

Psalm 91:1

שֹׁכֵן
בְּסֻתֵּר
עֲלִיוֹן
בְּצֵל
שָׁמַי
יִתְלוֹן

"these" marks tell us "Active voice" & Masc. "He"
Qal active participle (BDB 442) 'he who dwells' -
the one dwelling - He is dwelling - (remain, inhabit, abide...)

① preposition (וְ) ② noun, masc. sing - construct (BDB 712) in
② Shelter - secret place - hiding place 'of'
(the) - definite article is taken because of construct with יִתְלוֹן

noun masc sing (BDB 751) Most High (because this is a
proper noun/name it becomes "definite" - the Most High)

① preposition (וְ) ② noun masc sing (BDB 853) in the shadow 'of'
Construct "of"
Def. article is taken because of
construct with יִתְלוֹן

noun masc sing (BDB 994) Almighty - proper noun or name takes
definitz article "The" - the Almighty, Shaddai

* Hithpolet impf 3rd person masc sing (BDB 1533)
(a verb stem to be discussed in misc. conjugations)
Reflexive and Iterative

Pausal * ①
He who abides or lodges for the night or when darkness falls.

91:2

simple Action future + "Modal" - will

Qal. imperfect 1 common sing (BDB 55) I will say

① preposition (לְ) ② proper noun (BDB 217) ^{so - KJV - the LORD}
to Yahweh

noun masc sing 1 common sing. suffix (BDB 340) ^{① 'my' or 'of me'}
my refuge

① conjunction (וְ) ^{And} ② noun fem. sing 1 common sing. suffix (BDB II 945) ^{② 'my' or 'of me'}
and my fortress (stronghold)

noun masc plural 1 common suffix (BDB 43) ^{① 'my' or 'of me'}
my God

Qal, imperfect 1 common sing (BDB 105) preposition 3rd p masc sing
suffix (בְּ) (-batach - lean on) 'In Him will I trust'

* Pausal: Words that are in Pause or Pausal will often show slight changes
in their spelling. Usually this pause occurs for recitation. A word at the
end of a clause said to be in 'pause' - is where reader/speaker would
naturally pause.

כִּי הוּא

(BDB 471) person pr. 3rd masc sing (BDB 214) Surely He

יִצִּילְךָ

Hif'il * (BDB 664) this verb has no 'Qal' so the Hif'il here is acting like QAL - simple active "Deliver"
3rd. masc. sing - plus - suffix "you"
(He) will deliver you

מִפֶּה

preposition 'from' noun masc. construct (BDB 809) from snare of bird trap calamity, [plots]

יְקוּשׁ

noun masc. sing. (BDB 430) fowler - bait, lure, net for birds ensnared

מֵהַ

preposition 'from' noun masc. sing. construct 'of' (BDB 184) departure, death plague

הַ

noun fem plural (BDB 217) destruction (1. desire, 2, chasm, 3, deep pit Hell)
collective -

91:4

יִצִּילְךָ

used to depict strength, broad - 'larger' swift/majestic

preposition "with" noun fem sing - 3rd masc sing suffix 'his' (KJV/pinions) Hebrew-sing. 'pinion' - Qumran text has sing. 'pinion' → collective.

יִסַּרְךָ

(causative) - (active) Hif'il imperfect 3persm masc sing (BDB 696) + prep 2 masc sing suffix "pausal"
He will cause cover to you -

וּתַחְתָּ

conjunction preposition (BDB 1065) noun fem. plural / 2 masc sing suffix (BDB 489) under, beneath

כְּנַפָּיו

His wings (BDB 489) extremity - same word used in Deut 32:11 & Malachi 3:20 MT

תַּחְסֶה

Qal imperfect 2 masc sing (BDB 340) you will (find, take) refuge

צִנָּה

noun fem. sing (BDB 857) large shield covering whole body larger than magen

וְסֶמְךָ

conjunction "and" noun fem sing (BDB 695) KJV "Buckler" But this word is a HAPAX LEGOMENON perhaps derived from a root meaning circle or circumference LXX treats this as a verbal form "His truth will encircle you as a shield"

אֱמֶת

noun f. s (BDB 54) 3 masc sing suffix "his" Amet or faithfulness

Psalm 91:5

לֹא־

Negative Particle 'not' [לֹא + imperfect expresses a general prohibition]

תִּירָא

Qal imperfect 2 person masc sing (BDB 431) You will not fear

מִפְּנֵי

preposition (מִן from מִן) 'from' / noun masc sing (BDB 808) construct from terror of

לַיְלָה

noun masc. sing (BDB 538) pausal night
(This is called 'atnāh' - marks a division or pause within the reading)

מִן־

preposition (מִן from מִן) 'from' / noun masc sing (BDB 346)
(dot above it, called "rébia" marks a weaker division in reading) from arrow

יָעוּף

Qal imperfect 3rd person masc sing (BDB 733) He/It will/may/can fly

יוֹמָם

adverb (BDB 401) by day / daytime / [any time in the course of day light]

← [This small line is called a sillûq - marking a major break at the end of a line of words]

91:6

מִן־

preposition (מִן from מִן) 'from' / noun masc sing (BDB 184) death
(see teaching on the word מוֹת from verse 3)

בְּחֹשֶׁךְ

preposition (בְּ) → in, def article "the", noun m.s (BDB 66) in the darkness

יִהְיֶה

Qal imperfect 3rd person masc sing (BDB 229) He/It will/may/can prowl, stalk

מִן־

preposition (מִן from מִן) 'from' n.m.s (BDB 801) from destruction

יִשְׁוֹד

Qal imperfect 3rd person masc sing He/It will/can/may ruin - destroy - havoc

צֶהְרֵי־

noun masc pl. pausal (Midday - Noon)

① when the sun is high/hot which would be resting time for the flock ② usually when people feel most secure ③ sometimes 'blessing'

Psalm 91:7

יָפֹל

Qal imperfect 3rd person masc sing (BDB 656)
He/It will, can
may fall

מֵאַחֶיךָ

preposition 'from' or 'at' / noun m.s + suffix (BDB 841)
at/from your side

אַלֶּךָ

n. m. s (BDB 48) [a] thousand

וְעַתָּה

conjunction "ו" - and / n.f.s (BDB 914) and ten thousand

מֵיְמִינְךָ

preposition מ - n.f.s 2nd person m.s + suffix (BDB 411)
at/from your right hand

אַלֶּיךָ

preposition 2nd masc. sing + suffix "ל" (but this prep. signifies motion or direction towards)
"near you"

לֹא יִקְרָב

91:8 Negative part. "lo" not + Qal imperfect 3rd m. sing Pausal (BDB 621)
* [Neg. + imperfect = general prohibition]!!! He/It will NOT draw near, approach

כִּי

Adverb "Only" (BDB 956)

בְּעֵינֶיךָ

Preposition "ב" "with" (BDB 744) noun f. dual 2 masc sing suffix יך
with your eyes

וְהִנֵּיתָ

Hif. imperfect 2nd p. masc sing (BDB 613) You will look
↳ this is causative ... so → you will be "caused" to look

וְשָׁלַח

conjunction ו "and", noun f. sing construct (BDB 1024)
and recompense, reward, retribution

כְּשֵׂעִי

adjective m.p (BDB 957) wicked (ones) criminal → [Guilty of hostility to God of

וְרָאָה

Qal imperfect 2 m.s (BDB 906) You will see
OR His people]

* imperfect 1) action in the future - not yet
2) continuous or repeated → please ref. Hebrew Verbs.

Psalm 91:9

כִּי-אֶתָּה

conjunction/qu. - Causal (BDB 471) pers. prn 2 ms (BDB 61)
① Since / Because you ②

יְהוָה

(BDB 217) Yahweh (pr. name) takes def. article in English → Heb grammar
The LORD

מַחְסֵי

noun m. sing 1cs suffix BDB 340 my refuge
(same word as Verse 1 & 4)

עַלְיוֹן

noun m s (BDB 751) takes def. article
The Most High

1st time we see Qal Perfect!!

Qal perfect 2ms (BDB 962) ③ you have made
(please ref. add. - Hebrew words with פִּי 91:9 ref ①)

מִעוֹנֶיךָ

nms 2ms suffix (BDB 732 I) your habitation
please see Deut. 26:15 פִּי 26:8, פִּי 68:5, 71:3, also Deut 33:27

(Also of interest French Tr. "tu es placé ta residence En-haut")

91:10

Intensive but Passive!

לֹא-תֵאָדָּן

Negative Particle לֹא + Pual imperfect 3pr. fs (BDB 58, III)
She/It Not be allowed (to meet)

אֵלֶיךָ

preposition 2ms suffix
→ motion or direction > toward you, near you

רָעָה

noun fem. sing (BDB 949) evil, misery, distress

וְנֹגַע

conjunction וְ, and (BDB 619) plague, mark, stroke
disease calamity

לֹא-יִקְרַב

Negative Particle לֹא Not or No / Qal imperfect 3ms (BDB 897)
Shall not approach

בְּאֶהְלֶיךָ

preposition בְּ in or by n.m.s 2ms suffix (BDB 13)
in, by, with against
* BDB 13, #2 not plural here
also BDB 14 - habitat, palace
sacred tent etc.
your tent (family, house)

Psalm 91:11

כִּי אֶלְאֲכִיז

conj. noun m.p 3ms suffix (BDB 521)

For His angels

יִצְוֶה לְךָ

Piel imperfect 3ms (BDB 845)

preposition 2ms suffix pausal
He will - give, order charge, commission to you

לְשׂוּמְךָ

preposition לְ "to" Qal infinitive 2ms suffix (BDB 1036)
(to express purpose) to watch guard, keep protect, preserve

בְּכָל-דְּרָכֶיךָ

preposition בְּ "in" & n.m.s estr "all" noun m.p 2 masc sing suffix BDB(202) in all your ways road, distance, journey manner, course of life actions...

91:12

עַל-כַּפֵּיהֶם

preposition nf dual (BDB 496)

on their hands flat of the hands, the palm

יִשְׂאוּנֶךָ

Qal imperfect 3 m.plural 2ms suffix (BDB 669)

they will lift, bear you up, carry you

פֶּן-תִּטְגַּד

Conj. (BDB 814) Qal imperfect 2ms (BDB 619) & Englishmans Hb concordance page 793b cognate to 91:10 word #7 test you stumble, hurt

בְּאֶבְנֵי

preposition בְּ + def article ת see attachment (BDB 6) for prep. בְּ and אֶבְנֵי in, on, with, against the stone

דְּרָגְלֶיךָ

n.fs 2ms suffix (BDB 919) your foot

Ⓐ Note on יצוה = please see Englishmans concordance (Hb) - pages 1065-1068
Also Strong's exhaus. concordance 6680 - No examples of Qal but Piel - preterite, infinitive, imperative, future, participle & Pual
so: Ⓐ = Still conveying intensif. action with Piel base "sitting in" place of Qal.

Psalm 91:9 " עָשִׂיתָ " "you have made"

Please note other Hebrew words that connote "make, made" with implied contextual meanings

בָּנִיתָ "To make", "to build" - this word is used when we construct Hebrew verbs the building up from stems 'bnyim' -

עָשָׂה "To make", "to create", "to do"
"In the beginning God created..."

יָצַק "To make", "to form", 'mold'
"and the LORD formed man (Adam)"
also Jer. 18

עָשָׂה "To make" - "to fashion, work, prepare"
"And God saw everything that he had made..."

שָׂתָב ← This is the Lexical form of עָשָׂה ← from Psalm 91:9

"To make" - to place, to set - to put
to designate
put in position, commit.



9 טֵט tet teht
 10 יוֹד yohd
 11 כֶּפֶת chet (like Beth)
 12 לָמֶד gimel gemel
 13 מֶמֶם mem mem
 14 נוּן nun noon
 15 סַמֶּכֶת samekh
 16 עֵינַי ayin
 17 פֶּה peh peh'
 18 צַדִּיק tsadek
 19 כּוֹף kof kof
 20 רֶשֶׁת resh resh
 21 שֵׁן shin shein
 22 טַב tav tavh

10 יוֹד yohd
 11 כֶּפֶת chet (like Beth)
 12 לָמֶד gimel gemel
 13 מֶמֶם mem mem
 14 נוּן nun noon
 15 סַמֶּכֶת samekh
 16 עֵינַי ayin
 17 פֶּה peh peh'
 18 צַדִּיק tsadek
 19 כּוֹף kof kof
 20 רֶשֶׁת resh resh
 21 שֵׁן shin shein
 22 טַב tav tavh

10 יוֹד yohd
 11 כֶּפֶת chet (like Beth)
 12 לָמֶד gimel gemel
 13 מֶמֶם mem mem
 14 נוּן nun noon
 15 סַמֶּכֶת samekh
 16 עֵינַי ayin
 17 פֶּה peh peh'
 18 צַדִּיק tsadek
 19 כּוֹף kof kof
 20 רֶשֶׁת resh resh
 21 שֵׁן shin shein
 22 טַב tav tavh

10 יוֹד yohd
 11 כֶּפֶת chet (like Beth)
 12 לָמֶד gimel gemel
 13 מֶמֶם mem mem
 14 נוּן nun noon
 15 סַמֶּכֶת samekh
 16 עֵינַי ayin
 17 פֶּה peh peh'
 18 צַדִּיק tsadek
 19 כּוֹף kof kof
 20 רֶשֶׁת resh resh
 21 שֵׁן shin shein
 22 טַב tav tavh

For info on "sin vs. shin" or "Shin vs. sin" see attachment 1

"Begadkephat" letters

without dot
DH

without dot
AGHAT

without dot
V = VENT

with dot
DOG

with dot
G = GREAT

with dot
B = BOY

without dot
THIN

without dot
FUN

without dot
BACH

with dot
TRUCK

with dot
PRETTY

with dot
KING

Begadkephat isn't a real word but a mnemonic tool to help quickly remember these 6 consonants that sound different with/without the dot. The dot is called 'Dagesh Lene'. In the next lesson we will learn the difference between "Dagesh Lene", the dot in the Begadkephat letters and another dot (it looks the same!) called Dagesh Forte.

Modern Hebrew (using modern script) will be a little more ambiguous regarding dagesh lene.



These 5 Hebrew letters

ס, ג, ל, מ, ד

Change when written at the END of a word

examples from Psalm 91

- ① → מִן (surely) - (verse 3) but final form of same letter (verse 3) מִן (he will deliver/rescue)
- ② מִן (verse 5) (by day) contains both forms!
- ③ מִן (verse 4) (wings of him) but final form of same letter (verse 1) מִן
- ④ מִן (verse 4) (wings of him) but final form of same letter (verse 5) מִן (he flies)
- ⑤ מִן (Verse 1) (in shadow of) but final form of same letter (verse 5) מִן (of arrow)

Attachment ①

אָלֶף	Aleph	silent	א
בֵּית	Bet	b	ב
גִּמֶל	Gimel	g (as in get)	ג
דָּלֶת	Dalet	d	ד
הָא	He	h	ה
וָו	Vav	v	ו
זַיִן	Zayin	z	ז
חֵת	Heth	ch (as in J. S. Bach)	ח
טֵת	Tet	t	ט
יּוֹד	Yod	y	י
כָּף	Kaf	k	כ
לָמֶד	Lamed	l	ל
מֶם	Mem	m	מ
נּוֹן	Nun	n	נ
סָמֶךְ	Samech	s	ס
עֵין	Ayin	guttural (silent)	ע
פֶּה	Peh	p	פ
צָדִי	Tzadi	ts	צ
קוֹף	Kof	k	ק
רֵישׁ	Resh	r	ר
שֵׁן	Shin	sh	ש
שֵׁן	Sin	s	ש
תּוֹ	Tav	t	ת

Here are two examples from different textbooks note ① the example on the left placed the dots (dagesh lene) in the letters v.s example on right did not

א	Aleph	silent
ב	Bet	b as in boy
ג	Gimel	g as in God
ד	Dalet	d as in day
ה	He	h as in hay
ו	Waw	w as in way
ז	Zayin	z as in Zion
ח	Heth	ch as in Bach
ט	Tet	t as in toy
י	Yod	y as in yes
כ	Kaf	k as in king
ל	Lamed	l as in lion
מ	Mem	m as in mothe
נ	Nun	n as in now
ס	Samek	s as in sin
ע	Ayin	silent
פ	Pe	p as in pastor
צ	Tsade	ts as in boots
ק	Qof	k as in king
ר	Resh	r as in run
ש	Sin	s as in sin
ת	Shin	sh as in ship
ת	Taw	t as in toy

② The order of (left) example places shin first then sin

right example places sin first, then Shin.

③ The spelling out of letters differs - (that IS NOT an issue, simply a phonetical aid that differs by author or teacher for 'helps'.)
e.g. Tzadi vs Tsade etc....

④ The Most important issue to help distinguish between וִי shin & וִי sin is not the order they appear (for 2 examples above

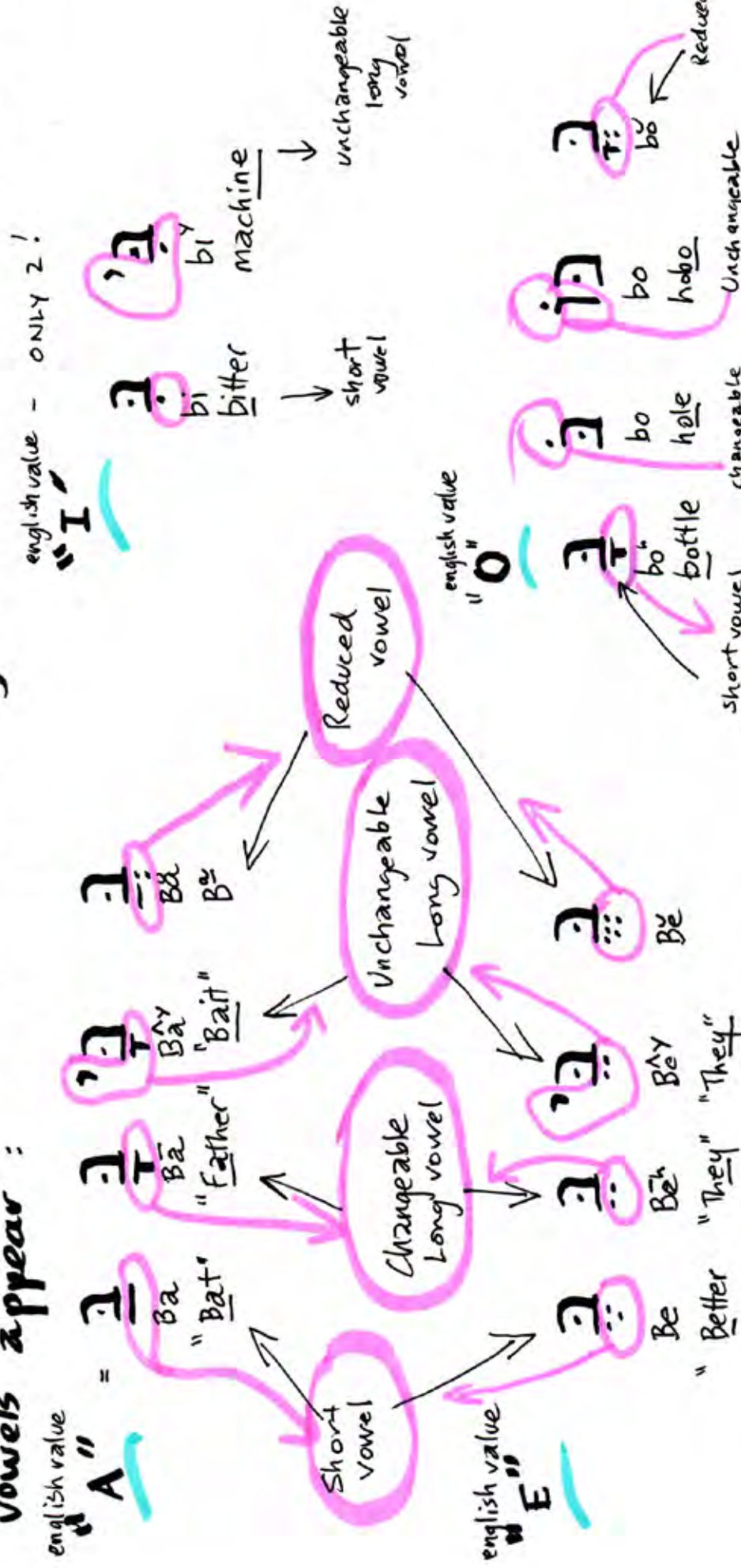
demonstrate that no two books are exactly alike) But rather, that you learn this help

וִי = this is the letter sin - Remember the dot on the upper left → Latin speakers will know "left" in some latin languages is "sinestra" = that translates "left" as well as evil, crooked etc = sin = left upper dot!
After you left sin, you still hurt your shin.

Hebrew vowels - In Hebrew vowels are placed underneath - and sometimes above or to the left of the letter.

- Vowel groups are -
- 1) Short vowels
 - 2) Changeable Long vowels
 - 3) Unchangeable Long vowels
 - 4) Reduced vowels

Like English - Hebrew uses A, E, I, O, U *sounds to create words - instead of having letters as vowels, in Hebrew vowels appear:



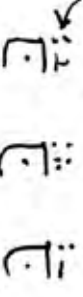
Hebrew Vowels

English value

bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu
rule	rule	rule	rule	rule	rule	rule	rule	rule	rule
short vowel	short vowel	short	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →
so	so	so	so	so	so	so	so	so	so
English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →
English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →
English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →
English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →	English →

Reduced vowels:

notice



that at the right we see two dots (vertical) imagine that because those vertical dots are there - they cut down or reduce the vowel next to it. so:

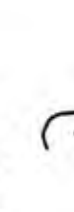
instead of



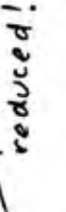
we see 1/2 size! reduced



reduced!



instead of



reduced!

The two vertical dots will be known to us as Shewa. There are two types Vocal or Silent.