Selected Vocabulary for Chapter 11

- אֵם mother. FS. {Don’t aim a water balloon at your mother.}
- זֶרֶם seed. {Is zer-a seed in there? Sarah bore Abraham’s seed.}
- לָכֵן therefore.
- מַלְאָך messenger, angel. {A messenger of the king (לֶךְ מֶ)}
- מַעֲשֶׂה work. {I have massive amounts of work.}
- יְלָה night.
- עַר 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 chamois is there.}

Vocabulary for Chapter 12 (Page 1 of 2)

- אָכַל to eat. {“You get a calorie when you eat a California orange.”}
- אָמַר to say. {“A marriage begins when you say ‘I do’.”}
- הָלַך 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’
- נָתַן to give {Nathaniel 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!”}

Vocabulary for Chapter 12 (Page 2 of 2)

- 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}

Root vs. Stem (Ch 12, page 121-122)

- Root: 2 or 3 consonants.
  - E.g., מֶלֶךְ
  - 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), מֶלֶכָּה (queen), מֶלֶכּוּת (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., מָנַת Qal Perfect 1CS “I gave”
  - This is how I parse. For exams, follow Dr. Pratico’s instructions.
- Root: 2 or 3 consonants
  - E.g., מָנַת
- 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Qal &quot;He heard&quot;</td>
<td>Niphal &quot;He heard himself&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause a state</td>
<td>Piel &quot;He angered him&quot;</td>
<td>Pual &quot;He was angered&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause an action</td>
<td>Hiphil &quot;He lifted up&quot;</td>
<td>Hophal &quot;It was lifted&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb Conjugations (Ch 12)**

- 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: ק, ת, י, ת
  - 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

God created the heavens and the earth.

- The verb comes first, as usual.
- The subject
  - QP3MS “He created”
  - Qal Perfect, 3rd person, masculine, singular
- The subject is plural in form, so you would expect plural verb.
- But the subject is singular in meaning, so get singular verb.
- The verb comes first, as usual.

Translation – Ex12, p60, #2

The righteous prophet blessed the upright king and his sons.

- Verb יברך first as usual.
- Subject יעִשָּר immediately follows verb, as usual.
- Attributive adjective יִרְשָׁי after noun, match gender, #, definiteness
- Definite direct object preceded by אֶת
- Attributive adjective יִרְשָׁי after noun, match gender, #, definiteness.

Translation – Ex12, p60, #3

The young man kept the words of this good prophet.

- Verb שמר first as usual.
- Subject יִשָּר immediately follows verb, as usual.
- Definite direct object preceded by אֶת
- יִשָּר is construct of יִשָּר (וַיְשָּרֶה, לְשָּרֶה)
- יִשָּר is construct of יִשָּר (וַיְשָּרֶה, לְשָּרֶה)
- “The words” because in construct to definite noun.
- Attributive adjective יִרְשָׁי after noun, match gender, #, definiteness.
- Demonstrative adjective יִרְשָׁי after noun, match gender, #, definiteness.
Translation – Ex12, p60, #4
Translate and Explain

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

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

Translation – Ex12, p61, #6
Translate and Explain

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.
- ‘his messenger’ could be construct or absolute.
- Translate as absolute because followed by a noun.
- ‘The daughter’ not ‘A daughter’ b/c construct to definite noun.
- ‘the evil’ modifies הָרָעָה not הַנָּבִיא b/c FS.
- Adjective הָרָעָה is attributive b/c has article and follows noun.

Translation – Ex12, p60, #5
Translate and Explain

These are the names of the sons of Israel.

- אֵלֶּה is demonstrative pronoun (not adjective)
  - Precedes the noun that it modifies (שמות) and lacks the article.
  - Add the verb “to be” in translation.
- שְׁמוֹת is construct of שֵׁמוֹת
  - שֵׁ ב/c ◽ ◽ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - "The names” because in construct to definite noun.
- בְּנֵי is construct of בָּנִים
  - בָּ b/c ◽ ◽ ◽ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - ◽ ◽ ◽ “The sons” because in construct to definite noun.

Translation – Ex12, p61, #7
Translate and Explain

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’
- מִן is ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ‘from’ + ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ‘the’ + ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ‘king’
  - ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ because ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ Dagesh Forte that ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ rejects so compensatory lengthening ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽
  - Comparative use of ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ◽ ‘more than’
- הַהוּא is demonstrative adjective because has article, follows noun.
  - Demonstrative adjective, so translate ‘that’
The king built the great palace between the river and the mountain.

- Verb בָּנָה ‘he built’ comes first as usual.
- Subject לֶךְ ‘the king’ follows the verb as usual.
- DDO marker בֵּין ‘between’ precedes definite direct object, as usual.
- Adjective הַגָּדוֹל is attributive because follows noun, matches G,#, Definite.
- Preposition בֵּין ‘between’ is repeated before multiple objects.

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

- Prepositional phrase בַּמִּלְחָמָה ‘in that war’ precedes verb שָׁלַח.
- Subject הזָּקֵן ‘the elder’ immediately follows the verb as usual.
- Adjective הֶחָכָם is attributive because follows noun and has article.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- 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 in plural ‘sons’, not singular ‘son’.

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

- The verb מָצָא ‘he found’ comes first as usual.
- Subject בֶּד ‘servant’ comes immediately after verb as usual.
- DDO marker בֶּד ‘servant’ could be construct or absolute (segholate singular).
  - Translate as construct because followed by a noun.
- Suffix דְּבָרוֹ ‘his word’ is type 1 (not vowel + yod).
- Suffix מִצְוֹתָיו ‘his commandments’ is type 2 (vowel + yod, not hireq yod).
- Direct object אֱלהִים ‘God’ is definite because has the meaning of a proper name in this context. If it meant ‘gods’ then it would be indefinite.
- Adjective הֶחָכָם is attributive because follows noun, matches G,#, Definite.
- Type 2 suffix in plural ‘sons’, not singular ‘son’.

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 אֱלהִים ‘God’ immediately follows verb as usual.
- DDO marker אֶת ‘his’ immediately precedes definite direct objects as usual.
- Suffix מִצְוֹתָיו ‘his commandments’ is type 2 (vowel + yod, not hireq yod).
- Suffix מִצְוֹתָיו ‘his commandments’ is type 2.
- "The law" rather than "A law" b/c construct to a definite noun.
- "The" law is definite because has the meaning of a proper name in this context. If it meant ‘gods’ then it would be indefinite.
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