Next week (besides R&R):
- Do assignment due on first day of Summer 3.
- Suggestion: review 30 minutes a day using the review sheet.

Be sure to take some Hebrew class in the Fall!
- If you wait until Spring, you will lose a lot.
- If possible, take intermediate Hebrew in the Fall.

Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 1 of 2)

- קָרַב to draw near {כָּרוֹב near, imminent}
- חָטָא to miss (a mark), sin {חַטָּאת sin, sin-offering, expiation}
- יָרַשׁ to subdue, possess, dispossess, inherit
  - {You're rash to try to subdue a bear}
- רָבָה to be/become numerous, great
  - {רַב much, many, great, numerous}
- יָסַף to add {Gen 30:24 Rachel named him Joseph, saying, May YHWH add to me another son!}
- נָטָה to turn, stretch out {Stretch out your net}
- עָזַב to leave, abandon {Dorothy leaving Oz avenue}

Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 2 of 2)

- גָּאַל to redeem {Jesus redeeming a gal} {Redemption as the goal}
- כָּפַר to cover {sounds like 'cover'}
- שָׁתָה to drink {Shuth-tha (Shut the) door and have a drink}
  - {Your ice should thaw before you drink it.}
- תָּמַם to be complete
  - {It has to be complete before you turn it in to t’ma’am.}
- כף hand, palm. FS. {Cough into the palm of your hand}
  - {Farmer holding a calf in the palm of her hand}
  - {The calf of your leg is not your palm or your hand.}
- יָרֶנֶר friend, fellow, companion {A true friend is rare}
- יָרֶנֶר before, opposite {We all stand naked before God.}

Detail on Distinguishing Silent and Vocal Shewa

- Silent under a Guttural.
  - Gutturals use Hateph Vowel (usually ◦) instead of vocal Shewa
- First letter of a word → Shewa is vocal. (e.g., ◦ in חָלָל)
- Last letter of a word → Shewa is silent. (e.g., ◦ in חָלָל)
- Middle of a word:
  - Vocal under a Dagesh Forte. (e.g., ◦ in מַקִּים)
  - 2 Shewas in a row: first is silent, second is vocal. (e.g., ◦ in מַקִּים)
  - Silent preceded by a short vowel (e.g., ◦ in מַקִּים)
  - Vocal preceded by an unaccented long vowel (e.g., ◦ in מַקִּים)
  - Silent preceded by an accented long vowel (e.g., ◦ in מַקִּים)
  - This affects the pronunciation of the QI3FP/2FP.
Qal Imperfect Weak Verbs

- **Strong**
  - Stem vowel is Holem ( ◀️)
- **Stative**
  - Stem vowel is Pathach ( ◀️)
- **2-Guttural**
  - Stem vowel is Pathach ( ◀️), Vocal Shewa → ◀️
- **3-ח/י**
  - Stem vowel is Pathach ( ◀️), {3-Shewas are silent}
- **3-ח**
  - Stem vowel is Qamets ( ◀️)
  - In 3FP/2FP, SV Seghol ( ◀️), Aleph quiesces ( ◀️)

- **3-ה**
  - Stative Stem vowel is Pathach ( ◀️)
  - Only 2 consonants could also be 3-ח
  - Stems vowel is Pathach ( ◀️)
  - {3-Shewas are silent}

- **1-Guttural**
  - Preformative vowel ◀️ or ◀️, other vowel changes.
  - Most 1-ח just like other 1-Gutturals.
  - Some 1-ח have Preformative vowel ◀️ and 1CS ◀️ → ◀️

- **3-ה**
  - See next page

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Qal Imperfect 3-ח Verbs

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

Same as strong verbs except:

1. Remove the 3-ח
   - Recognize 3-ח by having only 2 root consonants.
   - Only 2 consonants could also be bi-consonantal, geminate, 1-ח, 1-ח, or הָלַךְ, or הָלַךְ

2. Forms without a suffix add ◀️

3. 3FP/2FP have stem vowel ◀️

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Parsing – Ex16a, p95

1. תִּגְאַל אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל ־ 2-Guttural → ◀️ not ◀️
2. יִשְׁאַל ־ 2-Guttural → ◀️ not ◀️
3. יִבְחֲרוּ ־ 2-Guttural → ◀️ not ◀️
4. תִּצְעֲקוּ ־ 2-Guttural → ◀️ not ◀️
5. יִבְעַר ־ 2-Guttural → ◀️ not ◀️
6. תִּשְׁחַט ־ 2-Guttural → ◀️ not ◀️
7. שָׁלַח ־ 3-ח
8. אֶשְׂמַח ־ 3-ח
9. נִבְטַח ־ 3-ח
10. תִּשְׁמַ ־ 3-ח

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #1

תִּגְאַל אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

She / You (2MS) will redeem the sons of Israel.

- Verb first, as usual. לָקַח QI3FS/2MS ‘you will redeem’
  - 2-Guttural, so stem vowel Pathach not Holem ( ◀️ not ◀️)
- Subject is implied by the verb form, but not explicitly stated.
- DDO marker יִשְׁאַל precedes definite direct object
- ‘THE sons of Israel’ not “SOME sons of Israel”
  - Last element of construct chain (Israel) is definite → the entire chain is definite
- הָלַךְ is the construct of לָקַח
  - MP suffix ◀️ ◀️ → ◀️
  - ◀️ ◀️ b/c ◀️ ◀️ in open unaccented syllable → ◀️
Translation – Ex16a, p96, #2

The priest will request an offering from the king.

- Verb first, as usual. בָּאֵל QI3MS ‘he will request’
  - 2-Guttural, so stem vowel Pathach not Holem (א not א).
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- No DDO marker תָּ because direct object is indefinite (AN offering).

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #3

The elders of the people will choose a man for them for a king.

- Verb first, as usual. בָּאֵל QI3MP ‘they will choose’
  - 2-Guttural, so א not א.
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- “THE elders” because the last word in the construct chain is definite.
- זִקְנֵי is plural construct of זָקֵן ‘elder’
  - זָקֵן/בְּךָ right זְקֵנִים (Proporetic Reduction, add שֵׁנָה ending)
  - זְקֵנִים/בְּךָ right זִקְנֵי (first rule of Shewa: ש next to ש'/ש at start of word  ש/ש)
- No DDO marker תָּ because direct object is indefinite (A man)
- לָהֶם = לְ + הֶם 3MP suffix ‘them’
- לְ of advantage (for the benefit of)
- לֶך  has ל of product (what is produced by the choice).

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #4

In that day you (2MP) will cry out in a loud voice.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase “in that day” precedes verb.
- בָּיְם = ב׳ ‘in’ + גּ ‘the’ + וי ‘day’
  - The י of the article disappears after inseparable prepositions (בָּיְם)
- זָקֵן is demonstrative adjective (Adjective, After, Article).
- Verb צָעַק QI2MP ‘you will cry out’
  - 2-guttural, so ע not א.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- בָּיְם = ב‘ ‘in’ + קָו ‘voice’
- לֶך  has ל of product (what is produced by the choice).
- אֲנָשִׁים is attributive (Adjective, After, Article)
  - Attributive adjective lacks article because noun is indefinite.
  - It could be predicate since lacks article, but that makes no sense.

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #5

His anger will consume the men of the evil city.

- Verb comes first as expected.
  - בָּאֵל QI3MS ‘he will burn / consume’
    - 2-guttural, so פ not פ.
  - Subject immediately follows verb, as expected.
    - אַפּוֹ = אַף ‘anger’ + ו ‘his’
- DDO marker תָּ precedes definite direct object, as usual.
  - הָרָעָה is attributive (Attributive Adjective, After, Article).
  - It modifies city, not men, because FS, not MP.
Translation – Ex16a, p96, #6

וטשת את המשקאות על המזבח.

She / You (2MS) will kill the animals on the altar.

- Verb comes first as expected.
  - Subject implied by the verb.
  - QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you kill’
  - 2-guttural, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (ח not ח)

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #7

יכפוף התפללה את בטחים אלוLIMITATIONS.

In the morning she / you (2ms) will send your son and your daughter to the house.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase precedes the verb, as usual.
- Verb QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you send’
  - 3-ח/ש, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (י not י)
  - Subject implied by the verb.
  - DDO marker -א preceding each definite direct object.
  - בּ and בּ have type suffix י, so they are singular nouns.

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #8

יאושב בישם יהוה צבאות.

I will rejoice in the name of YHWH of Armies.

- Verb comes first as expected.
  - Subject implied by the verb.
  - QI1CS ‘I will rejoice’
  - 3-ח/ע, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (י not י)
  - ש is ‘in’ +lisha, ‘name of’
    - לshit could be absolute or construct state.
    - Parse it as construct because followed by a noun.
    - ‘THE name’ because in construct to a definite noun
  - Treat ייִוהֵו צבאות as a fixed form, as one word that is together the end of the construct chain. “YHWH of Armies.”

Translation – Ex16a, p96, #9

נכפת בישם יהוה צבאות.

We will trust in the name of YHWH of Armies.

- Verb comes first as expected.
  - Subject implied by the verb.
  - QI1CP ‘we will trust’
  - 3-ח/ע, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem (י not י)
  - ‘THE name’ because in construct to a definite noun
  - Treat ייִוהֵו צבאות as a fixed form, as one word that is together the end of the construct chain. “YHWH of Armies.”
Translation – Ex16a, p96, #10

The daughters of the elder will not hear the voice of their father.

- Negative לֹא ‘not’ precedes verb b/c it modifies the verb.
- Verb שָׁמַע QI3FP ‘they will hear’
  - It could be QI2FP ‘you will hear’, but that doesn’t fit the context.
  - 3- cha, so stem vowel Pathach, not Holem ( מ not ל )
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as expected.
- ‘THE daughters’ b/c last word in construct chain is definite (the elder)
  - בַּת is plural construct of בַּת ‘daughter’
- 'THE voice' b/c last word in construct chain is definite (their father)
- אֲבִיהֶן ‘their father’ has 3FP type 2 suffix: type 2 → plural noun

Bible Translation – Ex16a, p98, #8

(Deut 6:12)

Take heed to yourself (2MS) lest you (2MS) will forget YHWH who brought you out from the land of Egypt, from a house of slavery.

- { הבאר is a Niphal Imperative 2MS}
- Verb שָׁכַח QI3FS/2MS. 3-
  - so stem vowel Pathach not Holem.
- אֲשֶׁר ‘who’ begins a relative clause that describes יְהוָה
- { הבאר is a Hiphil Perfect 3MS with a 2MS pronominal suffix.}

Bible Translation – Ex16a, p99, #9

(Deut 4:23)

Take heed to yourselves (2MP) lest you will forget the covenant of YHWH your God which he made ['cut'] with you.

- { הבאר is a Niphal Imperative 2MP}
- Verb שָׁכַח QI2MP ‘you will forget’
- DDO marker אֶת precedes definite direct object.
- בְּרִית is ‘THE covenant’ b/c last word in chain (YHWH) is definite.
  - could be construct or absolute form.
    - Expect construct b/c followed by a noun.
  - בְּרִית is in explicative apposition to יְהוָה (Intermed Hebrew)
- אֱלהֵיכֶם is in explicative apposition to יְהוָה (Intermed Hebrew)
  - is QP3MS ‘he cut’
- אֱלהֵיכֶם is אֱלֹהִים ‘God’ + כֶם (2MP suffix type 2 → plural noun).
  - יְהוָה is in explicative apposition to אֱלֹהִים (Intermed Hebrew)
- { הבאר is the complementary use of the infinitive construct (Ch 20)}
- ] לְבִלְתִי is used to negate infinitives.}

Bible Translation – Ex16a, p99, #10

(Deut 8:11)

Take heed to yourself lest you will forget YHWH your God [by] not keeping his commandments and his judgments and his statutes.

- { הבאר is a Niphal Imperative 2MS}
- Verb שָׁכַח QI3FS/QI2MS ‘she/you will forget’
- לְבִלְתִי = לְבִלְתִי ‘God’ + כֶם (2MP suffix type 2 → plural noun).

- is in explicative apposition to יְהוָה (Intermed Hebrew)
- { הבאר is the complementary use of the infinitive construct (Ch 20)}
- מִצְוֹתָיו, etc. have 3MS type 2 suffix → plural nouns
- has conjunction ו before מ (Bump rule: בּומ)
Translation – Ex16b, p102 #1

You (2MP) will find the servant of the king in the palace/temple.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Subject implied by the verb.
- DDO marker נָא precedes definite direct object, as usual.
- servant’ is segholate singular, so it could be absolute or construct
  - But נָא indicates that it is definite.
  - Since no article, no pronominal suffix, and not a proper noun, it must be in construct to a definite noun.
- ‘palace/temple’
  - The ה in הֵיכָל rejects the dagesh from הַ, so virtual doubling: הַ → הֶ

Translation – Ex16b, p102 #2

The servants of Pharaoh will build many/great cities in that land.

- Verb first, as usual.
- Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
- ‘servant’ is plural construct of עֶּבֶד ‘servant’
  - Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual. ‘THE servants’ b/c in construct to definite noun (Pharaoh).
- No DDO marker נָא before DO עֶּבֶד ‘cities’ because indefinite.
- Adjective הדָּבָר likely modifies עֶּבֶד רֹבּ הָרֶץ ‘cities’ because indefinite.

Translation – Ex16b, p102 #3

The daughters of the poor man will weep before the great king.

- Verb first, as usual. Verb קָרָא QI1CS ‘they will weep’. SV ipsis
  - Could be 2FP ‘you will weep’, but doesn’t fit subject עַבְדֵי פַרְעֹה ‘servants’.
  - Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
  - ‘THE daughters’ b/c last word in construct chain is definite (the man)
    - Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
    - ‘THE daughters’ b/c last word in construct chain is definite (the man)
      - This is plural construct of עָרִים ‘cities’ because indefinite.
- Adjective הָרֶץ ‘the land’ is attributive: Attributive, Article, After.
- Adjective הַגָּדוֹל ‘the great’ is attributive: Attributive, Article, After.
Translation – Ex16b, p102 #4

His sons will buy bread/food from the rich king.

- Verb first, as usual. Verb קָנָה QI3MP 'they will buy'.
  - 3-ו verb, so lose the 3-ו.
  - Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
  - SUBJECT = בָּנָיו = בָּנִים 'sons' + 3MS type 2 pronominal suffix
    - Type 2 suffix → noun is plural ('his sons', not 'his son')
  - Adjective עָשִׁיר = עִיר 'the' + עָשׁ 'rich'
    - Adjective modifies king b/c both are MS.
    - Adjective is Attributive: Attributive, Article, After.

Translation – Ex16b, p102 #5

In the war/battle the young men will drink water from the river.

- Sentence-modifying prepositional phrase precedes the verb.
  - סְלַלְלָה = א' + מִלְחָמָה 'war' or 'battle'
  - Verb שָׁתָה QI3MP 'they will buy'
    - 3-ו verb, so lose the 3-ו
  - Subject immediately follows the verb, as usual.
  - Direct object מַיִם does NOT have DDO marker אֶת b/c indefinite.