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

- **בָּרַך** (to bless) {Jeremiah *blessed* his scribe Baruch.}
- **זָכַר** (to remember) {Remember where you parked za car.}
- **זָקֵן** (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) {כָּבוֹד = glory, honor, possessions}
- **כָּתַב** (to write)
- **מָלֵא** (to be full, to fill, to fulfill) {Full after a big Malaysian meal}
- **מָצָא** (to find) {Find the hidden matzo at Passover}

### Vocabulary for Chapter 13 (Page 2 of 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

- **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**: צת → ת
  - Root ends in **נ**: בנט → נ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronominal Suffix</th>
<th>Perfect Suffix</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3MS ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>Same except Mappiq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3FS ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>Both have ہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2MS ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>ہ → ہ. Both have ہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2FS ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>ہ → ہ. Both have ہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1CS ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>Both have ہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3MP ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>ہ → ہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3FP ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
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<td>ہ</td>
<td>ہ → ہ. Both have ہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1CP ہ</td>
<td>ہ</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels for the Qal Perfect Paradigm Follow a Pattern

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

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

כָּתַב

Stem Qal

Conjugation Perfect

PGN 3MS

Lexical form כָּתַב

Translation He wrote

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

רָדַף

Stem Qal

Conjugation Perfect

PGN 3CP

Lexical form רָדַף

Translation They pursued

• The ھ in ר is a Metheg.
• ھ Syllable break after the vowel.
• ھ has a Vocal Shewa, not a silent Shewa
• ھ The ھ is Qamets, not Qamets Hatuf.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Qal</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
<th>PGN</th>
<th>Lexical form</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parse and Translate the Verb</td>
<td>ₓֶֽתָּרְּ</td>
<td>Perfect 2MS</td>
<td>ₓֶֽתָּרְּ</td>
<td>ₓֶֽתָּרְּ</td>
<td>You remembered</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ₓֶֽלְדָּה</td>
<td>Perfect 3FS</td>
<td>₎ֶֽלְדָּה</td>
<td>₎ֶֽלְדָּה</td>
<td>She bore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The ₒ in ₒ is a Metheg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Syllable break after the vowel.</td>
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<td>• ₎ has a Vocal Shewa, not a silent Shewa</td>
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<td>You remembered</td>
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<td>ₓֶֽקַּבַּץ</td>
<td>Perfect 1CS</td>
<td>ₓֶֽקַּבַּץ</td>
<td>ₓֶֽקַּבַּץ</td>
<td>I gathered</td>
</tr>
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<td>Parse and Translate the Verb</td>
<td>ₐֶֽיָ</td>
<td></td>
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Parse and Translate the Verb

יְשַׁבְתֶּן

Conjugation: Perfect
PGN: 2FP
Lexical form: יָשַׁב
Translation: You dwelt

Parse and Translate the Verb

שָׁמַר

Conjugation: Perfect
PGN: 1CP
Lexical form: שָׁמַר
Translation: We guarded

Parse and Translate the Verb

זָכַר

Conjugation: Perfect
PGN: 1CP
Lexical form: זָכַר
Translation: We remembered

Translate and Explain

הַתּוֹרוֹת

Verb first, as usual.
Verb שָׁמַר in QP2MP.
Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
DDO precedes definite direct object.
The direct object is definite because it has the article.
Translation – Ex13, p68, #2
Translate and Explain
כָּתַב הַנָּבִיא בַּסֵּ
The prophet wrote in the book.

• Verb first, as usual.
• Verb כָּתַב QP3MS
• Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
• פֶר + בַּסֵּ = בְּפֶרֶסֶר

Translation – Ex13, p68, #3
Translate and Explain
דְפוּ אֶת
They (3CP) pursued the men.

• Verb first, as usual.
• Verb רָדַף QP3CP
• Subject is implied by the verb form.
• DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
• Direct object הָאֲנָשִׁים is definite because has article ה
  • ה → ה b/c guttural ה rejects Dagesh
  → Compensatory lengthening ו → ו

Translation – Ex13, p68, #4
Translate and Explain
זָכַר
You (2MS) remembered the covenant.

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

Translation – Ex13, p68, #5
Translate and Explain
לְדָה הָאִשָּׁה בָּנִים רַבִּים
The woman bore many sons.

• Verb first, as usual.
• Verb ילָד QP3FS
• Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
• Subject is definite because has article ה
  • ה → ה b/c guttural ה rejects Dagesh
  → Compensatory lengthening ו → ו
• 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.
You (2FS) remembered the word of the prophets.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Verb זכר QP2FS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes direct object b/c definite.
  - Direct object דִּבְרֵי definite b/c in construct to definite noun.
  - דִּבְרֵי is construct of דְּבָרִים (ִים ◌/barb2right ◌)
  - בָ because ◌ / ◌ → ◌ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - At beginning of a word, ◌ / ◌ → ◌
  - דְ is definite (b/c article) and plural (b/c ◌ ◌)

I gathered the men of the city.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Verb קבץ QP1CS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes direct object b/c definite.
  - Direct object אנשי definite b/c in construct to definite noun.
  - אנשי is construct of אנשיים (ִים ◌/barb2right ◌ ◌)
  - נָ because ◌ / ◌ → ◌ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - אֲ because followed by ◌ (you didn’t learn this rule).
  - הָעִיר is definite (b/c article).

You (2FP) dwelt in the evil city.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Verb ישׁב QP2FP
- Subject implied by the verb.
- בָעִיר = בְהַעִיר because ◌ under ◌ rejects Dagesh, so compensatory lengthening ◌ / ◌ → ◌ under ◌
- Adjective הרעה is attributive, modifying בָעִיר
  -.matches noun in gender, number, and definiteness (FS definite)
  - Follows the noun.
  - Can’t be predicate because it has the article.

We kept the laws and the commandments.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Verb שמר QP1CP
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite object b/c definite.
  - Direct object הַמִּצְוֹת definite b/c in construct to definite noun.
  - הַמִּצְוֹת is construct of מִצְוָה (ָ ◌ ◌)
  - because ◌ / ◌ → ◌ in open, unaccented syllable.
  - The waw in הַמִּצְוֹת is a consonant, not a holem waw vowel.
  - It is a consonant because the preceding letter ◌ has a vowel already
Translation – Ex13, p68, #10

Translate and Explain

We remembered his laws.

• Verb first, as usual.
  • Verb זכר QP1CP
• Subject implied by the verb.
• DDO marker ואת preceded definite object b/c definite.
  • Direct object definite b/c has pronominal suffix.
• Direct object תורותיו is FP with 3MS (Type 2) suffix.
  • Type 2 suffix begins with vowel + yod (that is not י◌)
  • Noun is plural b/c suffix is type 2.
  • For FP nouns, the וֹת ending stays when add pronominal suffix.

Bible Translation – Ex13, p69, #1

Translate and Explain

(Ex13:1)

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 לא ‘not’ precedes verb that it negates.
• Verb is ילדה QP3FS ‘she bore’
• Direct object preceded definite object b/c has pronominal suffix.
• Demonstrative adjective, not demonstrative pronoun
  • Follows the noun and has the article b/c noun is definite.
• Direct object있는 his laws.

Bible Translation – Ex13, p69, #2

Translate and Explain

(Ex13:42)

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 ואת preceded direct objects because definite. Repeated.
•ARP is construct of כל ‘all of’
• This is demonstrative adjective, not demonstrative pronoun
  • Follows the noun and has the article b/c noun is definite.
•arp is FS with 3MP (Type 1) suffix.
  • Suffix not begin vowel + yod ִי◌
  • Verb is לעל QP3MS ‘he captured’
• Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
• יבל = time of one = at one time.

Bible Translation – Ex13, p69, #4

Translate and Explain

(Ex13:10 [52:8])

I trusted in the loyalty of God forever and always.

• Verb first, as expected. בָּטַח QP1CS ‘I trusted’
• Subject is implied by the verb, but not explicitly stated.
• דָּבָר is denominal, not demonstrative pronoun
  • ‘in loyalty’
  • This is segholate singular, so could be construct or absolute.
  • Expect construct because followed by another noun (and has ֵ)
  •ARP is definite b/c in construct to definite noun (proper name)
• יְעוּד = ‘and always’
• ֵי often spelled ֵי before a monosyllabic word. (p. 44).
This I know, that God is for me.

• Direct object ידַעְתִּי is first. Unexpected. Emphasized.
• ידַעְתִּי is demonstrative pronoun, not adjective, b/c precedes everything.
• Not really modifying a noun, so this doesn’t fit your model.
• Verb ידַעְתִּי = ידע QP1CS
• י = ‘that’
• אלהים = God
• ל = ל + 1CS suffix = ‘to me’ = ‘for me’

Inflecting Verbs – Ex13, p71

1. QP3CP נָפַל = נפל they fell
2. QP1CP שָׁמַר = שומר we guarded
3. QP3MS פָּקַד = פקד he appointed
4. QP2MS יָרַשׁ = ירשה you remembered
5. QP2FP כָּתַב = כותב you wrote
6. QP3FS לָכַד = לכד she seized
7. QP2FS קטל = קטל you killed
8. QP1CS יָשַׁב = ישב I dwelt
9. QP2MP יָרַשׁ = ירשה you possessed
10. QP2MS נתן = נתת you gave