

## Vocabulary for Chapter 13 (Page 1 of 2)

1

- בָּרַךְ to bless {Jeremiah *blessed* his scribe Baruch.}
- זָכַר to remember {*Remember* where you parked za car.}
- זָקַן to be/become old {When you *are old*, you will need za cane.}
- חָזַק to be/become strong {Ha, Zach, you sure *are strong!*}
- יָדַע to know {Yada, yada, yada... *I know* that stuff already.}
- כָּבֵד to be heavy {כְּבוֹד = glory, honor, possessions}
- כָּתַב to write
- מָלֵא to be full, to fill, to fulfill {*Full* after a big Malaysian meal}
- מָלַךְ to reign, to be king {מֶלֶךְ ‘king’ with the vowels for QP3MS}
- מָצָא to find {*Find* the hidden matzo at Passover}

## Vocabulary for Chapter 13 (Page 2 of 2)

2

- פָּקַד to visit, number, appoint {Pick ad people *to appoint*}
  - {Jean Luc Picard *visiting* the planets and *numbering* them}
- שָׁכַב to lie down, to have sexual intercourse
  - {Picture a bunch of calves *lying down* in a pasture}
- שָׁלַח to stretch out, let go, send
  - {*Stretch* it out before putting on a shellac.}
- שָׁמַר to keep, watch, guard, observe
  - {A shamurai *guarding* a palace}

## Translating the Perfect

3

Perfect: The completion is in view.

- English past: He studied
- English present perfect: He has studied
- English past perfect: He had studied
- English future perfect: He will have studied
- English present: He is wise (state of being)  
He knows (verb of perception)  
He loves (verb of attitude)
- English past: He was wise (state of being)

## Inflecting the Perfect

4

- Memorize the paradigm sheet (today's handout)
- Be able to apply it to any strong verb.
- There are many deviations from the paradigm.
- Some deviations at the end of the verb:
  - Root ends in ת: תַּת → ת
  - Root ends in נ: נַנ → נ  
נַת → ת sometimes
- Stative verbs may have a different stem vowel.
- Stem vowel = vowel under the second root consonant.

## Perfect Sufformatives (All Stems) Similar to Pronominal Suffixes

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Verb has **ת** where Pronoun has **כ**

	Pronominal Suffix	Perfect Suffix	Comment
3MS	וְ		
3FS	וּ	וּ	Same except Mappiq
2MS	כֶּ	תֶּ	כ → ת. Both have וְ
2FS	כִּי	תִי	כ → ת. Both have וְ
1CS	יְ	תִי	Both have יְ
3MP	וּם	וּ	
3FP	וּן	וּ	
2MP	כֶּם	תֶּם	כ → ת. Both have וּם
2FP	כִּי	תִי	כ → ת. Both have וּן
1CP	נִי	נִי	Same

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## Vowels for the Qal Perfect Paradigm Follow a Pattern

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	Perfect
3MS	וּוּוּ
3FS	וּוּוּוּ
2MS	וּוּוּוּוּ
2FS	וּוּוּוּוּ
1CS	וּוּוּוּוּ
3CP	וּוּוּוּ
2MP	וּוּוּוּוּ
2FP	וּוּוּוּוּ
1CP	וּוּוּוּוּ

1. Work from the back to the front, so start with the suffix.
2. Always a Shewa ( וְ ) right before suffix.
3. Stem vowel is a Pathach ( וּ ) unless step #2 puts a Shewa there.
4. Accent over the stem vowel ( וּ ) if suffix is consonant + vowel.
5. First vowel is Qamets ( וּ ) except 2MP/2FP get Shewa ( וּ ).
6. Put Metheg with initial Qamets ( וּ ) when it is followed by a Shewa to indicate that it is still a Qamets, not a Qamets Hatuf.

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### Parsing – Ex13, p67, #2 Parse and Translate the Verb

7

כָּתַב

<b>Stem</b>	Qal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Perfect
<b>PGN</b>	3MS
<b>Lexical form</b>	כָּתַב
<b>Translation</b>	He wrote

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### Parsing – Ex13, p67, #3 Parse and Translate the Verb

8

רָדְפוּ

<b>Stem</b>	Qal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Perfect
<b>PGN</b>	3CP
<b>Lexical form</b>	רָדְפוּ
<b>Translation</b>	They pursued

- The וְ in רָדְפוּ is a Metheg.
  - Syllable break after the vowel.
  - רָדְפוּ has a Vocal Shewa, not a silent Shewa
  - The וְ is Qamets, not Qamets Hatuf.

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Parsing – Ex13, p67, #4  
Parse and Translate the Verb

9

זָכַרְתָּ

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>2MS</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>זָכַר</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>You remembered</b>

Parsing – Ex13, p67, #5  
Parse and Translate the Verb

10

יָלְדָהּ

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>3FS</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>יָלַד</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>She bore</b>

- The ◊ in יָ is a Metheg.
  - Syllable break after the vowel.
  - יָ has a Vocal Shewa, not a silent Shewa
  - The ◊ is Qamets, not Qamets Hatuf.

Parsing – Ex13, p67, #6  
Parse and Translate the Verb

11

זָכַרְתָּ

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>2FS</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>זָכַר</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>You remembered</b>

Parsing – Ex13, p67, #7  
Parse and Translate the Verb

12

קָבַצְתִּי

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>1CS</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>קָבַץ</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>I gathered</b>

Parsing – Ex13, p67, #8  
Parse and Translate the Verb

13

יִשְׁבֶּתֶן

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>2FP</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>יָשַׁב</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>You dwelt</b>

Parsing – Ex13, p67, #9  
Parse and Translate the Verb

14

שָׁמַרְנוּ

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>1CP</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>שָׁמַר</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>We guarded</b>

Parsing – Ex13, p67, #10  
Parse and Translate the Verb

15

זָכַרְנוּ

<b>Stem</b>	<b>Qal</b>
<b>Conjugation</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>PGN</b>	<b>1CP</b>
<b>Lexical form</b>	<b>זָכַר</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>We remembered</b>

Translation – Ex13, p68, #1  
Translate and Explain

16

שָׁמַרְתֶּם אֶת־הַתּוֹרוֹת

You (2MP) kept the laws.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb שָׁמַר QP2MP.
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- DDO אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- אֶת־הַתּוֹרוֹת is definite because it has the article.

## Translate and Explain

כָּתַב הַנָּבִיא בַסֵּפֶר

The prophet wrote in the book.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb כתב QP3MS
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- סֵפֶר = סֵפֶר + הָ + בְּ

## Translate and Explain

רָדְפוּ אֶת־הָאֲנָשִׁים

They (3CP) pursued the men.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb רדף QP3CP
- Subject is implied by the verb form.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- Direct object אֲנָשִׁים is definite because has article הָ
  - הָ → הַ b/c guttural א rejects Dagesh
  - Compensatory lengthening ֹ → ֻ

## Translate and Explain

זָכַרְתָּ אֶת־הַבְּרִית

You (2MS) remembered the covenant.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb זכר QP2MS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- Direct object הַבְּרִית is definite because has article הָ

## Translate and Explain

יָלְדָה הָאִשָּׁה בָּנִים רַבִּים

The woman bore many sons.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb ילד QP3FS
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
  - Subject is definite because has article הָ
  - הָ → הַ b/c guttural א rejects Dagesh
  - Compensatory lengthening ֹ → ֻ
- No DDO marker because direct object is indefinite.
- Adjective רַבִּים attributive: Adjective, After, Attributive
  - Does not have the article b/c the noun בָּנִים is indefinite.
  - If the noun were definite, attributive adjective would have article.

## Translate and Explain

זָכַרְתָּ אֶת־דְּבַר־יְהוָה

You (2FS) remembered the word of the prophets.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb זָכַר QP2FS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes direct object b/c definite.
  - Direct object דְּבַר־יְהוָה definite b/c in construct to definite noun.
  - יְהוָה is construct of דְּבָרִים (יָם → יֵ)
    - דָּ → דַּ because יָ / יָ → יֵ in open, unaccented syllable.
    - דֵּ → דֶּ because of first rule of Shewa.
    - At beginning of a word, יָ → יֵ
  - אֶת is definite (b/c article) and plural (b/c יָם)

## Translate and Explain

קָבַצְתִּי אֶת־אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר

I gathered the men of the city.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb קָבַץ QP1CS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes direct object b/c definite.
  - Direct object אֲנָשֵׁי definite b/c in construct to definite noun.
  - אֲנָשֵׁי is construct of אֲנָשִׁים (יָם → יֵ)
    - אָ → אַ because יָ / יָ → יֵ in open, unaccented syllable.
    - אֵ → אַ b/c followed by יֵ (you didn't learn this rule).
  - הָעִיר is definite (b/c article).

## Translate and Explain

יָשַׁבְתָּן בְּעִיר הָרָעָה

You (2FP) dwelt in the evil city.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb יָשַׁב QP2FP
- Subject implied by the verb.
- עִיר = עִיר + הָ + בְּ
  - עֵ rejects Dagesh, so compensatory lengthening יָ → יֵ under בְּ
- Adjective הָרָעָה is attributive, modifying הָעִיר
  - Matches noun in gender, number, and definiteness (FS definite)
  - Follows the noun.
  - Can't be predicate because it has the article.

## Translate and Explain

שָׁמַרְנוּ אֶת־הַתּוֹרוֹת וְאֶת־הַמִּצְוֹת

We kept the laws and the commandments.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb שָׁמַר QP1CP
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite object b/c definite.
  - DDO marker repeated before each definite direct object.
  - Direct objects are definite b/c have the article.
  - Nouns are plural b/c וֹת ending.
- The waw in הַמִּצְוֹת is a consonant, not a holem waw vowel.
  - It is a consonant because the preceding letter מֵ has a vowel already

## Translate and Explain

זָכַרְנוּ אֶת־תּוֹרוֹתָיו

We remembered his laws.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb זָכַר QP1CP
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite object b/c definite.
  - Direct object definite b/c has pronominal suffix.
- Direct object תּוֹרוֹתָיו is FP with 3MS (Type 2) suffix.
  - Type 2 suffix begins with vowel + yod (that is not יָ)
  - Noun is plural b/c suffix is type 2.
  - For FP nouns, the ת ending stays when add pronominal suffix.

## Translate and Explain

וְשָׂרַי אִשְׁתּ אַבְרָם לֹא יָלְדָה לוֹ וְלֵהָ שִׁפְחָה מִצְרַיִת וְשָׁמָּה הָגָר

But Sarai, the wife of Abram did not bear for him.

And she had an Egyptian female slave. And her name [was] Hagar.

- Subject precedes verb. This is unusual. Contrasting Sarai and Hagar.
- Negative לֹא ‘not’ precedes verb that it negates.
- אִשְׁתּ is construct of אִשָּׁה ‘wife of’
- Verb is יָלַד QP3FS ‘she bore’
- לוֹ is לָ + 3MS suffix = to him = for him.
- וְלֵהָ is וְ + הָ = ‘and to her’ = ‘and she had’
- וְשָׁמָּה is וְ + שָׁם + הָ = ‘and her name’
  - וְ is spelled ו before most consonants with a vocal shewa. (p. 44)
- Note that the second and third clauses have no verb in Hebrew.

## Translate and Explain

וְאֵת כָּל־הַמְּלָכִים הָאֵלֶּה וְאֶת־אֲרָצָם לָכַד יְהוֹשֻׁעַ פַּעַם אֶחָת

And all these kings and their land Joshua captured [at] one time.

- Direct object precedes verb. This is unusual. Connect to previous verse
- DDO marker אֵת precedes direct objects because definite. Repeated.
- כָּל is construct of כָּל ‘all of’
- הָאֵלֶּה is demonstrative adjective, not demonstrative pronoun
  - Follows the noun and has the article b/c noun is definite.
- אֲרָצָם is FS with 3MP (Type 1) suffix.
  - Suffix not begin vowel + yod → Type 1 suffix → singular noun.
- Verb לָכַד is לָכַד QP3MS ‘he captured’
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
- פַּעַם אֶחָת = time of one = at one time.

## Translate and Explain

בְּטַחְתִּי בַּחֶסֶד־אֱלֹהִים עוֹלָם וָעֶד

I trusted in the loyalty of God forever and always.

- Verb first, as expected. בְּטַח QP1CS ‘I trusted’
- Subject is implied by the verb, but not explicitly stated.
- בַּחֶסֶד = בַּ + חֶסֶד = ‘in loyalty’
  - חֶסֶד is segholate singular, so could be construct or absolute.
  - Expect construct because followed by another noun (and has ם)
  - חֶסֶד is definite b/c in construct to definite noun (proper name)
- וָעֶד = וְ + עֶד = ‘and always’
  - וְ is often spelled ו before a monosyllabic word. (page 45).

Translate and Explain

זֶה־יָדַעְתִּי כִּי־אֱלֹהִים לִי (Ps 52:10 [56:9])

This I know, that God is for me.

- Direct object זה is first. Unexpected. Emphasized.
- זה is demonstrative pronoun, not adjective, b/c precedes everything.
  - Not really modifying a noun, so this doesn't fit your model.
- Verb יָדַעְתִּי = יָדַע QP1CS
- כִּי = 'that'
- אֱלֹהִים = God
- לִי = לְ + 1CS suffix = 'to me' = 'for me'

- |           |        |                 |                                |                |
|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. QP3CP  | נָפַל  | נָפַל + וּ =    | נָפְלוּ                        | they fell      |
| 2. QP1CP  | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר + נוּ =  | שָׁמַרְנוּ                     | we guarded     |
| 3. QP3MS  | פָּקַד | פָּקַד + וּ =   | פָּקַד                         | he appointed   |
| 4. QP2MS  | זָכַר  | זָכַר + תָּ =   | זָכַרְתָּ                      | you remembered |
| 5. QP2FP  | כָּתַב | כָּתַב + תָּ =  | כָּתַבְתָּ                     | you wrote      |
| 6. QP3FS  | לָכַד  | לָכַד + הָ =    | לָכַדָּהּ                      | she seized     |
| 7. QP2FS  | קָטַל  | קָטַל + תָּ =   | קָטַלְתָּ                      | you killed     |
| 8. QP1CS  | יָשַׁב | יָשַׁב + תִּי = | יָשַׁבְתִּי                    | I dwelt        |
| 9. QP2MP  | יָרַשׁ | יָרַשׁ + תֶּם = | יָרַשְׁתֶּם                    | you possessed  |
| 10. QP2MS | נָתַן  | נָתַן + תָּ =   | נָתַנְתָּ → נָתַתָּ (נת → נתת) | you gave       |