)

נֶ֫פֶשׁ (soul) נֶ֫פֶשׁ (soul of) נְפָשׁוֹת (souls) נַפְשׁוֹת (souls of)

**4.H. Declining a noun format:**

דִּבְרֵי Noun MPC [Masculine Plural Construct] from דָּבָר meaning “words of”

אֵשֶׁת Noun FSC [Feminine Singular Construct] from אִשָּׁה meaning “woman   
 of”

אֶ֫רֶץ Noun FSA/C [Feminine Singular Absolute or Construct] from אֶ֫רֶץ   
 meaning “land”

**4.I.** **Examples of construction chains:** (cf. Waltke/O’Connor, pp. 143ff )

יְהוָה תּוֹרַת – law of the Lord (Ps. 1:2)

דְּבַר־יְהוָה – the word of the Lord (Jer 1:2)

דִּבְרֵי לְמוּאֵל – the words of Lemuel (Ps. 31:1)

בֵּית הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ – the house of the king (1 Kgs 9:10)

בְּרִית־אַבְרָם –the covenant of Abram (Gen. 14:13)

**4.J. Chapter 4 Vocabulary List (use quizlet.com to study your vocabulary)**

בֵּן son, descendant 4,932

כֹּל all, each, every 5,412

דֶּ֫רֶךְ way, road 712

יָד hand, forearm 1,617

שֵׁם name 881

הִנֵּה behold! lo! 1,059

נֶ֫פֶשׁ soul, life 757

שָׁמִַ֫יִם heavens, sky 422

שָׁמַע to hear, listen, obey 1,159

תּוֹרָה law, instruction 220

**4.K. Speak and write:**

מַה שְׁלוֹמְךָ -- How are you (masculine)

[מַה שְׁלוֹמֵךְ -- How are you (feminine)]

טוֹב תּוֹדָה -- good thanks

מַה שִׁמְךָ -- what is your name (masculine)

מַה שְׁמֵךְ] -- what is your name (feminine)]

\_\_[Ted]\_\_\_\_\_ שְׁמִי -- my name is \_\_Ted\_\_

לְהִתְרָאוֹת Good-bye

**4.L. Sing: Shema lullaby**

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָֽד׃ (Deut. 6:4)

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIOpZ9fQLbU&t=0s&list=PLnNXzYjQerJia\_8yTy8OrM2K-BiN5OEup&index=2**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIOpZ9fQLbU&t=0s&list=PLnNXzYjQerJia_8yTy8OrM2K-BiN5OEup&index=2)

**or search Youtube for: “**Shema Lullaby Judy Ginsburgh”

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew: Chapter 4 Nouns

**1. Identify each of these nouns as masculine/feminine singular/plural   
 absolute/construct and then translate it.**

1. אֲרָצוֹת Feminine plural Absolute “lands”

2. יָדַ֫יִם Feminine Dual Absolute “hands--2”

3. אִישׁ Masculine singular absolute/construct “man” or “man of”

4. בָּֽתֵּי Masculine Plural Construct “houses of”

5. אֵ֫שֶׁת Feminine singular construct “woman of”

6. אֲבוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. דְּבַר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. אָבוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. יוֹם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. יְדֵי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. נְשֵׁי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. מַלְכֵי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. אָב \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. יְמֵי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. אַנְשֶׁי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. דְּבָרִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. תּוֹרַת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. יָד \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. אֲבִי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. בַּ֫יִת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. דָּבָר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22. מְלָכִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. אֲנָשִׁים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24. בֵּית \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. תּוֹרָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26. יַד \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27. אִשָּׁה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28. בָּֽתִּים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

29. יָמִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

30. נָשִׁים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

31. דִּבְרֵי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

32. מֶ֫לֶךְ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33. תּוֹרוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the appropriate noun forms

1. lands אֲרָצוֹת

2. hands (2x) יָדַיִם

3. women of נְשֵׁי

4. house of בֵּית

5. fathers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. ways of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. kings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. laws \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. days of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. sons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. sons of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. souls of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. souls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Translate the following:

1. אַנְשֵׁי יִשְׂרָאֵל (1 Sam 6:11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. מַלְכֵי עַמִּים (Gen. 17:16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. בֶּן־אִשָּׁה יִשְׂרְאֵלִית (Lev 24:10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. [Laban] אֶת־דִּבְרֵי בְנֵי־לָבָן (Gen. 31:1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. יִצְחָק בֶּן־אַבְרָהָם (Gen. 25:19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Speak Hebrew for each line from memory and write out the Hebrew:**How are you (masculine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How are you (feminine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Good thanks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is your name (masculine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is your name (feminine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My name is \_\_[yours]\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Good-bye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write out the chant for the nouns:

**Masculine**

Singular Abs. Plural Construct Plural Abs. Plural Construct

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

word word of words words of

**Feminine**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

law law of laws laws of

**Dual:**  \_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hand hand of 2 hands 2 hands of

**6. Vocabulary Review: Say and write out the Hebrew from memory:**

1. God, god \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. to go, walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. way, road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. land, earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. to hear, listen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. law, instruction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. man, human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. to keep, watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. behold! lo! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. to say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. soul, life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. to write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. no, not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. heavens, sky \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-2 out loud until you are totally fluid with it.**   
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A:

אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָד

stand not sinners and in a way

וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃

sit not mockers and in the seat

כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ

his delight will be in the Torah but

וּֽבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה׃

and night daily meditate and in the Torah