

Psalm 91:14

כִּי

conjunction (BDB 471-475) / Because, since

כִּי

preposition 1 cs suffix / to me

חֹשֶׁק

Verb. Qal perfect 3 person. masc. sing (BDB 365) / he clings, cleaves

וְאַפְלִטָהוּ

conjunction (but not "and") then - so that - (251-254 BDB)

verb piel imperfect (BDB 812) 1cs masc. sing. suffix /

I will liberate, set free

אֲשַׁבְּרֵהוּ

verb piel imperfect 1cs 3 masc singular suffix (BDB 960) /

I will set him on high exalt, protect

כִּי יִדַע

conjunction (BDB 471-475) / Because, since

Verb Qal perfect 3 masc singular (BDB 393) /

he knows

שְׁמִי

noun masc sing 1cs suffix (BDB 1027) / my name

91:15

יִקְרָאֵנִי

verb Qal imperfect (BDB 894) 3 masc singular 1cs suffix / he calls to me

וְאֶעֱנֵהוּ

conjunction 'and', verb Qal imperfect 1cs 3masc sing. suffix (BDB 772) / I will answer him

עִמּוֹ אֲנִי

preposition 3 person sing suffix - personal pron. 1cs / with him - I

בְּצָרָה

preposition noun fem sing (BDB 865) / in trouble

אֶחְלֹצֵהוּ

verb piel imperfect 1cs 3ms suffix (BDB 323) / I will draw him out / I will equip him

וְאֶכְבֹּדְהוּ

conjunction - 'and' OR 'so that'

verb piel imperfect 1cs 3ms suffix (BDB 457) /

"and" I will honor him
so that I may honor him

Psalm 91:16

אֶרְךְּ יָמָיו

noun masc. sing. (BDB 73) / Length
construct "of" noun masc. plur. days

אֲשַׁבֵּי עֵהוּ

Verb Hifil imperfect (BDB 959) 1cs 3 masc sing suffix
/ I will 'cause him to be satisfied'

וְאֶרְאֶהוּ

conjunction - 'and' verb Hifil imperfect (BDB 906)
1cs 3 masc sing suffix
I will 'cause him to see,
to gaze upon'

בְּיִשׁוּעָתִי

preposition - noun f.s (BDB 447) 1cs suffix
upon my salvation

Chiasmus of Psalm 91:14

	כִּי יִשָּׁק	A = Because to me
he clings →	קָשַׁק	Our Action → B = Qal perfect 3ms
וְאֶפְלָטָהוּ	— Gods Action →	C = Piel impf
אֶשְׂגָּבֵהוּ		→ C = Piel impf
he knows →	כִּי יִדְעֵנִי	Our Action → B = Qal perfect 3ms
	אֶשְׂמֵךְ	A = my name

Chiasmus- (from greek - χιαζω - 'chiazō' to shape like the letter X) - two or more words (clauses) are related - and in reversal, emphasize a concept that may be mirrored or an even center-point - hence the middle of the "chiazō" or X.

"The beauty of this chiasmus is Gods intensive word of promise, sits at the center of it all" Pastor Scott.

God Deliver us!

Psalm 91:3

"Surely he shall **deliver** → **נָצַל** = root word **נָצַל**
thee from the snare of the **natsal**
fowler (lure, bait of the bird trap...) and from
the noisome pestilence (destruction, death) "

Psalm 91:14

"Because he hath set his love upon me (clings, fastens...)
therefore will I **deliver** **פָּלַט** = root word **פָּלַט**
him: I will set him on high **phalat**
because he hath known my name."

Psalm 91:15

"He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I
will be with him in trouble; I will **deliver** **חָלַט**
him, and honor him." **root word**
חָלַט **chalats**

Natsal **נָצַל** = Strong's 5337 a prim. root; to snatch away
defend, deliver, pluck - pluck out from
extricate - the bursting of bonds
BDB 664 take away - snatch away etc.

Phalat **פָּלַט** = Strong's 6403 a prim. root; to slip out
escape, deliver - carry away safe
BDB 812 escape, liberate, rescue - set free

chalats **חָלַט** = Strong's 2502 a prim root; to pull off - strip
to deliver, equip (for fight) arm, present
strengthen, armed - Noteworthy Strong's 2504 -
BDB 322 AND 323 - BDB lists these as two
separate categories - All other sources view as one!

Hebrew accents


Hebrew accents are NOT to be confused with Hebrew vowels - this lesson is for the more advanced student - or if you are just curious.

Hebrew has 27 'prose accents' and 21 'poetic accents'

- the poetic accents are what we are encountering in the Psalms. (also Job and Proverbs)

2 Main uses for Hebrew accents


- 1- They mark the "tonic" (tone) syllable (remember the syllable lesson - tonic - pretonic - propretonic?) words accented on any syllable OTHER than the final (last) are marked with an accent called (‿) MUNAH

example Psalm 91:9  ← MUNAH

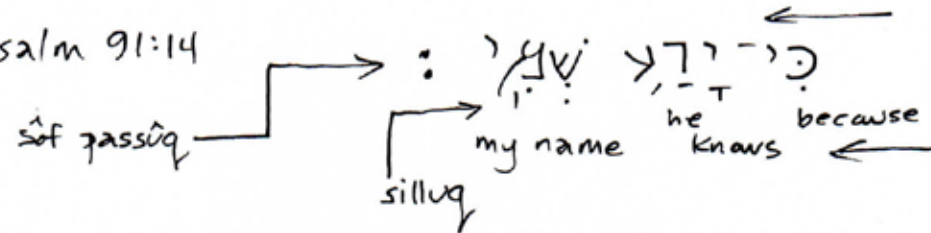
If a word appears without a MUNAH, it should be assumed that the final or last syllable is where the "stress" occurs.

- 2- These accents serve somewhat like punctuation marks, showing how the text may have been understood, read, perceived (Pre "chapter & Verse") as punctuation marks they are either 'disjunctive' or 'conjunctive'

DISJUNCTIVE ACCENTS - the mark ‿ called: ätnāh this small little accent marks the end of the 1st half of the verse - see Psalm 91:14 as an example

Another disjunctive accent that is important is called ^② silluq () small line placed below the accented syllable of the last word, in the last half of the verse. Another hint of how to identify the silluq it usually is the last word in a verse or sentence which is then terminated by : ← our equivalent of an English "period". : (← called sôf passûq)

so, for example Psalm 91:14



my name he knows because

Major divisions in a Hebrew sentence are NOT determined by length- but by context / sense!

Also a word marked by a "atnah" ₁ or silluq ₁ may be considered "in pause" - (perhaps the closest thing to our English commas semicolons etc.)

so far we have learned about the MUNAH ₁ , the atnah ₁ , the silluq ₁ , the sôf passûq :

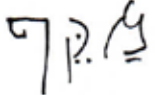
The Mětëg - it looks EXACTLY like the silluq except - silluq only appears on tonic (or tone) of the last word in a verse.

The Mětëg's purpose is to give a slight pause to ensure pronunciation is not hurried.

Mětëg never appears under an accented syllable
There is much more to learn about Mětëg, we will revisit and go further at a later lesson.

Maqqef (or Maqqep)

a horizontal line (looks like a hyphen) placed at the top part of the letters -

 means 'binder, connection or connector'

joining two or more words

this — accent connects one word to another marrying them! When 2 words are joined by Maqqef the process is called "proclisis" and the 1st word becomes "proclitic" to the second.

like you - in y'all!

Now is a good time to look at Psalm 91 and find all the Maqqefs!

Quiescents → (or shhhhh.... be quiet!)

Quiescent letters are \aleph , η and sometimes λ and in some words these consonants may lose their value and become quiet - quiescent - this usually happens at the END of syllables.

The Alef \aleph is always quiet at the end of a syllable - whether in the middle or end of a word. η (he^v) is quiet only when it stands as the final consonant ending a word.

We will cover this lesson AGAIN and in more detail when we learn prepositions and what happens to quiescents \aleph or η with the definite article η (English "The")