

Vocabulary for Chapter 14 (Page 1 of 2)

1

- בּוֹא 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 יָלֵד ‘boy’ with verb vowels}
- יָרָא to fear, be afraid {*Fear* sunburn from **ya rays** of the sun.}
- יָרַד to go down {**Ya’ rather go down** hill.}
- לָקַח to take {We *take la cache* of treasure.}
- מוּת to die {מָוֶת ‘death’. Or it’s a **mooth** point if you *die*.}
- נָפַל to fall {Don’ *fall!*}
- נָשָׂא to lift, bear, carry {**NASA** rocket *lifting a satellite* into space}
- עָלָה to go up {*Go up*, singing ‘**a la** la la le lu ia’}

Vocabulary for Chapter 14 (Page 2 of 2)

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}
- שָׁם to set, put, place {*Put* it on the **seam**}
- שׁוּב to turn back {**Shoove** (shove) someone when they *turn back*}
- פֹּה here {We’re **poor here**}

Write the Lexical Form When Parsing

3

- 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 (ἀγαπάω), even though they are missing in the PAIIS form (ἀγαπᾶω).

Lexical Form Vowels

4

- The vowels in the lexical form are Qamets + Pathach (◌ ◌) except:
 - Tseré Stative verbs have Qamets + Tseré (◌ ◌)
 - 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 (שְׁ)
 - Hireq Yod (יְ)
 - Holem Waw (וְ)
 - 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

5

- 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 ִ
 - Holem Stative Verbs have ֹ
 - 3-ה 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 sufformatives
- 1 Guttural and 2 Guttural: ֹ → ִ under guttural.

Qal Perfect of 3-ה Verbs

6

| | Strong | 3-ה |
|-----|--------|-----|
| 3MS | ִ | ִ |
| 3FS | ִ | ִ |
| 2MS | ִ | ִ |
| 2FS | ִ | ִ |
| 1CS | ִ | ִ |
| 3CP | ִ | ִ |
| 2MP | ִ | ִ |
| 2FP | ִ | ִ |
| 1CP | ִ | ִ |

1. Drop the 3-ה from the root.
2. Modify the suffix.
 - Drop Dagesh Lene in Tau ת → ת
 - Because preceded by vowel.
 - Drop Shewa under Tau ת → ת
 - 3MS suffix הִ (Was 3FS!)
 - 3FS suffix הִ (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

7

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 | עֲבַדְתֶּם | עָבַד | QP2MP 1-G | VShewa → ִ under guttural |
| 4 | הִלַּכְתָּ | הִלַּךְ | QP3FS 1-G | Unchanged unless VShewa Gut |
| 6 | יִצְאָנוּ | יָצָא | QP1CP 1-י, 3-א | א quiesces, SV ִ |
| 8 | חָטַאתְּ | חָטָא | QP2FS 1-G, 3-א | א quiesces, SV ִ, ת → ת |
| 10 | עָשִׂיתְּ | עָשָׂה | QP2MS 1-G, 3-ה | Drop 3-ה, 2-3 SV ִ, ת → ת |
| 12 | כָּרַתְּ | כָּרַת | QP2MS 2-ר | Unchanged unless 2-Dagesh |
| 14 | עָשִׂיתֶם | עָשָׂה | QP2MP 1-G, 3-ה | Drop 3-ה, 2-3 SV ִ, ת → ת |
| 16 | כָּלָה | כָּלָה | QP3MS 3-ה | Drop 3-ה, 3MS has הִ suffix |
| 18 | הִלַּכּוּ | הִלַּךְ | QP3CP 1-G | Unchanged unless VShewa Gut |
| 20 | שָׁלַחְתִּי | שָׁלַח | QP1CS 3-ה | Unchanged except 2FS |

Translation – Ex14a, p74, #2 Translate and Explain

8

עֲבַרְתֶּם אֶת־מִצְוֹת הַתּוֹרָה

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

- Verb first, as usual.
 - עֲבַרְתֶּם QP2MP.
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- DDO אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- מִצְוֹת is definite b/c in construct to a definite noun (הַתּוֹרָה)
 - Waw in מִצְוֹת is consonant b/c preceding consonant has a vowel.
 - מִצְוֹת could be construct or absolute.
 - Probably construct b/c followed by a noun.
- הַתּוֹרָה is definite because it has the article.

Translate and Explain

הִלְכָה הָאִשָּׁה אֶל־הַהֵיכָל

The woman went to the temple.

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

Translate and Explain

יָצָאנוּ מִן־הָעִיר הַרְשָׁעָה

We went out from the evil city.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - יָצָאנוּ QP3FS.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- Adjective הַרְשָׁעָה
 - Article הַ → הָ compensatory lengthening b/c ר rejects Dagesh
 - FS to match noun הָעִיר
 - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and has article to match noun.
 - Can't be predicate b/c has article.

Translate and Explain

חָטָאת חַטָּאוֹת רַבּוֹת לְפָנַי יְהוָה

You (2FS) sinned many sins before YHWH.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - חָטָאת QP2FS.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- Adjective רַבּוֹת
 - FP to match noun חַטָּאוֹת
 - 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.

Translate and Explain

עָשִׂיתָ חֶסֶד עִמָּנוּ וְאִתּ עַמֵּי הָאָרֶץ

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

- Verb first, as usual.
 - עָשִׂיתָ QP2MS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- חֶסֶד is direct object, not subject, because verb is second person.
- עִמָּנוּ is 'with us' not 'our people' b/c has Hireq under 1st consonant.
- אִתּ + וְ is וְ אִתּ
 - אִתּ could be DDO marker or 'with'
 - 'With' is likely b/c context.
- עַמֵּי is 'people', not 'with' b/c clearly a plural construct.
 - Definite b/c last item in construct chain (הָאָרֶץ) is definite.

Translate and Explain

כָּרַתְּ בְרִית עִם-עַמִּי

You (2MS) cut a covenant with my people.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - כָּרַתְּ QP2MS
- Subject implied by the verb.
- בְּרִית 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 ע

Translate and Explain

עָשִׂיתָם חֶסֶד אִתָּנוּ

You (2MP) did a loyal deed with us.

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

Translate and Explain

בְּשָׁנָה תְּהִיָּא כָּלָה הָרָעָב

In that year the famine ended.

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

Translate and Explain

הָלְכוּ הַגִּבּוֹרִים אֶל-מָקוֹם רְחוֹק

The warriors went/walked to a distant place.

- Verb first, as expected
 - הָלְכוּ is הָלַךְ QP3CP
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
- Adjective רְחוֹק
 - MS to match noun מָקוֹם
 - 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.

Translate and Explain

הַלְּכָה הַשֹּׁפְחָה אֶל־הַנָּעַר הָעֶשְׂרִי

The maidservant went/walked to the rich young man.

- Verb first, as expected
 - הַלְּכָה is הִלַךְ QP3FS
- Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
- Adjective הָעֶשְׂרִי
 - MS to match noun מְקוֹם
 - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness
 - Can't be predicate b/c has article.

Translate and Explain

(Gen 1:1) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ

God created the heavens and the earth.

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

Bible Translation – Ex14a, p76, #3

(Gen 12:17*) נָגַע יְהוָה אֶת־פַּרְעֹה נְנָעִים גְּדוֹלִים וְאֶת־בֵּיתוֹ
עַל־דִּבְרֵי שָׂרַי אִשְׁתֵּי אַבְרָם

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 אֶת repeated before each direct object.
- Direct objects are separated by the verb.
- עַל־דִּבְרֵי = 'on thing' = 'because of'
- שָׂרַי = 'Sarai'
- אִשְׁתֵּי = construct of אִשָּׁה = 'wife of'

Bible Translation – Ex14a, p76, #4

(Gen 9:17*) אָמַר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־נֹחַ זֹאת אוֹת־הַבְּרִית
אֲשֶׁר נֹתַתִּי בֵּינִי וּבֵין כָּל־בֶּשֶׂר אֲשֶׁר עַל־הָאָרֶץ

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'
- זֹאת is demonstrative pronoun (not adj) b/c no article, precedes noun.
 - Demonstrative pronoun, so 'this is the sign' not 'this sign'.
- אוֹת 'sign' is definite b/c last item in construct chain (הַבְּרִית) definite.
- אֲשֶׁר 'which' begins a relative clause.
- כָּל is construct of כָּל 'all of'

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|-------|----------|--|
| 2 | סָבַבְתָּ | סָבַב | QP2MS | Geminate | בב → בו in 1 st and 2 nd persons |
| 3 | שָׁלוּחַתֶּם | שָׁלַל | QP2MP | Geminate | לל → לו in 1 st and 2 nd persons |
| 4 | רָצוּ | רוץ | QP3CP | Bi-Cons | Only 2 root consonants |
| 5 | אָרוֹנוּ | אָרַר | QP1CP | Geminate | רר → רו in 1 st and 2 nd persons |
| 6 | נָס | נוס | QP3MS | Bi-Cons | Only 2 root consonants |
| 7 | שָׁבָה | שוב | QP3FS | Bi-Cons | Initial accent shows not 3-ה |
| 8 | שָׂרוּ | שִׁיר | QP3CP | Bi-Cons | Only 2 root consonants |
| 9 | שְׁמֹתַי | שִׁים | QP1CS | Bi-Cons | Only 2 root consonants |
| 10 | קָם | קום | QP3MS | Bi-Cons | Only 2 root consonants |
| 11 | בָּאוּ | בוא | QP3CP | Bi-Cons | Only 2 root consonants |
| 12 | סָבַבְנוּ | סָבַב | QP1CP | Geminate | בב → בו in 1 st and 2 nd persons |
| 13 | לְשַׁתִּי | שִׁת | QP3CP | Bi-Cons | Initial accent shows not 3-ה |

סָבַבְתָּ אֶת־הָאֲנָשִׁים הָרָשָׁעִים

You (2MS) surrounded the evil men.

- Verb first, as expected
 - סָבַבְתָּ is סָבַב QP2MS.
 - Geminate בב → בו in 1st and 2nd persons.
- Subject implied by verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
 - Could be preposition ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit context.
- Adjective הָרָשָׁעִים
 - MP to match noun הָאֲנָשִׁים
 - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness
 - Can’t be predicate b/c has article.

בַּמִּלְחָמָה רָצוּ מִן־שַׁעַר הָעִיר

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

- Sentence modifying prepositional phrase comes first.
- Verb רָצוּ is רוץ QP3CP ‘they ran’
- Subject implied by verb.
- שַׁעַר 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’.
- הָעִיר ‘the city’

נָס הַמַּלְאָךְ מִדְּבָרָה

The messenger fled toward the wilderness.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - Verb נָס is נוס QP3MS ‘he fled’
 - It isn’t geminate, b/c no dagesh
 - It isn’t geminate, b/c geminate assimilates only in 1st & 2nd person.
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- הַמַּלְאָךְ is ‘the messenger’, not ‘the angel’ b/c א before ך
- מִדְּבָרָה is מִדְּבַר ‘wilderness’ + הָ (directional הָ) ‘toward’
 - Know that it isn’t the FS ending b/c FS ending gets accent, and directional הָ does not (textbook §7.6).

שָׂרוּ שִׁיר חֲדָשׁ לֵאלֹהִים

They sang a new song to God.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - Verb שָׂרוּ is שִׁיר 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 חֲדָשׁ
 - 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.

קָם מֶלֶךְ חָדָשׁ עַל-אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם

A new king arose over the land of Egypt.

- Verb first, as usual.
 - Verb קָם is קוּם QP3MS ‘he arose’
 - It isn’t geminate, b/c no dagesh
 - It isn’t geminate, b/c geminate assimilates only in 1st & 2nd person.
- Adjective חֲדָשׁ ‘new’
 - MS to match noun מֶלֶךְ
 - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
 - Can be predicate b/c lacks article, but predicate not fit context.
- אֶרֶץ ‘land’ is Segholate singular → could be absolute or construct.
 - Construct state likely because it is followed by a noun.
 - Definite b/c last item in construct chain מִצְרַיִם is definite
- מִצְרַיִם is definite b/c it is a proper noun ‘Egypt’

בַּבֹּקֶר סָבֹונוּ אֶת-הַבַּיִת הַקָּטָן

In the morning we surrounded the small house.

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

אָרְרוּ הַכֹּהֲנִים אֶת-אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר הָרָשָׁעִים

The priests cursed the wicked men of the city.

- Verb first as usual.
- Verb אָרְרוּ is אָרַר QP3CP ‘they cursed’
 - It geminate, because רר (only assimilates in 1st and 2nd person).
- אֲנָשֵׁי is construct of אֲנָשִׁים
 - יִ → יְ
 - נָ → נִ because ׀ / ׀ → ׀ in open, unaccented syllables.
 - אָ → אַ because followed by ׀ (you didn’t learn this).
 - Definite b/c last word in chain (הָעִיר) is definite → ‘the men’
- Adjective הָרָשָׁעִים ‘the wicked’ comes after the construct chain.
 - Modifies אֲנָשֵׁי ‘men’ not הָעִיר b/c MP not MS.
 - Can be attributive b/c follows noun and matches in definiteness.
 - Can’t be predicate b/c has article.