- אֵם mother. FS. {Don't **aim** a water balloon at your *mother*.}
- זֶרַע seed. {Is **zer-a** *seed* in there? **Sarah** bore Abraham's *seed*.}
- לַיְלָה night.
- לָכֵן therefore
- מַלְאָךְ messenger, angel. {A *messenger* of the <u>king</u> (מֶלֶךְ)}
- מַעֲשֶׂה work. {I have **massive** amounts of *work*.}
- נַעַר youth, young man. Segholate. {There is **nary** a *young man* here}
- עָוֹן guilt. {According to **Avon**, that is a *transgression* of fashion.}
- שָׁלוֹם peace, health
- שָׁם there {My **cham**ois is *there*.}

- אָכַל to eat. {"You get **a cal**orie when you *eat* **a Cal**ifornia orange."}
- אָמַר to say. {"**A mar**riage begins when you *say* 'I do'."}
- הָלַךְ to go, walk, die.
  {"Because of **ha lack** of *walking*, we'll *die* unless we *go* exercise."}
- הָיָה to be, happen, become. {*Be* a karate kid; say **hay-yah**!}
  Related to יהוה 'I *am*'
- יָצָא to (go/come) (out/forth)
- יָשַׁב to sit (down) {*Sit down* when **ya shav** (shave). **Yes h**ave a *seat*.}
- נָתַן to give {**Nathan**iel means "*Gift* of God." I've **nothin** *to give*.}
- עָשָׂה to do, make {"*Make* **us a** gift with **a saw**."}
- רָאָה to see {"*See* your team score, and cheer, **Raaahh**!"}

- שָׁמַע to hear, give ear to, obey {The **Shema** begins '*Hear*, O Israel'}
- אֲרוֹן ark, chest. {"**Aaron** the priest with the *ark* of the covenant"}
- מִנְחָה gift, offering {*Give* a **mina** as an *offering* (Greek coin Lk 19)}
- שָׁבַת to cease, rest {Related to the Sabbath, the day of *rest*}
  – This has the vowels for a verb (QP3ms) ○ ○ ○

- Root: 2 or 3 consonants.
  - E.g., מלך
  - They are theoretical. You never see them in real life.
  - The same meaning for 'root' is used in Mounce's Greek book.
- Stem: The lexical form of a word
  - E.g., מֶלֶךְ (king), מַלְכָּה (queen), מַלְכוּת (kingdom)
  - I never hear the word 'stem' used this way except page 121.
- Stem:
  - A category of the parsing of a verb.
  - E.g., Qal, Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Hithpael.

Parsing Verbs (Ch 12)

- Root, Stem, Conjugation, Person, Gender, Number, Meaning.
  - E.g., נָתַ֫תִּי is נתן Qal Perfect 1CS "I gave"
  - This is how I parse. For exams, follow Dr. Pratico's instructions.
- Root: 2 or 3 consonants
  - E.g., היה ,נתן
- Stem and parsing code: Qal (Q), Niphal (N), Piel (D), Pual (Dp), Hithpael (tD), Hiphil (H), Hophal (Hp), + rare ones.
- Conjugation and my parsing code: Perfect (P), Imperfect (I), Cohortative (C), Jussive (J), Imperative (M), Perfect waw consecutive (Pwc), Imperfect waw consecutive (Iwc), Participle (Pt), Infinitive Construct (N), Infinitive Absolute (N)
- Person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
- Gender: Masculine or Feminine
- Number: Singular or Plural

Verb Stems (Ch 12)

- The verb stem affects the meaning of the verb itself.
  - To find the meaning of a verb in a particular stem, you must use a lexicon, general rules for what stems mean will sometimes lead you astray.
  - In contrast to conjugation, which affects only the aspect, time, etc.
- The table on the next page is an inaccurate over-generalization.
- For each verb, check the definitions in the different stems, and if it isn't what you would expect, then memorize it as part of the definition (or look it up each time).

Verb Stems (Ch 12)
See Cautions on Previous Page

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	*Qal* "He heard"	*Niphal* "He was heard"	*Niphal* "He heard himself"
Cause a state	*Piel* "He angered him"	*Pual* "He was angered"	*Hithpael* "He made himself angry
Cause an action	*Hiphil* "He lifted up"	*Hophal* "It was lifted"	

Verb Conjugations (Ch 12)
The Following Are Overgeneralizations

- Perfect: portrays action as a complete whole, with the ending in view. Often past time. But can be future.
- Imperfect: portrays action as incomplete, without the ending in view. (future, iterative, inceptive)
- Imperative: 2nd person command.
- Cohortative: 1st person command.
- Jussive: Milder command, usually 3rd person.
- Infinitive construct: like a Greek infinitive. "to go"
- Infinitive absolute: rare, special purpose.
- Participle: adjective, noun, or ongoing action.

Weak Verbs (Ch 12)

- Strong verb:
  - Not a weak verb.
- Weak verb:
  - Root has a guttural: א, ע, ה, ח
  - Root has a Resh as second consonant.
  - Root has Yod or Nun as first consonant.
  - Bi-consonantal: root has only 2 consonants.
  - Geminate: 2nd and 3rd root consonants are identical.
- Classify weak verbs by type of weakness:
  - 1-guttural has a guttural as the first root consonant.

Translation – Ex12, p60, #1
Translate and Explain
בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ

God created the heavens and the earth.

- בָּרָא
  - The verb comes first, as usual.
  - ברא QP3MS "He created"
    - Qal Perfect, 3rd person, masculine, singular
- אֱלֹהִים
  - The subject
  - The subject is plural in form, so you would expect plural verb.
  - But the subject is singular in meaning, so get singular verb.
- אֵת before definite direct object.

Translation – Ex12, p60, #2
Translate and Explain
בָּרַךְ הַנָּבִיא הַצַּדִּיק אֶת־הַמֶּלֶךְ הַיָּשָׁר וְאֶת־בָּנָיו

The righteous prophet blessed the upright king and his sons.

- Verb בָּרַךְ first as usual.
- Subject הַנָּבִיא immediately follows verb, as usual.
- Attributive adjective הַצַּדִּיק after noun, match gender, #, definiteness
- Definite direct objects preceded by אֶת־
- Attributive adjective הַיָּשָׁר after noun, match gender, #, definiteness.

Translation – Ex12, p60, #3
Translate and Explain
שָׁמַר הַנַּעַר אֶת־דִּבְרֵי הַנָּבִיא הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה

The young man kept the words of this good prophet.

- Verb שָׁמַר first as usual.
- Subject הַנַּעַר immediately follows verb, as usual.
- Definite direct object preceded by אֶת־
- דִּבְרֵי is construct of דְּבָרִים (ים ◌ִ → ◌ֵי)
  - בָ → בְ because ◌ְ / ◌ָ → ◌ְ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - דְ → דִ because of first rule of Shewa (◌ְ◌ְ → ◌ִ◌ְ at begin word)
  - "**The** words" because in construct to definite noun.
- Attributive adjective הַטּוֹב after noun, match gender, #, definiteness.
- Demonstrative adjective הַזֶּה after noun, match gender, #, definiteness.

Translate and Explain

בָּנָה הַנַּעַר בַּיִת חָדָשׁ אֵצֶל הָעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה

The young man built a new house near the great city.

- Verb בָּנָה first as usual.
- Subject הַנַּעַר immediately follows verb, as usual.
- Direct object **not** preceded by אֶת־ because it is **in**definite.
- Attributive adjectives follow their nouns and match them in gender, number, and definiteness.

Translate and Explain

אֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

These are the names of the sons of Israel.

- אֵלֶּה is demonstrative pronoun (not adjective)
  - Precedes the noun that it modifies (שְׁמוֹת) and lacks the article.
  - Add the verb "to be" in translation.
- שְׁמוֹת is construct of שֵׁמוֹת
  - שֵׁ → שְׁ b/c ◌ָ / ◌ֵ → ◌ְ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - "**The** names" because in construct to definite noun.
- בְּנֵי is construct of בָּנִים
  - בָּ → בְּ b/c ◌ָ / ◌ֵ → ◌ְ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - ◌ִים → ◌ֵי
  - "**The** sons" because in construct to definite noun.

Translate and Explain

שָׁלַח הַשֹּׁפֵט אֶת־מַלְאָכוֹ אֶל־בַּת הַנָּבִיא הָרָעָה

The judge sent his messenger to the evil daughter of the prophet.

- Verb שָׁלַח 'he sent' first, as usual.
- Subject הַשֹּׁפֵט 'the judge' immediately follows verb, as usual.
- Definite direct object marker אֶת־ precedes definite direct object.
- מַלְאָכוֹ 'his messenger' is definite because it has pronominal suffix.
- בַּת 'daughter' could be construct or absolute.
  - Translate as absolute because followed by a noun.
  - "**The** daughter" not "**A** daughter" b/c construct to definite noun.
- הַנָּבִיא 'the prophet' is definite because it has the article.
- Adjective הָרָעָה 'the evil' modifies בַּת not הַנָּבִיא b/c FS.
- Adjective הָרָעָה is attributive b/c has article and follows noun.

Translate and Explain

צַדִּיק הַכֹּהֵן הַזֶּה מֵהַמֶּלֶךְ הַהוּא

This priest is more righteous than that king.

- Adjective צַדִּיק is predicate because lacks article, precedes noun.
  - Predicate adjective, so translate '**is** righteous'.
- Demonstrative הַזֶּה is adjective because has article, follows noun.
  - Demonstrative adjective, so translate 'this'
- מֵהַמֶּלֶךְ is מִן 'from' + ◌ַ הַ 'the' + מֶלֶךְ 'king'
  - מִן → מֵ because נ → Dagesh Forte that הַ rejects so compensatory lengthening מַ → מֵ
  - Comparative use of מִן 'from' → 'more than'
- הַהוּא is demonstrative adjective because has article, follows noun.
  - Demonstrative adjective, so translate 'that'

Translation – Ex12, p61, #8
Translate and Explain

בָּנָה הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת־הַהֵיכָל הַגָּדוֹל בֵּין־הַנָּהָר וּבֵין־הָהָר

The king built the great palace between the river and the mountain.

- Verb בָּנָה 'he built' comes first as usual.
- Subject הַמֶּלֶךְ 'the king' follows the verb as usual.
- DDO marker אֶת־ precedes definite direct object, as usual.
- DDO הַהֵיכָל is definite because of article הַ (virtual doubling b/f ה)
- Adjective הַגָּדוֹל is attributive b/c follows noun, matches G,#, Definite.
- Preposition בֵּין 'between' is repeated before multiple objects.

Translation – Ex12, p61, #9
Translate and Explain

בַּמִּלְחָמָה הַהִיא שָׁלַח הַזָּקֵן הֶחָכָם אֶת־אָבִיהוּ וְאֶת־בָּנָיו
אֶל־הֶעָרִים הַקְּטַנּוֹת

In that war, the wise elder sent his father and his sons to the small cities.

- Prepositional phrase בַּמִּלְחָמָה הַהִיא 'in that war' precedes verb שָׁלַח
- בַּמִּלְחָמָה has the article הַ, as seen in the ◌ּ◌ in בַּמּ
- Demonstrative הַהִיא is adjective b/c follows noun and has article.
- The subject הַזָּקֵן 'the elder' immediately follows the verb as usual.
- Adjective הֶחָכָם is attributive b/c follows noun and has article.
- DDO marker אֶת־ precedes definite direct object.
- Direct object אָבִיהוּ is definite because has pronominal suffix ◌ִיהוּ
  - Type 1 suffix because the vowel + yod is hireq yod.
- Suffix on בָּנָיו is type 2 because vowel + yod (not hireq yod).
  - Type 2 suffix → noun is plural 'sons', not singular 'son'.

Translation – Ex12, p61, #10
Translate and Explain

מָצָא עֶבֶד הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת־תּוֹרַת אֱלֹהִים בַּהֵיכָל הַגָּדוֹל

The servant of the king found the law of God in the great temple.

- The verb מָצָא 'he found' comes first as usual.
- The subject עֶבֶד 'servant' comes immediately after verb as usual.
- עֶבֶד 'servant' could be construct or absolute (segholate singular)
  - Translate as construct because followed by a noun.
- DDO marker אֶת־ precedes definite direct object as usual.
- תּוֹרַת 'law of' is construct of תּוֹרָה b/c ending ◌ָה → ◌ַת
  - "**The** law" rather than "**A** law" b/c construct to a definite noun.
- אֱלֹהִים 'God' is definite because has the meaning of a proper name in
  this context. If it meant 'gods' then it would be indefinite.
- בַּהֵיכָל 'in the temple' has article as seen in ◌ַ (instead of ◌ְ) in בַּ

Translation – Ex12, p61, #11
Translate and Explain

נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת־דְּבָרוֹ וְאֶת־תּוֹרָתוֹ וְאֶת־מִצְוֹתָיו לְאַנְשֵׁי הָעִיר הָרָעָה

God gave his word and his law and his commandments
to the men of the evil city.

- The verb נָתַן 'he gave' comes first.
- Subject אֱלֹהִים 'God' immediately follows verb as usual.
- DDO marker אֶת־ immediately precedes definite direct objects as usual
- Suffix וֹ 'his' דְּבָרוֹ & תּוֹרָתוֹ type 1 (not vowel + י) → singular noun
- Suffix ◌ָיו 'his' on מִצְוֹתָיו is type 2 (vowel + י not ◌ִי) → plural noun
- אַנְשֵׁי is the construct of אֲנָשִׁים
  - נְ → נָ b/c ◌ֲ / ◌ְ → ◌ָ in open, unaccented syllables
  - אֲ → אַ b/c followed by ◌ְ (not a rule you learned)
  - ◌ִים → ◌ֵי
  - "**The** men" because in construct to definite noun.
- Adjective הָרָעָה is attributive because after noun, has article.