



THE FULLNESS OF THE KINGDOM

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Introduction

* From 'Ancient Hebrew Lexicon of the Bible' by Jeff A Benner, translated by S. Ernst.

AlefTav #1

Theme: an Introduction to Ancient Hebrew

Lesson 1: Abstract and Concrete thought.

When we read Hebrew text or pictures, we **read from right to left.**

Note that the **pronunciation** that I give to you, is only a **phonetic transcription** and can be spelled in different ways. You read the transcription as normal, from left to right.

We got our **western way of thinking from the Greeks.** They were very **philosophical** and we call this **abstract thought.**

Ancient Hebrew uses **concrete thought** – they experience the world through their senses. It **expresses ideas in ways that can be seen, touched, smelled, tasted or heard.**

An example of **abstract thought** is **Ps 103v8** and of **concrete thought: Ps 1v3.**

The reason we find abstract thought in the Scripture is because they used English words to translate the concrete Hebrew words.

Lets look at an example:

The word **anger** – is an **abstract word describing an emotion.**

The word for anger in Ancient Hebrew is **Aph**, which means **nose** - or **"the flaring of the nose/nostrils"**



In conclusion: Abstract thought describes in relation to appearance or ideas and **concrete thought describes in relation to function.**

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AlefTav #2

Theme: an Introduction to Ancient Hebrew

Lesson 2: Static and Dynamic

In Western language **verbs express action** and **nouns express inanimate/static objects**

In the Hebrew language

All things are in motion/dynamic including verbs and nouns!

In other words:

Western language:

verbs = action

nouns = static

Hebrew language:

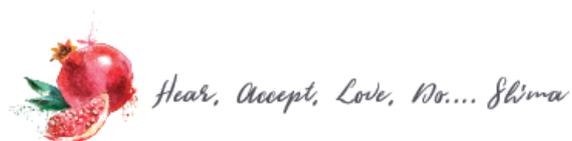
verbs + nouns = action.

Lets look at some examples:

Western language:

The word *King* = Static while

the word *Reign* = Action.



Hebrew:

Melech = "The King who reigns" = Action

Malach = "The reign of the King" = Action

Thus here we can see that both the verb and noun are described as actions.

Lets study the word *mountain* - it is **not a static object in Hebrew**, and its pictographs explain it as "*head lifting up out of a hill.*"

In conclusion:

The Hebrew language is alive and everything is described as an action being performed.

AlefTav #3

Theme: an Introduction to Ancient Hebrew

Lesson 3: Ancient Hebrew Pictographs

Ancient Hebrew consists of **pictographs/glyphs**.

Each letter = picture resembling something.

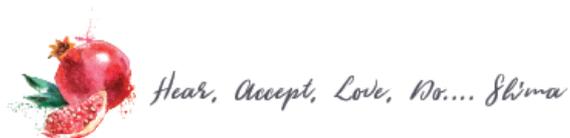
For Example:

The first letter of the alphabet is the letter **AI** = English A

The picture for the letter **AI** = the head of an ox



It looks pretty straightforward. But each letter has a deeper meaning.



A/ stands for **strength**, because the ox is such a strong animal.

We'll discuss this letter in more detail in the next lesson.

There are four forms of Hebrew:

- Modern Hebrew
- Paleo Hebrew (*Middle Script*)
- Paleo Hebrew (*Late Script*)
- Ancient Hebrew

I will give you the letter in all three forms, but we will be looking in detail at Ancient Hebrew.

