

## Vocabulary for Chapter 17 (Page 1 of 2)

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- אָהַב to love {To **have** and to hold. **I have** you in my heart.}
- אָסַף to gather, take in {**Gathering** the Psalms of **Asaph**.}
  - {A **sap gathering** to make maple syrup.}
- כָּלָה to cease, come to an end, finish, complete
  - {**Call** it off when it is **complete**.}
- שָׁפַט to judge, enter into controversy {שָׁפַט = judge}
- אָבַד to perish, vanish
  - {**Evade** the trap or **perish**. **A fad vanishes** quickly}
- גָּלָה to reveal, uncover {**Reveal** the winner at a **gala** event.}
- רָוַם to be/become high, exalted
  - {Isaiah saw the **high, exalted** throne **room** of God.}
- טָהַר to be clean, pure {Use **t' hair** brush to get **clean**.}
  - {טָהוֹר = clean, pure}

## Vocabulary for Chapter 17 (Page 2 of 2)

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- בָּעַר to consume, burn {**Smokey** the **bear consuming** food.}
- אֱמֶת truth, trustworthiness. FS.
  - {Tell the **truth** or you'll end up in **a mess**.}
  - {**Emeth** always tells the **truth**.}
- כִּסֵּא seat, throne {**Kiss a throne** of the king.}
- מִסְפָּר number {**Miss par** by a **number** of strokes.}
- עֶשְׂרֵן (group of) ten, decade {Queen **Esther** with 10 maidservants.}
- שֶׁמֶשׁ sun {Beth **Shemesh** (a Levitical city) is 'the house of the sun'}

## Vocabulary for Chapter 18 (Page 1 of 2)

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- בָּחַר to choose {**Choose** not to go to a **bar**}
- בִּין to understand, perceive {That's using the old **bean**!}
- דָּרַשׁ to seek {**Seek** to find what caused **d' rash**.}
- הָרַג to kill {Hazeal **killed** Ben-Hadad with **h' rag** (2 Kgs 8:15)}
- קָדַשׁ to be holy {קָדוֹשׁ = **holy**.}
- רָעָה to feed, graze, tend flocks {Flocks **grazing** on **raw** meat.}
- הִפְיֵן to please, delight, take pleasure in
- טוֹב to be good, pleasant {טוֹב = **good** (adj) or to **be good** (verb)}
- שָׁאַל to ask (for), demand {King **Saul**'s name is 'you **asked for** it!'}  
 {**asked for** it!}

## Vocabulary for Chapter 18 (Page 2 of 2)

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- בָּעַל owner, husband, Baal {The name of idol **Baal** is 'lord'}
- שֵׁבֶט rod, staff, tribe {The **staff** of your **tribe**? **Shave it!**}
- נָא please, now; particle of entreaty often left untranslated
  - {**Please now** may I have it?}
- אֲשֶׁן on account of, because {**Yawn** at someone's excuse '**because...**'}
- מֵאַחַר behind, through {**Bad** guys sneaking up from **behind**}
- מֵאַחַר behind, through {**Bad** guys sneaking up from **behind**}

## Imperfect Waw Consecutive

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- Meaning:
  - Usually consecutive/sequential actions in a narrative sequence.
  - Usually past time.
  - Typically same meanings as a perfect verb (controversial).
- Spelling:
  - Take Imperfect and add וַ
  - 1CS form, the  $\aleph$  preformative rejects the Dagesh, so וַ → ׀
  - If the preformative has Shewa, often no Dagesh.
  - 3-ה verbs drop the הֶ suffix (יבנה → יבן)
  - For biconsonantal verbs, medial vowel letter lost.
- My parsing code is Iwc

## Perfect Waw Consecutive

6

- Meaning:
  - Usually consecutive/sequential actions in a narrative sequence.
  - Usually future time.
  - Typically same meanings as an imperfect verb (controversial).
- Spelling:
  - Same as perfect with a waw prefixed to it ׀
  - ׀ on a perfect verb is usually a waw consecutive.
  - Except in 2MS and 1CS, where accent usually shifts to final syllable.
    - וַקָּטַלְתִּי is Perfect with conjunction waw.
    - וַקָּטַלְתִּי is Perfect waw Consecutive
- My parsing code is Pwc

## Narrative Sequence

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- Past time narrative sequence
  - Begins with Perfect verb, וַיִּהְיֶה, or imperfect waw consecutive
  - Subsequent verbs are imperfect waw consecutive.
- Future time narrative sequence
  - Begins with imperfect verb, וַיְהִי, or perfect waw consecutive.
  - Subsequent verbs are perfect waw consecutive.

## Parsing – Ex17, p125

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2. וַיִּזְכֹּר זָכַר QIwc3MS
3. וַאֲרָאָה רָאָה QIwc1CS וַ → ׀ because  $\aleph$  rejects Dagesh.  
3-ה verbs don't lose הֶ in 1<sup>st</sup> person
4. וַיָּבֵא בֹאָ QIwc3MS Biconsonantal vowel וּ → ׀
5. וַיַּעַשׂ עָשָׂה QIwc3MS 3-ה verb loses הֶ at end
6. וַיִּרְדַּךְ יָרַד QIwc3MS 1-י because ׀
7. וַיִּקְרָא קָרָא QIwc3MS
8. וַיִּסַּע נָסַע QIwc3MS 1-נ because ׀
9. וַיִּבְנֶן בָּנָה QIwc3MS 3-ה verb loses הֶ at end.
10. וַיִּלְכְּדוּ הִלְכָּהּ QIwc3MP הִלְכָּהּ acts like 1-י verb.

וַיְהִי רָעַב בְּאֶרֶץ וְיִרְדָּא אַבְרָם מִצְרַיִם  
 לְגוּר שָׁם כִּי־כָבֵד הָרָעַב בְּאֶרֶץ (Gen 12:10)

There was a famine in the land, and Abram went down to Egypt to sojourn there, because the famine was severe in the land.

- וַיְהִי is הָיָה QIwc3MS
  - Usually just to begin a narrative sequence (translate ‘and’).
  - In this text, translate as ‘there was’ b/c asserts existence of famine.
- וְיִרְדָּא is יָרַד QIwc3MS ‘he went down’
  - 1-י verb, so imperfect preformative is ך
- מִצְרַיִם has directional suffix הָ ‘toward Egypt’
- כָּבֵד ‘heavy’ is a predicate adjective ‘is/was/will be heavy’
  - Predicate Precedes (Predicate adjective usually before noun)
  - Predicate adjective never has article.

וַיִּשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים אֶת־נַאֲקָתָם (Exod 2:24)  
 וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יִצְחָק וְאֶת־יַעֲקֹב

God heard their groaning,  
 and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

- וַיִּשְׁמַע is שָׁמַע QIwc3MS ‘he heard’
- נַאֲקָתָם is נָאָקָה ‘groaning’ + ׁ 3MP pronominal suffix ‘their’
  - הָ → תָ when adding pronominal suffix.
  - DDO marker אֶת because pronominal suffix makes it definite.
- וַיִּזְכֹּר is זָכַר QIwc3MS ‘he remembered’
- אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ is DDO marker + בְּרִית ‘covenant’ + ך 3MS suffix ‘his’
- Last 3 instances of אֶת are the preposition ‘with’
  - Same spelling as DDO marker. Distinguish based on context.
  - Preposition repeated in Hebrew, but not repeated in English, so in translation, only write ‘with’ once.

וַיֵּדַע אָדָם יָדַע אֶת־חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֵד אֶת־קַיִן (Gen 4:1)

And the man knew Eve, his wife, and she conceived and she bore Cain.

- יָדַע is יָדַע QP3MS ‘he knew’
- אֶת is DDO marker (both occurrences).
  - Same spelling as preposition ‘with’ – distinguish based on context.
- חַוָּה is ‘Eve’
- אִשְׁתּוֹ is אִשָּׁה ‘woman’ + 3FS suffix ך ‘his’
  - הָ → תָ when adding pronominal suffix. Also שָ → שׁ
  - ‘his wife’ is in apposition to ‘Eve’
- וַתַּהַר is הָרָה QIwc3FS ‘she bore/gave birth’
  - 3-ה verb loses הָ suffix in the imperfect waw-Consecutive (except in the first person)
- קַיִן is ‘Cain’

וַיִּבֶן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַצֶּלַע אֲשֶׁר־לָקַח מִן־הָאָדָם לְאִשָּׁה  
 וַיְבִאָהּ אֶל־הָאָדָם (Gen 2:22)

YHWH God built the rib which he took from the man into a woman  
 and he brought her to the man.

- וַיִּבֶן is בָּנָה QIwc3MS ‘he built’
  - 3-ה verbs lose הָ in Iwc except in the 1<sup>st</sup> person.
- ‘which he took from the man’ is a relative clause, starting with אֲשֶׁר
- לָקַח is לָקַח QP3MS ‘he took’
- לְאִשָּׁה is לְ ‘to’ + אִשָּׁה ‘woman’
  - The לְ is a לְ of product (intermediate Hebrew)
- וַיְבִאָהּ is בָּאוּ Hiphil Iwc3MS + 3FS suffix ‘he brought her’ (Chap 31)

וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וַתִּשָּׂא אִשְׁת־אֲדֹנָיו אֶת־עֵינֶיהָ אֶל־יוֹסֵף  
 וַתֹּאמֶר שְׁכַבְהָ עִמִּי (Gen 39:7)

After these things, the wife of his master lifted up her eyes upon Joseph and she said, “Lie down with me!”

- וַיְהִי is הִיָּה QIwc3MS
  - Usually just to begin a narrative sequence.
  - Translate as ‘and’ or leave untranslated.
- וַתִּשָּׂא is נִשָּׂא QIwc3FS ‘she lifted up’
- אִשְׁת is construct of אִשָּׁה ‘wife of’
- אֲדֹנָיו is אֲדוֹן with 3MS type 2 suffix ‘his lords’
  - Plural noun ‘lords’ is a plural of respect (intermediate Hebrew)
  - There is only one lord. So translate as ‘his lord’
- וַתֹּאמֶר is אָמַר QIwc3FS ‘she said’
- שְׁכַבְהָ is שָׁכַב Qal Imperative 2MS with paragogic he ‘lie down!’
  - (chapter 18)

וַיִּזְכֹּר יוֹסֵף אֶת הַחֲלֻמוֹת אֲשֶׁר חָלַם לָהֶם (Gen 42:9)  
 וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם מִרְגָּלִים אַתֶּם  
 לָרְאוֹת אֶת־עֶרְוַת הָאָרֶץ בְּאֵתְכֶם

Joseph remembered the dreams which he had dreamed about them, and he said to them, “You are spies. You have come to see the nakedness of the land.”

- וַיִּזְכֹּר is זָכַר QIwc3MS ‘he remembered’
- ‘which he dreamed about them’ is a relative clause; begins with אֲשֶׁר
- וַיֹּאמֶר is אָמַר QIwc3MS ‘he said’
- אֲלֵהֶם is מְרַגְּלִים ‘spies you’. It is a verbless clause. ‘you are spies’
- לָרְאוֹת is לִּי + רָאָה Qal infinitive construct ‘to see’ (Chap 20)
- עֶרְוַת is construct of עֶרְוָה ‘nakedness of’ (vulnerable parts)
- בְּאֵתְכֶם is בּוֹא QP2MP ‘you came’

2. שָׁמַר וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם QPwc2MP וְ → ו before Shewa (§5.7.2b)
3. כָּתַב וּכְתַבְתֶּם QPwc2MS
4. יָשַׁב וַיִּשְׁבְּתֶם QPwc2MP יִ at beginning → יִ (§4.12.2)
5. נָתַן וּנְתַתִּי QPwc1CS 3-נ followed by ת → ת (§13.9)
6. אָהַב וְאָהַבְתֶּם QPwc2MS
7. זָכַר וּזְכַרְתִּי QPwc1CS
8. לָקַח וּלְקַחוּ QPwc3CP לָקַח is regular in the perfect.
9. אָמַר וְאָמְרוּ QPwc3CP
10. הִיָּה וְהִיָּיתִי QPwc1CS 3-ה stem vowel יִ in 1-2 person

וְאָהַבְתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל־מְאֹדְךָ  
 6 וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי מְצַוְּךָ הַיּוֹם עַל־לִבְבְּךָ  
 (Deut 6:5-6)

And you will love YHWH your God with all of your heart and with all of your soul and with all of your strength. 6 And these things which I am commanding you today will be on your heart.

- וְאָהַבְתָּ is אָהַב QPwc2MS ‘you will love’
- אֱלֹהֶיךָ ‘your God’ is in apposition to יְהוָה ‘YHWH’.
- Preposition בְּ is used as an instrument (‘with’).
- וְהָיוּ is QPwc3CP
  - Often used to begin a narrative sequence and left untranslated.
  - But in this context it should be translated ‘they will be’.
- ‘which I am commanding you today’ is a relative clause with אֲשֶׁר
- הַיּוֹם = הַיּוֹם + יוֹם ‘the’ + ‘day’ = ‘the day’ = ‘today’