

Study Parsing for the Final Exam

1

- Practice writing paradigms and diagnostics:
 - Strong Verb Diagnostics Sheet
 - Perfect and Imperfect Strong and III-ת Drill Sheets
 - Verb Summary Sheet
- Practice with the “Final Parsing Exercise – Derived Stems”
 - Pages 105-110 of the workbook answer key
 - Print it out.
 - Cover up the answers with a sheet of paper, try to parse them in your head, and move the sheet of paper down, checking yourself as you go along.
 - You should now know how to parse all of them.

How to Keep and Develop Your Hebrew

2

- Take Intermediate Hebrew eventually.
 - You will learn the kinds of things that BibleWorks can't tell you.
- Take a Hebrew-based class this fall
 - Either intermediate Hebrew or an OT exegesis class.
 - Intro to OT and Theology of the Pentateuch don't use Hebrew.
 - If you wait until Spring semester, you will lose your Hebrew!
- Don't lose your Hebrew!
 - Most pastors lose their Hebrew after seminary.
 - If you do, then this summer was a waste of time.
 - Whenever you aren't taking a Hebrew class, re-read in Hebrew one verse from your daily Bible reading, using BibleWorks or Accordance to check your work. If you missed a parsing, remind yourself of the appropriate diagnostic.

Hithpael

3

- Hithpael is usually the reflexive of the Piel.
- Parsing code: Ht
- Spelling
 - Perfect וְהִתְּוֹתָ
 - also Imperative, Infinitive Construct, and Infinitive Absolute
 - Imperfect וְהִתְּוֹתָ
 - Participle וְהִתְּוֹתָ
 - For roots starting with צ ש ש ס, the preformative ת switches place with that first root consonant (Metathesis).

Parsing – Ex34, p267 (slide 1 of 2)

4

1. יתְּוֹדֵל וְהִתְּוֹדֵל HtI3MS וְהִתְּוֹדֵל
2. מְתַכְּבֵר וְהִתְּכַבֵּר HtPMS וְהִתְּכַבֵּר
3. יתְּלַכְּרוּ וְהִתְּלַכְּרוּ HtI3MP וְהִתְּלַכְּרוּ
4. הוֹצֵאתָם וְהִצֵּאתָם HP2MP וְהִצֵּאתָם but 1-י → ו, 3-א SV ו
5. מוֹלִידוֹת וְהִלֵּדָתָם HPFP וְהִלֵּדָתָם
6. יוֹשֵׁב וְהִשָּׁב HoI3MS וְהִשָּׁב but 1-י → ו
7. וַיִּתְּמַכְּרוּ וְהִמְכַרָהוּ HtIwc3MP וְהִמְכַרָהוּ Iwc adds ו
8. הִבְּשָׁתָם וְהִבְּשָׁתָם HP2MP וְהִבְּשָׁתָם / וְהִבְּשָׁתָם 1-נ assimilates.
9. מְבִיט וְהִבִּיטָתָם HPMS וְהִבִּיטָתָם but 1-נ assimilates.
10. הִתְּפַרְדּוּ וְהִתְּפַרְדּוּ HtP3CP וְהִתְּפַרְדּוּ

Parsing – Ex34, p267-268 (slide 2 of 2)

5

11. וַיִּתְּפֹשֵׁט וַיִּתְּפֹשֵׁט HtIwc3MS ִּתְּפֹשֵׁט Iwc adds ִּ
12. תִּקְיִמְיָנָה קוּם HI3FP/2FP ִּיִּמְיָנָה but ִּי → ִּי in 3FP/2FP
13. וַיִּתְּנֶכֶר וַיִּתְּנֶכֶר HtIwc3MS ִּתְּנֶכֶר Iwc adds ִּ
14. מִתְּקַדְּשֵׁת קָדַשׁ HtPFS ִּתְּקַדְּשֵׁת
15. הִקְיִמּוֹתַי קוּם HP1CS ִּיִּמּוֹתַי but bicons ִּיִּמּוֹתַי

Parsing – Ex35, p273-274 (slide 1 of 2)

6

1. וַיִּתְּנֶכֶר וַיִּתְּנֶכֶר HtIwc3MS ִּתְּנֶכֶר Iwc adds ִּ
2. מִתְּנַפֵּל מִתְּנַפֵּל HtPMS ִּתְּנַפֵּל
3. תִּעְזְבֶנָּה עָזַב NI3FP/2FP ִּעְזְבֶנָּה 1-Gut rejects Dagesh → ִּעְזְבֶנָּה
4. הִתְּבַרְכְּתֶם בָּרַךְ HtP2MP ִּתְּבַרְכְּתֶם 2-Gut rejects Dag → ִּתְּבַרְכְּתֶם
5. תִּתְּבַרְכְּנָה בָּרַךְ HtI3FP/2FP ִּתְּבַרְכְּנָה 2-Gut rejects Dag → ִּתְּבַרְכְּנָה
6. הִתְּבַרְכְּנָה בָּרַךְ HtM2FP ִּתְּבַרְכְּנָה 2-Gut rejects Dag → ִּתְּבַרְכְּנָה
7. הִתְּלַכְתִּי הִתְּלַךְ HtP1CS ִּתְּלַכְתִּי
8. יֵאמְרוּ יֵאמַר QI3MP 1-א preform י → י & aleph quiesces
9. בִּרְכִיתִי בָּרַךְ PuP1CS ִּרְכִיתִי 2-ר reject Dag → ִּרְכִיתִי
10. תִּתְּלַכּוּ הִתְּלַךְ HtI2MP ִּתְּלַכּוּ

Parsing – Ex35, p274 (slide 2 of 2)

7

11. יִתְּלַל יִתְּלַל HtI3MS ִּתְּלַל
12. נִשְׁלַחֹת נִשְׁלַח NPFP ִּשְׁלַח
13. מִתְּכַסֶּה מִתְּכַסֶּה HtPMS ִּתְּכַסֶּה Drop 3-ה add הִּ in MS
14. יִתְּכַסֶּה יִתְּכַסֶּה HtI3MP ִּתְּכַסֶּה Drop 3-ה
15. נִשְׁלַחַה נִשְׁלַח NP3FS/QC1CP ִּשְׁלַח SV → ִּ in some forms
NPFS keeps SV ִּ so not NPFS.

Bible Translation – Gen 22:1

8

וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי תִדְבָּרִים הָאֵלֶּה וְהָאֵלֶּה נִסָּה אֶת־אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו
אַבְרָהָם וַיֹּאמֶר הִנְנִי

After these things God tested Abraham. He said to him, “Abraham!”

And he said, “Here I am.”

- וַיְהִי = הָיָה QIwc3MS ‘he was’. Temporal marker leave untranslated.
 - Begins a past-time narrative sequence.
- נִסָּה = נִסָּה PP3MS ‘he tested’ (Diagnostic ִּ but 3-ה → ִּ)
 - This could be a NP3MS, but נִסָּה rarely occurs in the Niphal, and the Niphal meaning ‘to be accustomed to’ does not fit the context.
- וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QIwc3MS ‘he said’
- הִנְנִי = הִנֵּה ‘behold’ + 1CS suffix ‘me’
 - Lit. ‘behold me’ → English equivalent, ‘here I am’

וַיִּקַּח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵצִי הָעֹלָה וַיִּשֶׂם עָלָיו־צִדְקָה בְּנוֹ וַיִּקַּח בְּיָדוֹ אֶת־הָאֵשׁ
וְאֶת־הַמֶּאֱכָלֶת וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו

Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering and put [it] on Isaac his son, and he took in his hand the fire and the butcher knife, and the two of them went together.

- וַיִּקַּח = לָקַח QIwc3MS ‘he took’
- וַיִּשֶׂם = שָׂם QIwc3MS ‘he put’
- וַיֵּלְכוּ = הָלְכוּ QIwc3MP ‘they went’
- שְׁנֵיהֶם = שְׁנַיִם ‘two’ + 3MP suffix ‘them’ = ‘the two of them’
- יַחְדָּו = ‘together’

וַיֹּאמֶר יִצְחָק אֶל־אַבְרָהָם אָבִיו וַיֹּאמֶר אָבִי הֲנִנִי בְּנִי וַיֹּאמֶר
הֲנִה הָאֵשׁ וְהָעֵצִים וְאַיִה הַשֶּׁה לְעֹלָה

Isaac spoke to Abraham his father and said, “My father!” And he said, “Here I am, my son.” And he said, “Behold, [here are] the fire and the wood, but where [is] the lamb for a burnt offering?”

- וְאַיִה = וְ ‘but’ (disjunctive waw) + אִיִּה ‘where?’
 - The waw is disjunctive b/c it is at the beginning of a clause and is attached to a word that is not a verb.
- לְעֹלָה = לְ ‘for’ + עֹלָה ‘burnt offering’