

Vocabulary for Chapter 15 (Page 1 of 2)

1

- חָיָה to live
 - לְחַיִּים to life = לְ 'to' + חַיִּים 'life' (a song in *Fiddler on the Roof*)
 - Don't confuse with הָיָה 'to be' (1-ה vs. 1-ה)
- יָכַל to be able (advertisement for coal: Yah, coal is able to do it.)
- כָּרַת to cut off, make a covenant
- סוּר to turn (A sewer pipe *turning*.)
 - Don't confuse with שָׁוַר to wrestle
- עָנָה to answer (*Answer* it, Anna!)
 - Don't confuse with אָנָה to lament
- עָבַד to serve (עֶבֶד servant)
 - Don't confuse with אָבַד to perish.

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- אָזֵן ear. FS. {Don't you hate it when your *ears* are frozen?}
- אָלֵל ram (a *ram* coming down the aisle of the grocery store).
- גָּבוֹר warrior, mighty man {Zsa Zsa Gabor assaulted a police officer}
- אֲבָחָה a sacrifice (מִזְבֵּחַ altar)
- צְדָקָה righteousness (צָדִיק righteous, just)
- צָפוֹן north. FS. {Call Santa up *North* on tsa phone}
- אָז then, since. (Wizard of Oz, wondering what to do *then*).
 - Don't confuse with עָז strong, עֹז strength, or עֵז she goat
- אֵף also, even (He *even* did that *also*? That's awful.)
 - Homograph אָף means nose, nostril, anger
- פֶּן lest {Use a pen, *lest* it be erased.}

Miscellaneous

3

- Bi-Consonantal Verbs
 - 2 Consonants
 - The lexical form has ה, ו, or ל as its vowel.
 - There is no way to predict which vowel the lexical form has.
 - You must memorize the lexical form vowel as part of the spelling.
 - In the QP3MS, the vowel is always Qamets.
- In the 3rd person plural
 - The Perfect does not distinguish M & F. It is 3CP.
 - The Imperfect distinguishes M & F. It has 3MP and 3FP.

Translating the Imperfect

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- Imperfect describes an action without its end in view.
 - It may have actually ended, but you're not talking about its end.
 - The time is determined by the context.
- Possible translations:

– Present	I study
– Future	I will study
– Habitual or customary	He prays regularly, He used to pray
– Modal value	She would/could/should/may/ can/might pray.

Imperfect Paradigm

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	Paradigm
3MS	יִּוְּ
3FS	תִּוְּ
2MS	תִּוְּ
2FS	יִּוְּ
1CS	אִּוְּ
3MP	יִּוְּ
3FP	תִּוְּ
2MP	תִּוְּ
2FP	תִּוְּ
1CP	נִּוְּ

1. Preformative:
 - י in 3M (singular and plural)
 - ת in 1CS
 - נ in 1CP
 - elsewhere.
2. Preformative always followed by Silent Shewa
3. Stem vowel:
 - ו if suffix is a vowel.
 - ם otherwise
4. Accent over stem vowel if suffix is CV.
 - Same rule as the perfect.
5. 3FP and 2FP are identical.
6. 3FS and 2MS are identical
7. 3MP and 2MP are identical except י → ת

Parsing – Ex15, p89 (Page 1 of 2)

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1. תִּמְכְּרוּ	QI2MP	מֶכַר
2. יִרְדֶּף	QI3MS	רִדְף
3. תִּקְבֹּץ	QI3FS/2MS	קִבֵּץ
4. תִּכְרְתוּ	QI2MP	כָּרַת
5. יִשְׁמְרוּ	QI3MP	שָׁמַר
6. נִשְׁמַר	QI1CP	שָׁמַר
7. יִמְלִכוּ	QI3MP	מָלַךְ
8. תִּזְכְּרְנָה	QI3FP/2FP	זָכַר
9. תִּכְתְּבֵי	QI2FS	כָּתַב
10. אֲשַׁרְף	QI1CS	שָׂרַף

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11. אֲשַׁבֵּר	QI1CS	שָׁבַר	
12. הֲתִשְׂרֹפוּ	QI2MP	שָׂרַף	Interrogative particle הַ prefix
13. הֲיִמְכַר	QI3MS	מָכַר	Interrogative particle הַ prefix
14. הֲתִזְכְּרֵי	QI3FS/2MS	זָכַר	Interrogative particle הַ prefix
15. אֲדַרְשׁ	QI1CS	דָּרַשׁ	

Translation – Ex15, p90, #1

8

תִּמְכְּרוּ אֹתָם בְּיַדֵּי הַמֶּלֶךְ הָרָע

You (2MP) will sell them into the hands of the evil king.

- Verb first, as usual. מֶכַר QI2MP ‘you will sell’, ‘you began to sell’, etc
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- Definite direct object: אֹתָם + 3MP suffix ם = אֹתָם ‘them’
 - Cannot be ‘with them’, because that would be אִתָּם (with Hireq)
- בְּיַדֵּי = בְּ + יַדֵּי ‘2 hands of’
 - First rule of Shewa: 2 shewas in a row at beginning of word → וְ
 - Exception to first rule of shewa: יְ → יִ
 - יַדֵּי is construct of יָדַיִם
 - Masculine dual ending יָדַיִם → יִ
 - יְ → יִ because וְ / וְ in open unaccented syllable → וְ
 - Definite b/c in construct to definite noun ‘the king’
- הָרָע -- Attributive Adjective After Noun, Article Agrees

תִּקְבֹּץ אֶת־אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר

She / You (2MS) will gather the men of the city.

- Verb first, as usual. קָבַץ QI3FS/2MS ‘you will gather’
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object
 - Could be אִתְּ ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit context.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object, as usual.
- אֲנָשֵׁי is construct of אֲנָשִׁים
 - MP ending יִם → יִי
 - נָ → נִ b/c ׁ / ׀ in open, unaccented syllable.
 - אֶ → אֵ b/c followed by Shewa (you didn’t learn this rule).
 - Definite ‘the men of’ b/c in construct to definite noun הָעִיר

יִשְׁמְרוּ הַשֹּׁפְטִים אֶת־תּוֹרַת אֱלֹהִים

The judges will keep the law of God.

- Verb first, as usual. שָׁמַר QI3MP ‘they will keep/guard/observe’
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object
 - Could be אִתְּ ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit context.
- תּוֹרַת is construct of תּוֹרָה ‘the law of’
 - FS ending הָ → תִּי
 - Definite b/c in construct to proper noun אֱלֹהִים ‘God’

יִמְלְכוּ הַמֶּלֶךְ וְהַמַּלְכָּה בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם

The king and the queen will reign in Jerusalem.

- Verb first, as usual. מָלַךְ QI3MP ‘they will reign’
 - Masculine verb for a group that contains both men and women.
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם = בְּ + יְרוּשָׁלַיִם ‘Jerusalem’
 - First rule of Shewa: ׁ at beginning of word → ׁ
 - Exception to first rule of Shewa: יִ → יִ
 - So בִּי → בְּיִ

לֹא תִכְתֹּב אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים בַּסֵּפֶר

You (2FS) will not write the words in the book.
OR Thou (2FS) shalt not write the words in the book.

- Negative לֹא precedes the verb when it negates the verb.
- Verb כָּתַב QI2FS ‘you will write’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.
- בַּסֵּפֶר = בְּ + הַסֵּפֶר ‘the’ + סֵפֶר ‘book’
 - With inseparable preposition (בְּ, בִּי, or לְ), lose the הָ of the article.

אֶשְׁבֵּר אֶת־לִוְיַת הָאֶבֶן

I will break the stone tablet.

- Verb שְׁבֵּר QI1CS ‘I will break’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.
 - It could be the preposition ‘with’, but that doesn’t fit the context.
- לִוְיַת could be absolute or construct state
 - Interpret as construct b/c followed by a noun.
 - ‘The tablet’ not ‘a tablet’ b/c in construct to a definite noun.
 - Lit. ‘the tablet of the stone’, but הָאֶבֶן is a genitive of material (intermediate Hebrew), so translate it as ‘stone tablet’.

הֲיִמְכַר אֶת־הַנְּעָרִים בְּיַדֵי הָאֹיֵב

Will he sell the young men into the hands of the enemy?

- Verb מְכַר QI3MS ‘He will sell’ with interrogative הָ prefix (‘?’).
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.
- בְּיַדֵי = בְּ + יַדֵי ‘2 hands of’
 - Exception to 1st rule of Shewa: at start of word, יִ → יְ
 - יַדֵי is construct of יָדִים ‘2 hands’
 - Masculine dual ending יָדִים → יָדֵי
 - יָ → יְ because יְ / יָ in open unaccented syllable → יְ
 - Definite b/c in construct to definite noun ‘the enemy’
- הָאֹיֵב = הָ ‘the’ + אֹיֵב ‘enemy’
 - אֹיֵב (defecting spelling) is usually spelled אֹיֵיב (plene spelling)
 - It is a Qal Participle MS.

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אֶדְרֹשׁ אֶת־יְהוָה

In that day I will seek YHWH.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase precedes the verb.
- בַּיּוֹם = בְּ + יוֹם ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + יוֹם ‘day’
 - For inseparable prepositions (בְּ, לְ, כִּי) the הַ of הַ disappears.
- הַהוּא is demonstrative adjective
 - Demonstrative Adjective After noun, has Article.
- Verb דְרֹשׁ QI1CS ‘I will seek’
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes the definite direct object, as expected.

יִזְכֹּר לְעוֹלָם בְּרִיתוֹ (Ps 111:5)

He will remember his covenant forever.

- Verb זָכַר QI3MS ‘He will remember’
 - Verb first as usual.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- לְעוֹלָם = לְ ‘to’ + עוֹלָם ‘eternity’ = ‘forever’
- Direct object בְּרִיתוֹ is definite because it has a pronominal suffix
 - So it could have the DDO marker, but it doesn’t.
 - The DDO marker is often omitted in poetry.

Bible Translation – Ex15, p91, #2

17

(Ecc1 3:17) אֶת־הַצְּדִיק וְאֶת־הַרְשָׁע יִשְׁפֹּט הָאֱלֹהִים

The righteous and the wicked God will judge.

- Direct object comes first. Some sort of emphasis on it.
 - Perhaps ‘God will judge **both** the righteous and the wicked.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes each definite direct object, as usual.
- Verb שִׁפֹּט QI3MS ‘He will judge’
- Subject follows the verb, as usual.

Bible Translation – Ex15, p91, #3

18

(Jer 19:11) אֲשַׁבֵּר אֶת־הָעָם הַזֶּה וְאֶת־הָעִיר הַזֹּאת

I will break this people and this city.

- Verb שִׁבֵּר QI1CS ‘I will break’
 - Verb first as usual.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker אֶת precedes each definite direct object, as usual.
- הַזֶּה ‘the this’ (MS) and הַזֹּאת ‘the this’ (FS) are demonstrative adjectives (‘this people’, ‘this city’) because demonstrative Adjective After noun, has Article.

Bible Translation – Ex15, p92, #9

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(Ezek 43:7) אֲשַׁכֵּן־שָׁם בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעוֹלָם

I will dwell there, in the midst of the sons of Israel, forever.

- Verb שָׁכַן QI1CS ‘I will dwell’. Verb first as usual.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- שָׁם ‘there’
- בְּתוֹךְ = בְּ ‘in’ + תוֹךְ ‘midst of’
 - תוֹךְ is the construct of תוֹךְ ‘midst’
- בְּנֵי is the construct of בָּנִים (MP suffix יֵם → יֵי.)
 - בְּ → בִּ b/c י / יֵ in open unaccented syllable → יֵ
- The construct chain is
 - בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל ‘in THE midst of THE sons of Israel’
 - Every element in the chain is definite because the word at the end of the chain (יִשְׂרָאֵל) is definite.
- לְעוֹלָם = לְ ‘to’ + עוֹלָם = ‘forever’