

Keep Up Your Hebrew!

1

- Next week (besides R&R):
 - Do assignment due on first day of Summer 3.
 - Suggestion: review 30 minutes a day using the review sheet.
- Be sure to take some Hebrew class in the Fall!
 - If you wait until Spring, you will lose a lot.
 - If possible, take intermediate Hebrew in the Fall.

Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 1 of 2)

2

- קָרַב to draw near {קָרוֹב near, imminent}
- חָטָא to miss (a mark), sin {חַטָּאת sin, sin-offering, expiation}
- יָרַשׁ to subdue, possess, dispossess, inherit
 - {**You're rash** to try *to subdue* a bear}
- רָבָה to be/become numerous, great
 - {רַב much, many, great, numerous}
- יָסַף to add {Gen 30:24 Rachel named him **Joseph**, saying, May YHWH **add** to me another son!}
- נָטָה to turn, stretch out {**Stretch out** your **net**}
- עָזַב to leave, abandon {Dorothy **leaving Oz** avenue}

Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 2 of 2)

3

- גָּאֵל to redeem {Jesus **redeeming** a **gal**.} {**Redemption** as the **goal**.}
- כָּפַר to cover {sounds like 'cover'}
- שָׁתָה to drink {**Shuth-tha** (Shut the) door and have a **drink**}
 - {Your ice **should thaw** before you **drink** it.}
- תָּמַם to be complete
 - {It has **to be complete** before you turn it in to **t' ma'am**.}
- כַּף hand, palm. FS. {**Cough** into the **palm** of your **hand**.}
 - {Farmer holding a **calf** in the **palm** of her **hand**}
 - {The **calf** of your leg is not your **palm** or your **hand**.}
- רֵעַ friend, fellow, companion {A true **friend** is **rare**}
- נֶגַד before, opposite {We all stand **naked before** God.}

Detail on Distinguishing Silent and Vocal Shewa

4

- Silent under a Guttural.
 - Gutturals use Hateph Vowel (usually ֵ) instead of vocal Shewa
- First letter of a word → Shewa is vocal. (e.g., קָ in קָטְלָתָם)
- Last letter of a word → Shewa is silent. (e.g., תָּ in קָטְלָתָּ)
- Middle of a word:
 - Vocal under a Dagesh **Forte**. (e.g., מִּן in הִמְלִיכִים)
 - 2 Shewas in a row: first is silent, second is vocal. (e.g., מִשְׁפָּטִי)
 - Silent preceded by a short vowel (e.g., רִּ in פִּרְעָה)
 - Vocal preceded by an **unaccented** long vowel (e.g., תָּ in כְּתוּבִים)
 - Silent preceded by an **accented** long vowel (e.g., לָּ in תִּקְטְלֵנָה)
 - This affects the pronunciation of the QI3FP/2FP.

Qal Imperfect Weak Verbs

5

- Strong Stem vowel is Holem (◌)
- Stative Stem vowel is Pathach (◌)
- 2-Guttural Stem vowel is Pathach (◌), Vocal Shewa → ◌
- 3-ח/ע Stem vowel is Pathach (◌), {3-Shewas are silent}
- 3-א Stem vowel is Qamets (◌)
In 3FP/2FP, SV Seghol (◌), Aleph quiesces (א◌)
- 1-Guttural Preformative vowel ◌ or ◌, other vowel changes.
- 1-א Most 1-א just like other 1-Gutturals.
Some 1-א have Preformative vowel ◌
and 1CS אא → א
- 3-ה See next page

Qal Imperfect 3-ה Verbs

6

	Strong	3-ה
3MS	יְהִי	יְהִי
3FS	תְּהִי	תְּהִי
2MS	תְּהִי	תְּהִי
2FS	יְהִי	יְהִי
1CS	אֶהְיֶה	אֶהְיֶה
3MP	יְהִי	יְהִי
3FP	תְּהִינָה	תְּהִינָה
2MP	תְּהִי	תְּהִי
2FP	תְּהִינָה	תְּהִינָה
1CP	נֶהְיֶה	נֶהְיֶה

Same as strong verbs except:

1. Remove the 3-ה
 - Recognize 3-ה by having only 2 root consonants.
 - Only 2 consonants could also be bi-consonantal, geminate, לְקַח, לְקַח, or לְקַח, 1-ג, 1-י, 1-י, 1-י, or לְקַח
2. Forms without a suffix add הִי
3. 3FP/2FP have stem vowel יְ

Parsing – Ex16a, p95

7

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| 1. תְּנַאֵל | QI3FS/2MS | נֶאֱלַל | 2-Guttural → א not א |
| 2. יִשְׁאֵל | QI3MS | שָׁאֵל | 2-Guttural → א not א |
| 3. יִבְחָרוּ | QI3MP | בָּחַר | 2-Guttural → ח not ח |
| 4. תִּצְעֲקוּ | QI2MP | צָעַק | 2-Guttural → ע not ע |
| 5. יִבְעֵר | QI3MS | בָּעַר | 2-Guttural → ע not ע |
| 6. תִּשְׁחַט | QI3FS/2MS | שָׁחַט | 2-Guttural → ח not ח |
| 7. תִּשְׁלַח | QI3FS/2MS | שָׁלַח | 3-ח → ל not ל |
| 8. אִשְׁמַח | QI1CS | שָׂמַח | 3-ח → מ not מ |
| 9. נִבְטַח | QI1CP | בָּטַח | 3-ח → ט not ט |
| 10. תִּשְׁמְעֵנָה | QI3FP/2FP | שָׁמַע | 3-ע → מ not מ |

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #1

8

תְּנַאֵל אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

She / You (2MS) will redeem the sons of Israel.

- Verb first, as usual. תְּנַאֵל QI3FS/2MS ‘you will redeem’
 - 2-Guttural, so stem vowel Pathach not Holem (א not א)
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object
- “THE sons of Israel” not “SOME sons of Israel”
 - Last element of construct chain (Israel) is definite → the entire chain is definite
- בְּנֵי is the construct of בָּנִים
 - MP suffix יִם → יְ
 - בָּ → בִּ b/c ◌ / ◌ in open unaccented syllable → ◌

יִשְׁאַל הַכֹּהֵן מִן־הַמֶּלֶךְ

The priest will request an offering from the king.

- Verb first, as usual. שָׁאַל QI3MS ‘he will request’
 - 2-Guttural, so stem vowel Pathach not Holem (א not אָ).
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- No DDO marker אֵת because direct object is indefinite (AN offering)

יִבְחָרוּ זִקְנֵי הָעָם אִישׁ לָהֶם לְמַלְאָךְ

The elders of the people will choose a man for them for a king.

- Verb first, as usual. בָּחַר QI3MP ‘they will choose’
 - 2-Guttural, so בָּ not בַּ
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- “THE elders” because the last word in the construct chain is definite.
 - זִקְנֵי is plural construct of זָקֵן ‘elder’
 - זָקֵן → זִקְנִים (Propretonic Reduction, add יָ ending)
 - זִקְנֵי (ֵ/ִ in open unaccented → יָ; יָ → יֵ)
 - זִקְנֵי (first rule of Shewa: ֵ/ִ at start of word → יֵ)
- No DDO marker אֵת because direct object is indefinite (A man)
- לָהֶם = לְ ‘to’ + הֶם 3MP suffix ‘them’
 - לְ of advantage (for the benefit of)
- לְמַלְאָךְ has לְ of product (what is produced by the choice)

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא תִצְעַקוּ בְּקוֹל גָּדוֹל

In that day you (2MP) will cry out in a loud voice.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase “in that day” precedes verb.
- בַּיּוֹם = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + יוֹם ‘day’
 - The ה of the article disappears after inseparable prepositions (בְּלִבְּ)
- הַהוּא is demonstrative adjective (Adjective, After, Article).
- Verb תִצְעַקוּ QI2MP ‘you will cry out’
 - 2-guttural, so תֵּ not תָּ
- Subject implied by the verb.
- בְּקוֹל = בְּ ‘in’ + קוֹל ‘voice’
- Adjective גָּדוֹל is attributive (Adjective, After, Article)
 - Attributive adjective lacks article because noun is indefinite.
 - It could be predicate since lacks article, but that makes no sense.

יִבְעַר אַפּוֹ אֶת־אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר הָרָעָה

His anger will consume the men of the evil city.

- Verb comes first as expected.
 - בָּעַר QI3MS ‘he will burn / consume’
 - 2-guttural, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (עֵ not עָ)
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
 - אַפּוֹ = אַף ‘anger’ + וֹ ‘his’
- DDO marker אֵת precedes definite direct object, as usual.
- אֲנָשֵׁי is construct of אַנְשִׁים
 - MP ending יָ → יֵ
 - נָ → נֵ b/c ֵ / יֵ in open, unaccented syllable.
 - אֵ → אֵ b/c followed by Shewa (you didn’t learn this rule).
- Adjective הָרָעָה is attributive (Attributive Adjective, After, Article).
 - It modifies city, not men, because FS, not MP.

תִּשְׁחַט אֶת־הַבְּהֵמוֹת עַל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ

She / You (2MS) will kill the animals on the altar.

- Verb comes first as expected.
 - **שָׁחַט** QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will kill’
 - 2-guttural, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (ח not ח)
- Subject implied by the verb.

בַּבֹּקֶר תִּשְׁלַח אֶת־בְּנֶךָ וְאֶת־בִּתְּךָ אֶל־הַבַּיִת

In the morning she / you (2ms) will send your son and your daughter to the house.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase precedes the verb, as usual.
- Verb **שָׁלַח** QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will send’
 - 3-ח/ע, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (ל not ל)
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker **אֶת־** precedes each definite direct object.
- **בְּנֶךָ** and **בִּתְּךָ** have type 1 suffix **ךָ**, so they are singular nouns.

אֶשְׂמַח בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה זְבָאוֹת

I will rejoice in the name of YHWH of Armies.

- Verb comes first as expected.
 - **שָׂמַח** QI1CS ‘I will rejoice’
 - 3-ח/ע, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (מ not מ)
- Subject implied by the verb.
- **בְּשֵׁם** is **בְּ** ‘in’ + **שֵׁם** ‘name of’
 - **שֵׁם** could be absolute or construct state.
 - Parse it as construct because followed by a noun.
 - ‘THE name’ because in construct to a definite noun
- Treat **יְהוָה זְבָאוֹת** as a fixed form, as one word that is together the end of the construct chain. “YHWH of Armies.”

נִבְטַח בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה זְבָאוֹת

We will trust in the name of YHWH of Armies.

- Verb comes first as expected.
 - **שָׂמַח** QI1CP ‘we will trust’
 - 3-ח/ע, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (ט not ט)
- Subject implied by the verb.
- **בְּשֵׁם** is **בְּ** ‘in’ + **שֵׁם** ‘name of’
 - **שֵׁם** could be absolute or construct state.
 - Parse it as construct because followed by a noun.
 - ‘THE name’ because in construct to a definite noun
- Treat **יְהוָה זְבָאוֹת** as a fixed form, as one word that is together the end of the construct chain. “YHWH of Armies.”

לֹא תִשְׁמַעְנָה בְּנוֹת הַזָּקֵן אֶל־קוֹל אָבִיהֶן

The daughters of the elder will not hear the voice of their father.

- Negative לֹא ‘not’ precedes verb b/c it modifies the verb.
- Verb שָׁמַע QI3FP ‘they will hear’
 - It could be QI2FP ‘you will hear’, but that doesn’t fit the context.
 - 3-ח/ע, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (וּ not וֹ)
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as expected.
- ‘THE daughters’ b/c last word in construct chain is definite (the elder)
 - בְּנוֹת is plural construct of בַּת ‘daughter’
 - בַּת → plural בְּנוֹת (irregular) ‘daughters’
 - construct בְּנוֹת ‘daughters of’
 - because וְ/וֹ in open unaccented syllable → וְ
- ‘THE voice’ b/c last word in construct chain is definite (their father)
- אָבִיהֶן ‘their father’ has 3FP type 2 suffix: type 2 → plural noun

הִשְׁמַר לְךָ פֶּן־תִּשְׁכַּח אֶת־יְהוָה (Deut 6:12)
אֲשֶׁר הוֹצִיאָךְ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם מִבֵּית עֲבָדִים

Take heed to yourself (2MS) lest you (2MS) will forget YHWH who brought you out from the land of Egypt, from a house of slavery.

- { הִשְׁמַר is a Niphal Imperative 2MS }
- Verb שָׁכַח QI3FS/2MS. 3-ח so stem vowel Pathach not Holem.
- אֲשֶׁר ‘who’ begins a relative clause that describes יְהוָה
- { הוֹצִיאָךְ is a Hiphil Perfect 3MS with a 2MS pronominal suffix. }
- מֵאֶרֶץ = מִן ‘from’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land of’
 - מִן → מִ but א rejects Dagesh so מִ → מִ
 - אֶרֶץ is segholate singular, so could be construct or absolute.
 - Suspect construct because followed by a noun.
- מִבֵּית עֲבָדִים is in apposition to מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם (intermediate Hebrew)
- עֲבָדִים ‘slaves’ is a masculine plural abstract ‘slavery’ (Intermed Heb)

הִשְׁמְרוּ לָכֶם פֶּן־תִּשְׁכַּחוּ אֶת־בְּרִית (Deut 4:23)
יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר כָּרַת אִמְכֶם

Take heed to yourselves (2MP) lest you will forget the covenant of YHWH your God which he made [‘cut’] with you.

- { הִשְׁמְרוּ is a Niphal Imperative 2MP }
- Verb שָׁכַח QI2MP ‘you will forget’
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- בְּרִית is ‘THE covenant’ b/c last word in chain (YHWH) is definite.
 - בְּרִית could be construct or absolute form.
 - Expect construct b/c followed by a noun.
- אֱלֹהֵיכֶם = אֱלֹהִים ‘God’ + כֶּם (2MP suffix).
 - אֱלֹהֵיכֶם is in explicative apposition to יְהוָה (Intermed Hebrew)
- כָּרַת is QP3MS ‘he cut’
- אִמְכֶם is אִם ‘with’ + כֶּם (2MP suffix). ‘With’ not ‘people’ b/c א

הִשְׁמַר לְךָ פֶּן־תִּשְׁכַּח אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ (Deut 8:11)
לְבַלְתִּי שְׂמֹר מִצְוֹתָיו וּמִשְׁפָּטָיו וְחֻקֹּתָיו

Take heed to yourself lest you will forget YHWH your God [by] not keeping his commandments and his judgments and his statutes.

- { הִשְׁמַר is a Niphal Imperative 2MS }
- Verb שָׁכַח QI3FS/QI2MS ‘she/you will forget’
- אֱלֹהֶיךָ = אֱלֹהִים ‘God’ + יָךְ (2MP suffix type 2 → plural noun).
 - אֱלֹהֶיךָ is in explicative apposition to יְהוָה (Intermed Hebrew)
- { שְׂמֹר is the complementary use of the infinitive construct (Ch 20) }
 - לְבַלְתִּי is used to negate infinitives. }
- מִצְוֹתָיו, etc. have 3MS type 2 suffix → plural nouns
- וּמִשְׁפָּטָיו has conjunction וְ spelled ו before מ (Bump rule: בַּמַּפ)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | תִּמְצְאוּ | QI2MP | מִצָּא | 3-א | → Same as strong |
| 2. | אֶקְרָא | QI1CS | קָרָא | 3-א (2-ר) | → ר not ק |
| 3. | יִבְנוּ | QI3MP | בָּנָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה |
| 4. | תִּבְכְּיֶנָּה | QI3FP/2FP | בָּכָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה, SV יִּ |
| 5. | יִקְנוּ | QI3MP | קָנָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה |
| 6. | יִשְׁתּוּ | QI3MP | שָׁתָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה |
| 7. | יִכְלָה | QI3MS | כָּלָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה. הֶ ending |
| 8. | נִבְנָה | QI1CP | בָּנָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה. הֶ ending |
| 9. | יִרְבוּ | QI3MP | רָבָה | 3-ה | → Lost 3-ה |
| 10. | תִּמְצְאוּנָה | QI3FP/2FP | מִצָּא | 3-א | → א quiesces,
יִ SV in 3FP & 2FP |

תִּמְצְאוּ אֶת־עַבְדֵּךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ בַּהֵיכָל

You (2MP) will find the servant of the king in the palace/temple.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - Verb מִצָּא QI2MP ‘you will find’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object, as usual.
- עַבְדֵּךְ ‘servant’ is segholate singular, so it could be absolute or construct
 - But אֶת indicates that it is definite.
 - Since no article, no pronominal suffix, and not a proper noun, it must be in construct to a definite noun.
- בַּהֵיכָל = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + הֵיכָל ‘palace/temple’
 - The ה in הֵיכָל rejects the dagesh from הַ, so virtual doubling: הַ → הֵ

יִבְנוּ עַבְדֵי פַרְעֹה עָרִים רַבּוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ הַהֵיא

The servants of Pharaoh will build many/great cities in that land.

- Verb first, as usual. בָּנָה QI3MP ‘they will build’. Lose the 3-ה
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- עַבְדֵי is plural construct of עַבְדֵּךְ ‘servant’
 - עַבְדֵּךְ → Plural עַבְדִּים (segholate → יִ)
 - עַבְדִּים → Construct עַבְדֵי (ים → יִ) (segholate plural → יִ)
 - ‘THE servants’ b/c in construct to definite noun (Pharaoh).
- No DDO marker אֶת before DO עָרִים ‘cities’ because indefinite.
- Adjective רַבּוֹת likely modifies עָרִים b/c both are FP.
 - Could be predicate b/c lacks article.
 - Probably attributive b/c follows noun. And indefinite like noun.
- בְּ אֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’.
 - א rejects Dagesh of הַ, so compensatory lengthening בְּ → בִּ
- הַהֵיא demonstrative adjective: adjective, after, article.

תִּבְכְּיֶנָּה בְּנוֹת הָאִישׁ הַדָּל לְפָנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל

The daughters of the poor man will weep before the great king.

- Verb first, as usual. Verb בָּכָה QI3FP ‘they will weep’. SV יִ
 - Could be 2FP ‘you will weep’, but doesn’t fit subject בְּנוֹת
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- ‘THE daughters’ b/c last word in construct chain is definite (the man)
 - בְּנוֹת is plural construct of בַּת ‘daughter’
 - בַּת → plural בְּנוֹת (irregular) ‘daughters’
 - construct בְּנוֹת ‘daughters of’
 - because יִ in open unaccented syllable → יִ
- Adjective הַדָּל ‘the poor’ is attributive: Attributive, Article, After.
- לְפָנֵי = לְ ‘to’ + פָּנֵי ‘face of’
- Adjective הַגָּדוֹל ‘the great’ is attributive: Attributive, Article, After.

יִקְנוּ בָּנָיו לֶחֶם מִן־הַמֶּלֶךְ הָעָשִׂיר

His sons will buy bread/food from the rich king.

- Verb first, as usual. Verb קָנָה QI3MP ‘they will buy’.
 - 3-הָ verb, so lose the 3-הָ.
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- בָּנָיו = בָּנִים ‘sons’ + יָוֹ 3MS type 2 pronominal suffix
 - Type 2 suffix → noun is plural (‘his sons’, not ‘his son’)
- Adjective הָעָשִׂיר = הַ ‘the’ + עָשִׂיר ‘rich’
 - Adjective modifies king b/c both are MS.
 - Adjective is Attributive: Attributive, Article, After.

בַּמִּלְחָמָה יִשְׁתּוּ הַנְּעָרִים מַיִם מִן־הַנָּהָר

In the war/battle the young men will drink water from the river.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase precedes the verb.
 - בַּמִּלְחָמָה = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + מִלְחָמָה ‘war’ or ‘battle’
- Verb שָׁתָה QI3MP ‘they will buy’
 - 3-הָ verb, so lose the 3-הָ
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- Direct object מַיִם does NOT have DDO marker אֶת־ b/c indefinite.