

Syntax of the Verb

In Hebrew the "normal" word order would be verb begins the sentence.

Psalm 91:7
 יִפֹּל אֲנִי וְאֵינִי יִפֹּל אֲנִי
 ① verb
 Qal impf.
 "may fall"

Psalm 91:1
 יֹשֵׁב בְּצִלְכֹּס
 ① verb / ptz
 Qal. active .ptz
 "he who dwells"
 "the one dwelling"

Psalm 91:15
 יִקְרָא שְׁמִי
 ① verb
 Qal impf
 "he calls me"

Exceptions:

① A verb may be preceded by an adverb / adverbially phrase

OR

Psalm 91:8
 וְאֵין בְּעֵינָיו
 ← adverb
 "only"

② Negative particle

Psalm 91:10
 לֹא יִשְׁמַד
 neg. part.
 befall shall "Not"

Other exceptions - א may be preceded by "circumstantial" words, temporal clauses, independent personal pronoun (for emphasis) and modifiers

The Psalms (poetic/prose/song) texts usually have a great deal of "abnormality" usually for stylistic purposes.

- Normal order of verb-subject may appear when a new subject is being introduced, for contrast and parenthetical comments.

Syntax of the Subject

We have learned that in a normal sentence structure the verb appears first, following the verb - "SUBJECT" (so → verb ①, subject ②, object ③)

With Imperfect and Perfect and some Imperatives (these verbs may have implied subjects) - An explicit subject will not always be needed to make a complete Hebrew sentence. When an explicit subject is present it will NORMALLY follow the verb.

If a verb is preceded by its subject - It is usually to show emphasis or importance.

Syntax of the Object

A Direct Object will usually appear after the verb or its subject (accusative).

An Indirect Object is the person or thing "indirectly" affected by the action of the verb (dative)

Indirect Objects usually marked with preposition ל (to, for)
OR לְ (to, for).