Vocabulary for Chapter 15 (Page 1 of 2)

- חָיָה to live
  - to life = לְחַיִּים ‘to’ + חָיָה ‘life’ (a song in Fiddler on the Roof)
  - Don’t confuse with לְחַיִים ‘to be’ (1-ח vs. 1-ל)
- יָכֹל to be able (advertisement for coal: Yah, coal is able to do it.)
- כָּרַת to cut off, make a covenant
- סוּר to turn (A sewer pipe turning.)
  - Don’t confuse with שׂוּר to wrestle
- עָנָה to answer (Answer it, Anna!)
  - Don’t confuse with אָנָה to lament
- עָבַד to serve (בע’d servant)
  - Don’t confuse with אָבַד to perish.

Vocabulary for Chapter 15 (Page 2 of 2)

- זֶן ear. FS. {Don’t you hate it when your ears are frozen?}
- יִלְלָא ram (a ram coming down the aisle of the grocery store).
- גִּבּוֹר warrior, mighty man {Zsa Zsa Gabor assaulted a police officer}
- בַח a sacrifice (בר’ מִזְבֵּז altar)
- צָפוֹן righteousness (צָדִיק righteous, just)
- צְמָע north. FS. {Call Santa up North on tsa phone}
- אז then, since. (Wizard of Oz, wondering what to do then).
  - Don’t confuse with עַז strong, או strength, or עֵז she goat
- גם also, even (He even did that also? That’s awful.)
  - Homograph also means nose, nostril, anger
- פֶּן lest {Use a pen, lest it be erased.}

Miscellaneous

- Bi-Consonantal Verbs
  - 2 Consonants
    - The lexical form has ל, ז, כ, or ל as its vowel.
    - There is no way to predict which vowel the lexical form has.
    - You must memorize the lexical form vowel as part of the spelling.
    - In the QP3MS, the vowel is always Qamets.

  - In the 3rd person plural
    - The Perfect does not distinguish M & F. It is 3CP.
    - The Imperfect distinguishes M & F. It has 3MP and 3FP.

Translating the Imperfect

- Imperfect describes an action without its end in view.
  - It may have actually ended, but you’re not talking about its end.
  - The time is determined by the context.
- Possible translations:
  - Present I study
  - Future I will study
  - Habitual or customary He prays regularly, He used to pray
  - Modal value She would/could/should/may/can/might pray.
Imperfect Paradigm

1. Preformative:
   - י in 3M (singular and plural)
   - א in 1CS
   - נ in 1CP
   - ת elsewhere.

2. Preformative always followed by Silent Shewa

3. Stem vowel:
   - י if suffix is a vowel.
   - otherwise

4. Accent over stem vowel if suffix is CV.
   - Same rule as the perfect.

5. 3FP and 2FP are identical.
6. 3FS and 2MS are identical
7. 3MP and 2MP are identical except י → ת

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Parsing – Ex15, p89

1. תִּמְכְּרוּ QI2MP ְכַּרָּה
2. יִרְדֹּף QI3MS ְרָדַף
3. תִּקְבֹּץ QI3FS/2MS ְקָבַץ
4. תִּכְרְתוּ QI2MP ְכָּרַת
5. יִשְׁמְרוּ QI3MP ְשָׁמַר
6. נִשְׁמֹר QI1CP ְשָׁמַר
7. يִמְלְכוּ QI3MP ְמָלַך
8. תִּזְכֹּ תִּזְכֹּ QI3FP/2FP ְזָכַר
9. תִּכְתְּבִי QI2FS ְכָּתַב
10. אֶשְׂרֹף QI1CS ְשָׂרַף
11. אֶשְׂבֹּר QI1CS ְשָׁבַר
12. הֲתִשְׂרְפוּ QI2MP ְשָׁרַף
13. הֲיִמְכֹּר QI3MS ְמָכַר
14. הֲתִזְכֹּר QI3FS/2MS ְזָכַר
15. אֶדְרֹשׁ QI1CS ְדָּרַשׁ

Translation – Ex15, p90, #1

פָּקְדַּר אֲחָאָר בֶּרֶדֶר פְּלָרָה יָהְיִ

You (2MP) will sell them into the hands of the evil king.

- Verb first, as usual. QI2MP ‘you will sell’, ‘you began to sell’, etc
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- Definite direct object: נָּח + 3MP suffix יְ = נָחַי ‘them’
  - Cannot be ‘with them’, because that would be נָחַי (with Hiriq)
- יָדַי = יָדַ + יִמְלָכַּר ‘2 hands of’
  - First rule of Shewa: 2 shewas in a row at beginning of word
  - Exception to first rule of shewa: יְ → יָ
- יָדַ is construct of יִדּ + יָדְלַמַּר
  - Masculine dual ending יְלַמַּר → יָלֵל
  - י → י because יָד / י in open unaccented syllable
- Definite b/c in construct to definite noun ‘the king’
- Attribute Adjective After Noun, Article Agree
Translation – Ex15, p90, #3

She / You (2MS) will gather the men of the city.
• Verb first, as usual. קָבַץ QI3FS/2MS ‘you will gather’
• Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
• DDO marker אֶת ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit context.
• DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object, as usual.
• אַנְשֵׁי is construct of אֲנָשִׁים ‘the men of’ b/c in construct to definite noun הָעִיר

Translation – Ex15, p90, #5

The judges will keep the law of God.
• Verb first, as usual. שָׁמַר QI3MP ‘they will keep/guard/observe’
• Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
• DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object
  • Could be אֶת ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit context.
• אֱלהִים is construct of תּוֹרַת ‘the law of’
  • FS ending הָ תּוֹרָה → תּוֹרַת
  • Definite b/c in construct to proper noun אֱלהִים ‘God’

Translation – Ex15, p90, #7

The king and the queen will reign in Jerusalem.
• Verb first, as usual. מָלַך QI3MP ‘they will reign’
  • Masculine verb for a group that contains both men and women.
• Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
• אָרֹן הַתָּלְיָה = תִּמְלָכוּ ‘in’ + יִמְלְכוּ הַמֶּלֶךְ ‘the king’
  • First rule of Shewa: קְ בָּ כְ at beginning of word → בּ לָ כְ
  • Exception to first rule of Shewa: ק עֲ בָּ → בּ לָ כְ
  • So בּ לָ כְ → בּ לָ כְ

OR Thou (2FS) shalt not write the words in the book.

Translation – Ex15, p90, #9

You (2FS) will not write the words in the book.
• Negative לא precedes the verb when it negates the verb.
• Verb כָּתַב QI2FS ‘you will write’
• Subject implied by the verb.
• DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.
• מַלְכָּה בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם = כָּתַב b/c ‘in’ + בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם ‘Jerusalem’ + מַלְכָּה b/c ‘queen’
  • With inseparable preposition (בּ לָ כְ) lose the ה of the article.
Translation – Ex15, p90, #11

I will break the stone tablet.

- Verb שָׁבַר QI1CS ‘I will break’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.
- It could be the preposition ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit the context.
- מַכָּפַא could be absolute or construct state
  - Interpret as construct b/c followed by a noun.
  - ‘The tablet’ not ‘a tablet’ b/c in construct to a definite noun.
  - Lit. ‘the tablet of the stone’, but מַכָּפַא is a genitive of material (intermediate Hebrew), so translate it as ‘stone tablet’.

Translation – Ex15, p90, #13

Will he sell the young men into the hands of the enemy?

- Verb מָכַר QI3MS ‘He will sell’ with interrogative ה prefix (‘?’).
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.
  - בִּי = בְּ ‘in’ + יְ ‘of’ 2 hands of
    - Exception to 1st rule of Shewa: at start of word, ◊ → ◊
    - יֵדֶה is construct of יֵדֶה ‘2 hands’
      - Masculine dual ending רָוִי → ◊
      - ◊ because ◊ / ◊ in open unaccented syllable → ◊
    - Definite b/c in construct to definite noun ‘the enemy’
- הָאֹיֵב (defecting spelling) is usually spelled אוֹיֵב (plene spelling)
- It is a Qal Participle MS.

Translation – Ex15, p91, #15

In that day I will seek YHWH.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase precedes the verb.
- בַּיּוֹם = בְּ ‘in’ + יוֹם ‘day’
  - For inseparable prepositions (ב, ל, כ) the ב of ◊ disappears.
- מַאֲהָה is demonstrative adjective
  - Demonstrative Adjective After noun, has Article.
- Verb דָּרַשׁ QI1CS ‘I will seek’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.

Bible Translation – Ex15, p91, #1

(Ps 111:5)

He will remember his covenant forever.

- Verb זָכַר QI3MS ‘He will remember’
  - Verb first as usual.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- דְּרִיתוֹ is construct of יָדַ ‘2 hands’
  - because ◊ / ◊ in open unaccented syllable → ◊
- Direct object בְּרִיתוֹ is definite because it has a pronominal suffix
  - So it could have the DDO marker, but it doesn’t.
  - The DDO marker is often omitted in poetry.
The righteous and the wicked God will judge.

- Direct object comes first. Some sort of emphasis on it.
  - Perhaps ‘God will judge both the righteous and the wicked.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes each definite direct object, as usual.
- Verb שָׁפַט QI3MS ‘He will judge’
- Subject follows the verb, as usual.

I will break this people and this city.

- Verb שָׁבַר QI1CS ‘I will break’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes each definite direct object, as usual.
- הַזֶּה ‘the this’ (MS) and הַזֹּאת ‘the this’ (FS) are demonstrative adjectives (‘this people’, ‘this city’)
  because demonstrative Adjective After noun, has Article.

I will dwell there, in the midst of the sons of Israel, forever.

- Verb שָׁכַן QI1CS ‘I will dwell’. Verb first as usual.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- בְּנהֵי is the construct of בָּנִים (MP suffix ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ in open unaccented syllable ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌)
  - ◌ / ◌ / ◌ / ◌
- The construct chain is בשָׁכַן בְּתֹךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל ‘in THE midst of THE sons of Israel’
  - Every element in the chain is definite because the word at the end of the chain (יִשְׂרָאֵל) is definite.
- לְעוֹלָם = לְ + ‘forever’ = ‘forever’