

Using GKC for exegetical study:

(1) Most valuable are the indices of Hebrew words and scripture references. If the indices do not have the term or passage you are studying, use table of contents and try to find relevant discussion to analogous examples.

(2) When looking up a section identified by an index, be sure to look back and discover the point of the section and the line of thought related to the subsection you are looking at. It is worthwhile to look up analogous examples provided in discussion to compare to passage under consideration.

(3) Be sure to look at other passages in GKC which are referred to in the section under consideration. GKC has numerous internal cross references to other related passages in the grammar. In many cases the cross references passages are necessary to understand the passage under consideration.

(4) Cite as: GKC §116*b*.

Wilhelm Gesenius originally published the Hebrew grammar in 1813. The grammar was updated and expanded by Emil Kautzsch. The Oxford 1910 2nd edition (rev. in accord with 28th German ed. 1909) continues to be commonly used.

*Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar*, ed. E. Kautzsch, 2d ed., ed. and trans. A. E. Cowley (Oxford, 1910).