Vocabulary for Chapter 14 (Page 1 of 2)

- בוּא to go in, enter, come to {Enter, armed with a bow}
- בָּנָה to build {Build a house from bananas}
- יָלַד to bring forth, bear {The noun לֶד 'boy' with verb vowels}
- יָרֵא to fear, be afraid {Fear sunburn from ya rays of the sun.}
- יָרַד to go down {Ya’ rath er go down hill.}
- לָקַח to take {We take la cache of treasure.}
- מוּת to die {mooth point if you die.}
- נָפַל to fall {Don’t fall!}
- נָשָׂא to lift, bear, carry {NASA rocket lifting a satellite into space}
- עָלָה to go up {Go up, singing ‘a la la la la lu ia’}

Vocabulary for Chapter 14 (Page 2 of 2)

- עָבַר to pass over {To add a varnish to something, pass over it with a brush}
- עָמַד to stand {A mad child standing and yelling}
- קוּם to rise, arise, stand {Jesus told the dead girl, ‘Talitha cum’, which means, ‘little girl, get up.’}
- קָרָא to call, meet, read aloud {Call Cara and meet her}
- שִׂים to set, put, place {Put it on the seam}
- שׁוּב to turn back {Shove (shove) someone when they turn back}
- פֹּה here {We’re poor here}

Write the Lexical Form When Parsing

- Lexical form vowels:
  - Lexical form is QP3MS
    - Except for Bi-Consonantal Verbs and Some Geminate Verbs
      - Bi-Consonantal Verbs show the ‘unchangeable long’ vowel in the lexical form so that you know what it is, even though that vowel disappears in the QP3MS.
    - This is similar to how Greek shows the contract vowels in the lexical form (ἀγανάω), even though they are missing in the PAIIS form (ἀγαπῶ).
  - Tsere Stative verbs have Qamets + Tsere (ֵ◌ָ◌)
  - Holem Stative verbs have Qamets + Holem (ֹ◌ָ◌)
  - 3-א verbs and 3-ה verbs have Qamets + Qamets (◌ָ◌ָ◌)
  - Bi-Consonantal Verbs have only 2 consonants and 1 vowel:
    - Shureq (וּ)
    - Hireq Yod (יִ)
    - Holem Waw (וֹ)
  - Some Geminate verbs (“Geminate Weak 2” on page 156) lose the second geminate consonant in the QP3ms, but all consonants are shown in the lexical form.
Weak Verbs

Memorize the vocabulary:
- Know the lexical forms so you can guess.
- Stem vowel in lexical form is ֔ unless a reason for otherwise:
  - Tsere Stative Verbs have ֔
  - Hollem Stative Verbs have ֔
  - 3-י and 3-א have ֔
  - Bi-Consonantals and a few Geminates

Forms that are for recognition only can be parsed if you know:
- The lexical forms, and
- The Perfect suffixes

1 Guttural and 2 Guttural: ֔ → ֔ under guttural.

Qal Perfect of 3-י Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>3-י</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3MS</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3FS</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2MS</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2FS</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1CS</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3CP</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2MP</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2FP</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1CP</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
<td>֚ ה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Drop the 3-י from the root.
2. Modify the suffix.
   - Drop Dagesh Lene in Tau ל → ל
   - Because preceded by vowel.
   - Drop Shewa under Tau ל → ל
   - 3MS suffix תי (Was 3FS!)
   - 3FS suffix תי (Since 3MS took it)
3. Stem vowel is ֔ in 1st and 2nd persons.
4. Accent same as strong verb.
5. First vowel same as strong verb.

Parsing – Ex14a, p73-74, Even Only

2 עבָדְתֶּם QP2MP 1-G VShewa → ֔ under guttural
4 הלָךְ QP3FS 1-G Unchanged unless VShewa Gut
6 יצָא QP1CP 1-י, 3-א quiesces, SV ֔
8 קָרַת QP2FS 1-G, 3-א quiesces, SV ֔, ל → ל
10 קָנָה QP2MS 1-G, 3-י Drop 3-י, 2-3 SV ֔, ל → ל
12 קָרָה QP2MS 2-ר Unchanged unless 2-Dagesh
14 עָשָׂה QP2MP 1-G, 3-י Drop 3-י, 2-3 SV ֔, ל → ל
16_Kוּ QP3MS 3-י Drop 3-י, 3MS has ֝ suffix
18ちらָה QP3CP 1-G Unchanged unless VShewa Gut
20 שָׁחַר QP1CS 3-י Unchanged except 2FS

Translation – Ex14a, p74, #2

 Translate and Explain

הָלַךְ הָלַךְ

You (2MP) transgressed the commandments of the law.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- DDO רַּשְׁפַּס precedes definite direct object.
- לָכְחָיִו is definite b/c in construct to a definite noun (הַתּוֹרָה)
  - Waw in לָכְחָיִו is consonant b/c preceding consonant has a vowel.
  - could be construct or absolute.
  - Probably construct b/c followed by a noun.
- לָכְחָיִו is definite because it has the article.
Translation – Ex14a, p74, #4
Translate and Explain

/הַהֵיכָל

The woman went to the temple.

• Verb first, as usual.
  - QP3FS.
• Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.

Translation – Ex14a, p74, #6
Translate and Explain

/לְכָה הָאִשָּׁה אֶל

We went out from the evil city.

• Verb first, as usual.
  - QP3FS.
• Subject implied by the verb.
• Adjective לְכָה
  - Article ◎ פָּרָה → פָרָה compensatory lengthening b/c פ rejects Dagesh
  - FS to match noun פָּרָה
  - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and has article to match noun.
  - Can’t be predicate b/c has article.

Translation – Ex14a, p75, #10
Translate and Explain

/רֶץ נוּ וְאֵת עַמֵּי הָאָסֶד עִמָּיתָ חֶעָשִׂי

You (2MS) did a loyal deed with us and with the peoples of the land.

• Verb first, as usual.
  - QP2MS.
• Subject implied by the verb.
• Adjective רֶץ
  - FP to match noun רֶץ
  - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
  - Can be predicate b/c no article.
  - Likely to be attributive b/c follows noun.
  - Definitely attributive b/c context. Predicate doesn’t make sense.
Translation – Ex14a, p75, #12
Translate and Explain
מָקוֹם בָּרָה בָּעָם
You (2MS) cut a covenant with my people.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - קָרַת QP2MS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- בָּרָה is direct object, not subject, because verb is second person.
- עִם is ‘with’ not ‘people’ b/c has Hireq under 1st consonant.
- עַמִּי is ‘my people’, not ‘with me’ b/c pronominal suffix but not עִ.

Translation – Ex14a, p75, #14
Translate and Explain
שָׁרִים תִּשְׁמִית
You (2MP) did a loyal deed with us.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - עָשָׂה QP2MP
- Subject implied by the verb.
- סֶד is direct object, not subject, because verb is second person.
- נוּ is ‘with us’ not ‘us’ (DDO) b/c has Hireq under 1st consonant.

Translation – Ex14a, p75, #16
Translate and Explain
בַּשָּׁנָה הַהִיא כָּלָה הָרָעָה
In that year the famine ended.

- Prepositional phrase בַּשָּׁנָה הַהִיא precedes verb.
- The year = שָׁנָה + הַ = in the year
- מָקוֹם = the that (unlikely to be ‘she’ b/c has article)
  - Demonstrative adjective (not pronoun) b/c follows noun, has article
- Verb כָּלָה is,QP3MS
- 3-ה verbs end in הָ in the lexical form (QP3MS)
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.

Translation – Ex14a, p75, #18
Translate and Explain
בַּשָּׁנָה הַהִיא כָּלָה הָרָעָה
The warriors went/walked to a distant place.

- Verb first, as expected
  - לְכוּ QP3CP
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
- Adjective רָחוֹק
  - MS to match noun רָחוֹק
  - Could be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness
  - Could be predicate b/c lacks article
  - Likely attributive b/c follows noun.
  - Certainly attributive b/c predicate doesn’t make sense.
Translation – Ex14a, p75, #20
Translate and Explain

יִלְכֶּה הַמַּעֲשֵׂרָה אֵלָה הָעָר

The maidservant went/walked to the rich young man.

- Verb first, as expected
- לְכָה QP3FS
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
- מָקוֹם Adjective
- MS to match noun
- Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness
- Can’t be predicate b/c has article.

Bible Translation – Ex14a, p76, #1
Translate and Explain

(1) בַּרְאָה אֱלֹהִים את שָׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ

God created the heavens and the earth.

- Verb first, as expected (Actually it isn’t in the real Bible text).
- בָּרָא QP3MS
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
- DDO Marker אֵת precedes definite direct objects (have article)
- אֵת could be ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit the context.

Bible Translation – Ex14a, p76, #3
Translate and Explain

(2) בֵּיתוֹ פַּרְעֹה נְגָעִים גְּדוֹלִים וְאֶת נָגַע יְהוָה אֶת דְּבַר שָׂרַי עַל

YHWH struck Pharaoh and his house [with] great plagues because of Sarai, the wife of Abram.

- Verb, then subject, as usual.
- נָגַע QP3MS ‘he struck’
- DDO marker אֵת repeated before each direct object.
- Direct objects are separated by the verb.
- סֵפֶר = ‘on thing’ = ‘because of’
- שָׂרַי = ‘Sarai’
- אִשָּׁה = construct of אִשָּׁה = ‘wife of’

Bible Translation – Ex14a, p76, #4
Translate and Explain

(3) הַבְּרִית אוֹת אֱלֹהִים אֶל הָאָרֶץ בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר עַל

God said to Noah, “This is the sign of the covenant which I give between me and between all of flesh which is on the earth.”

- Verb, then subject, as usual.
- אָמַר QP3MS ‘he said’
- אֹת is demonstrative pronoun (not adj) b/c no article, precedes noun.
- Demonstrative pronoun, so ‘this sign’ not ‘this sign’.
- אָמַר ‘sign’ is definite b/c last item in construct chain (ם) definite.
- שָׂרַי ‘which’ begins a relative clause.
- כָּל is construct of כֹּל ‘all of’
Parsing – Ex14b, p81, 1-13

2. סָבַבּוֹתָ QP2MS Geminate 
3. שָׁלַלַוֹתֶם QP2MP Geminate
4. צוּ רָ QP3CP Bi-Cons
5. רָאָר QP1CP Geminate
6. נוּסנָס QP3MS Bi-Cons
7. בָּשׁוּ QP3FS Bi-Cons
8. רָ QP3CP Bi-Cons
9. אָרוּ R QP1CS
10. בָּ קָ QP3MS Bi-Cons
11. בּוֹ QP3CP Bi-Cons
12. לּוֹ QP3CP Bi-Cons
13. בּוֹ QP3CP Bi-Cons

Translation – Ex14b, p82, #2

You (2MS) surrounded the evil men.

• Verb first, as expected
• Geminate סָבַבּוֹתָ QP2MS.
• Subject implied by verb.
• DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
• Adjective הָרְשָׁעִים
• Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness
• Can’t be predicate b/c has article.

Translation – Ex14b, p82, #4

In the battle they (3CP) ran from the gate of the city.

• Sentence modifying prepositional phrase comes first.
• Verb רָ QP3CP ‘they ran’
• Subject implied by verb.
• יב is singular Segholate noun, so could be absolute or construct.
  • Likely to be construct because followed by a noun.
  • Definite because word at the end of the construct chain is definite.
  • Definite, so translate as ‘the gate’ rather than ‘a gate’.
• יב ‘the city’

Translation – Ex14b, p82, #6

The messenger fled toward the wilderness.

• Verb first, as usual.
• Verb נָס QP3MS ‘he fled’
• Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
• יב is ‘the messenger’, not ‘the angel’ b/c before יב
• יב is ‘wilderness’ + מְדָרֶק (directional מְדָרֶק) ‘toward’
• Know that it isn’t the FS ending b/c FS ending gets accent, and directional מְדָרֶק does not (textbook §7.6).
Translation – Ex14b, p82, #8

They sang a new song to God.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb שִׁיר is QP3CP ‘they sang’
  - It isn’t geminate, b/c geminate assimilates only in 1st & 2nd person.
  - No dagesh even if geminate assimilated b/c ר doesn’t take Dagesh.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- שִׁיר looks like the lexical form of the verb ‘to sing’.
- 3MS form of bi-consonantal verbs has Qamets as vowel (שָׁר).
- So it can’t be the verb. It must be the noun ‘song’.
- Adjective חָדָשׁ ‘new’
  - MS to match noun שִׁיר
  - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
  - Can be predicate b/c lacks article, but predicate not fit context.

Translation – Ex14b, p82, #10

A new king arose over the land of Egypt.

- Verb first, as usual.
  - Verb קָם is QP3MS ‘he arose’
  - It isn’t geminate, b/c geminate assimilates only in 1st & 2nd person.
- Adjective חָדָשׁ ‘new’
  - MS to match noun קָם
  - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
  - Can be predicate b/c lacks article, but predicate not fit context.
  - Land’ is Segholate singular could be absolute or construct.
  - definite b/c last item in construct chain is definite
- יִם is definite b/c it is a proper noun ‘Egypt’

Translation – Ex14b, p82, #12

In the morning we surrounded the small house.

- Sentence modifying prepositional phrase בַּקָּטֹן first.
- Verb הוֹנוּ is QP1CP ‘we surrounded’
  - It geminate, because בּוֹ in 1st & 2nd person.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object קֶר מַבּ
  - אֶת could be the preposition ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit context.
  - קֶר is definite because it has the article.
- Adjective הַקָּטֹן ‘the small’
  - MS to match noun בַּקָּטֹן
  - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
  - Can’t be predicate b/c has article.

Translation – Ex14b, p82, #14

The priests cursed the wicked men of the city.

- Verb first as usual.
- Verb רְרוּ is QP3CP ‘they cursed’
  - It geminate, because ר (only assimilates in 1st and 2nd person).
- קְשֵׁם is construct of קֹשֶׁם
  - קֹשֶׁם → קְשֵׁם
- מֶלֶךְ because followed by (you didn’t learn this).
- Definite b/c last word in chain (דָּוִד) is definite → ‘the men’
- Adjective הָרְשָׁעִים ‘the wicked’ comes after the construct chain.
  - Modifies men’ not הדָּוִד b/c MP not MS.
  - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
  - Can’t be predicate b/c has article.