

b. A demonstrative pronoun.

-Usually replaces זֶּה (m,s,a).

Psa. 12:8 "You will preserve him from this generation."
[12:7 in English].

-Note that it follows the noun and agrees with it in number, state and definiteness.

-No article occurs here because of the rhythm.

5. לֹא adverb meaning "not."

-Replaces אֵין , found mostly in poetry.

Psa. 16:8 "... I will not be shaken."

Psa. 32:9 "... they will not come near unto you."

B. Peculiar Grammar.

1. Pronominal Suffixes.

-The 3rd Masculine Plural Pronominal suffix is normally וְהוּם or וְהוּם . In poetry, the form וְהוּם occurs.

Psa. 2:3-5 [4-6 in English]: "Mock at them", "Speak to them", "Terrify them".

2. The article, relative pronoun, sign of the object, and waw consecutive are frequently omitted for the sake of rhythm.

a. The article omitted: Psa. 1:1 "(The) wicked ones".

- "The" is omitted, but refers to a definite class so would normally have an article.

- Article is used in Psa. 1:4 "The wicked ones."

- Thus whenever a particular group or class is referred to, the article can be added in translation. The noun must refer to something definite.

b. The relative pronoun omitted: Psa. 51:10 [8 in Eng.]

"Let the bones which you have broken rejoice."

- "Which" אֲשֶׁר is omitted for rhythm.

c. The sign of the object omitted: Psa. 16:8 "I have set the LORD before me."

- No אֶת occurs in the Hebrew before "the LORD".

d. The waw consecutive omitted.