Administrative Details

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  - Password: summer
- New students: Please see me after class.
- Advice:
  - Take a Hebrew class in the fall! Otherwise, you’ll lose lots.
  - Take intermediate Hebrew in the fall.

Advice for Me?

- Please let me know when you have suggestions.

- Suggested changes I’m trying to implement:
  - Repeat the pronunciation of vocabulary words.
  - Ask for trouble spots in the homework.
  - Concentrate on Bible passages in the homework.
  - Know what is on the quiz.
  - A handout of easily confused words and rules. (Suggestions?)

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Vocabulary for Chapter 16 (Page 1 of 2)

- קָרַב to draw near {קרוב near, imminent}
- חָטָא to miss (a mark), sin {חטאת 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.}
- כַּף 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}
- עַ ole friend, fellow, companion {A true friend is rare}
- גֶּד ole before, opposite {We all stand naked before God.}

Skin ‘em, Levi

- These consonants often lose a Dagesh Forte when they have a Shewa.
  - S = ס צ שׂ שׁ (sibilants)
  - K = ק
  - N = נ
  - L = ל
  - I = י (the ‘i’ in Levi is ◔)

Example in §16.18 on page 185:

ןָסַע is a 1-ן verb, so in the Qal Imperfect, the nun assimilates to Dagesh Forte.

QI3ms יִנְסַע → יִסַּע

But when ס has a Shewa, it may lose the Dagesh because ס is a Skin ‘em Levi consonant.

QI3mp יִנְסְעוּ → יִסְּעוּ → יִסְעוּ

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., ק in קְטַלָם)
  - Last letter of a word → Shewa is silent. (e.g., ת in תְּקָטַלְ)

- Middle of a word:
  - Vocal under a Dagesh Forte. (e.g., ק in קְדֹם)
  - 2 Shewas in a row: first is silent, second is vocal. (e.g., קָשַׁס)
  - Silent preceded by a short vowel (e.g., ק in קָפַר)
  - Vocal preceded by an unaccented long vowel (e.g., ק in קֵפַר)
  - Silent preceded by an accented long vowel (e.g., ק in קֶפַר)

- 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- stron Stem vowel is Pathach ( ◔ ), [3-Shewas are silent]
- 3- א Stem vowel is Qamets ( ◔ )
  - In 3FP/2FP, SV Seghol ( ◔ ), Aleph quiesces ( ◔)
- 1-Guttural Preformative vowel ◔ or ◔, other vowel changes.
- 1-Strong Most 1-Strong just like other 1-Gutturals.
  - Some 1-Strong have Preformative vowel ◔ and 1CS פפ → פ
- 3- stron See separate slide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>I-ך</th>
<th>I-Gut</th>
<th>I-ך</th>
<th>Bi-con</th>
<th>בְּלִיל</th>
<th>בָּל</th>
<th>י-ך</th>
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### Qal Imperfect 3-ו Verbs

<table>
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<th>Strong</th>
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<tr>
<td>3MS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3FS</td>
<td>ℳ̣</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>2FP</td>
<td>ℳ̣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1CP</td>
<td>ℳ̣</td>
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</table>

Same as strong verbs except:

1. Remove the 3-ו
   - Recognize 3-ו by having only 2 root consonants.
   - Only 2 consonants could also be bi-consonantal, geminate, 1-נ, 1-י, הָלַך, or לָקַח.

2. Forms without a suffix add ה.
   - 3FP/2FP have stem vowel י/ק.

- Practice sheet on the website

### Bible Translation – Ex16b, p104, #7

כֹּלְכֵלָכָה אֶשֶּׁר אֶשֶּׁר עָשָׂה יְהוָה אִשָּׁתְך בָּעִיר וּבָנֶיך וּבָנֹתֶיך בַּחֶרֶב יִפֹּלוּלָכֵן כֹּה (Amos 7:17)

Therefore, thus said YHWH, “Your wife will work as a prostitute in the city, and your sons and your daughters will fall by the sword.

- Verb אָמַר QP3MS ‘he said’
- Note that there are no quotation marks in Biblical Hebrew.
  - Use context to decide where quotes begin and end.
- Subjects and prepositional phrases precede the subjects in this quote.
  - This is unusual, and suggests some kind of emphasis.
- בָּאִיר is ‘in THE city’: כ rejects Dagesh from article, so ב → ב
- בַּחֶרֶב is ‘by THE sword’: כ rejects Dagesh from article, but virtual doubling before כ, so stays as ב.
- Notice the range of the preposition ב.
  - Location: ‘in the city’ or Instrument: ‘by the sword’

### Bible Translation – Ex16b, p104, #9

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶהְיֶה שְׁלָחַנִי אֲלֵיכֶם (Exod 3:14)

God said to Moses, “I am who I am.” And he said, “Thus you will say to the sons of Israel, ‘I am sent me to you.’”

- Verb וַיֹּאמֶר is QIwc3MS.
  - The  ו makes it an “Imperfect Waw Conversive” (Iwc). Chap 17.
  - Usually give it a past-time translation in narrative.
- Verb אֶהְיֶה is QI1CS of הָיָה ‘I will be’
  - Perhaps future. But not necessarily. The imperfect describes an action or a state without mentioning the end.
- שְׁלָחַנִי is QI3FS/2MS of לַשְּׁלָח ‘she/you will say’
- יִשְׂרָאֵל is QP3MS with 1CS suffix (chapter 19) ‘he sent me’.
- אֲלֵיכֶם = אֶל + יכ = אֶל ‘to’ + יכ ‘you’ (2MS type 2 suffix).
  - The plural of the noun אֶל is rare; no occurrences have a suffix.
Bible Translation – Ex16b, p104, #10

But you will be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.

- Subject 'you' (2MP) precedes verb.
- 'will be' is QI2MP of 'you will be' (future indicative verb).
- 'to me' is לְ 'to' with 1CS suffix 'me'.
- 'kingdom of' is construct of מַמְלֶכֶת 'kingdom of'.
- 'priests and a holy nation.' 'holy' is attributive adjective (follows noun, matches definiteness of noun, and fits context).

Parsing – Ex16c, p107 (Page 1 of 2)

1. עָזַביַעַזְבוּ QI3MP 1-Gut ointment
2. חָזַקתֶּחֶזְקִי QI2FS 1-Gut
3. אָמַריֹאמַר QI3MS 1-
4. עָבַדאֶעֱבֹד QI1CS 1-Gut
5. עָבַרתַּעַבְרוּ QI2MP 1-Gut
6. אָמַראֹמַר QI1CS 1-
7. קְנָה QI3FP/2FP 1-Gut
8. אָבַדיֹאבַד QI3MS 1-
9. הָרַגה QI3FS/2MS 1-Gut
10. אָכַלתֹּאכְלִי QI2FS 1-
11. קְנָה QI3FP/2FP 1-Gut
12. אָבַדיֹאבַד QI3MS 1-
13. הָרַגה QI3FS/2MS 1-Gut
14. אָכַלתֹּאכְלִי QI2FS 1-
15. עָמַד נַעֲמֹ QI1CP 1-Gut

Bible Translation – Ex16c, p109, #1

All of my bones will say, “YHWH, who is like you?”

- Subject precedes verb. Not the standard order.
- כָּל = construct of כֹּל 'all of'
- עַצְמוֹת = plural construct with 1CS type 2 suffix.
  - גַּז = Segholate plural construct
  - עַצְמוֹת = Segholate plural construct
  - Add 1CS type 2 pronominal suffix
- Verb תֹּאמַרְנָה אָמַר QI3FP/2FP 'they/you will say'
  - אָמַר is 1- verb, so preformative
  - תֹּאמַרְנָה is long form of תֹּאמַר with 2MS type 1 pronominal suffix.
Bible Translation – Ex16c, p109, #3

Therefore, a man will leave his father and his mother, and he will cling to his wife, and they will become one flesh.

- Verb first (other than conjunction) as expected.
- Verb יַעֲזָב is עָזַב QI3MS 'he will leave' (1-Gut, so preformative י/י).
- DDO marker b/c pronominal suffixes (e.g., 'his father') make definite.
- Verb וְדָבַק is דָּבַק QPwc3MS (Pwc = Perfect Waw Conversive).
- Imperfect meaning b/c Perfect waw conversive (chapter 17).
- בְּאִשתו = בְּ' in' + אִשָּׁה 'wife' + 3MS type 1 suffix 'his'
- Preposition בְּsometimes marks direct object of some verbs.
- וְהָיוּ is Hiphil 3CP 'they will be' (Pwc = Perfect Waw Conversive)
- Preposition לְsometimes marks what something becomes.

Bible Translation – Ex16c, p109, #4

I will dwell in the midst of the sons of Israel, and I will not abandon my people Israel.

- Verb first as expected.
- Verb יְשֹׁרֵב is שֹׁרֵב QPwc1CS 'I will dwell' (Perfect waw conversive).
- בְּתוֹך = בְּ' in' + תוֹך 'midst of'
- תוֹך is the construct of וֶך ole תָּ� 'midst'
- בָּנִים is the construct of בָּנִים ( suffix)
- בָּ/barb2right b/c ◌/barb2right in open unaccented syllable
- Verb אֶעֱזֹב is עָזַב QI1CS 'I will leave/abandon'
- עַמִּי is 'my people' NOT 'with me' because no Hireq under ע.
- The singular construct of עַם is always עַם (as expected)
- The plural construct of עַם is always עַמֵּי (as expected)

Parsing – Ex16d, p111

1. יָנָה QI3FP/2FP Bi-cons Lexical Vowel
2. שִׁיתָשִׁית QI3MS Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
3. וּשְׁמוֹ QI3MP Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
4. שִׁימָא QI1CS Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
5. שִׁימים QI1CP Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
6. שִׁימָה QI2FS Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
7. שִׁימות QI2FS Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
8. שִׁימָה QI1CP Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
9. וּבָּמִי QI2MP Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel
10. שִׁימָה QI1CP Bi-cons LexVowel ◌ PreVowel

Bible Translation – Ex16d, p113, #2

But you will go to your fathers in peace; you will be buried in a good old age.

- Subject אֲבֹת הָאָבָּל is אָבֹת 'fathers’ with pronominal suffix 2MS type 2 'your'
- Verb יָנָה QI3FS/2MS 'she/you will come/go/enter'
- Bi-consonantal, so use lexical vowel. Preformative vowel Qamets.
- אֲבֹת 'fathers’ with pronominal suffix 2MS type 2 'your'
- שֶׁרֶשׁ 'old age'
- שֶׁרֶשׁ is attributive adjective (after noun, match definiteness, fits context).
- Predicate adjective unlikely because after noun.
- Not predicate adjective because doesn’t fit context.
- אָבֹת is FS because שֶׁרֶשׁ is FS.
### Parsing – Ex16e, p115

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<th>Verb (Noun)</th>
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### Parsing – Ex16f, p119

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