Vocabulary for Chapter 21 (Page 1 of 2)

- זָבַח (to slaughter, sacrifice)
- בַח (ole)
- זֶח (sacrifice)
- חָנָה (to encamp) {Hannibal encamping. Chunya (gonna) camp here?}
- נוּחַ (to rest, settle down) {a new apartment to settle down in}
- נָסַע (to depart) {Lt. Schultz departing, saying “I see nothing!”}
- פָּנָה (to turn) {Tiny Tim turning about in a pan.}
- פָּתַח (to open)
- רָדַף (to pursue, persecute) {A bull pursuing a red letter "F"}
- שָׂאַר (to remain, survive) {Remain in the shower.}
- שָׁאֵל (to hate)

Vocabulary for Chapter 21 (Page 2 of 2)

- זַמְמֵה (cultic high place, hill) {Barak O’bamah on Capital Hill}
- חֻקָּה (statute, ordinance) {A statute against smoking a hookah.}
- יָמִין (right hand, south) {Ya’ mean my right hand?}
- מִשְׁכָּן (dwelling place, tabernacle) {This is Mish-Can’s dwelling place.}
- חַל (stream, wadi)
- רָעָב (hunger, famine)
- בָּמָה (cultic) high place, hill {Barak O’bamah on Capital Hill}
- בְּמַ (It’s a bummer to climb the hill.)
- חֻקּוֹת and חֻקָּוֹת are two ways of spelling the plural.
- יָמִין (right hand, south)
- מִשְׁכָּן (dwelling place, tabernacle)
- חַל (stream, wadi)
- רָעָב (hunger, famine)

Detecting a Dagesh Lene

- A Dagesh in a begadkephat (בּ גּ דּ כּ פּ תּ) can be Forte or Lene.
  - Forte if the preceding consonant has a vowel (incl. Vocal Shewa)
  - Lene if the preceding consonant does not have a vowel
    - A silent shewa under a consonant = does not have a vowel.
    - A quiescent aleph does not count as a consonant, so check the preceding consonant.

Adding and Subtracting a Dagesh Lene

- When writing a word with a begadkephat,
  - Add Dagesh Lene to begadkephat that is not preceded by a vowel.
    - So an initial begadkephat in a word that is written in isolation (not part of a sentence, like a lexical form) gets a Lene.
      - E.g., lexical form בָּחַר
    - So a begadkephat that follows a silent Shewa gets a Lene.
      - E.g., בָּחַר gets a Dagesh Lene.
  - Some unpredictable exceptions (p103 fn 8, p211 fn 4).
    - Remove a Dagesh Lene that is now preceded by a vowel.
      - E.g., QI2FS of בָּחַר is תִּבְחֲרִי (lost the Lene in בָּחַר)
      - E.g., QP2MS if מָצָא is ואתָ (lost the Lene in suffix תָּ)}
Parsing Code
Infinitive Construct

- Parsing code: C
- Same as cohortative, but not followed by person, number, and gender.
  - QC is Qal Infinitive Construct.
  - QC1CS is Qal Cohortative 1CS

Spelling
Qal Infinitive Construct

- Strong verb
  
- I-Guttural

- I- נ

- III- ח

- III- ע

- III- ה

- I- נ

- II- מ

- Biconsonantal
  
Meaning
Infinitive Construct

- With pronominal suffix:
  - Can be subject:
  - Can be object:

- With inseparable preposition (ב, כ, ל):
  - ב = purpose, result, intention, ‘about to’, verbal noun, ‘by ---ing’
  - כ, ל = temporal (when or while).
  - Many other possibilities.

Parsing – Ex20, p163 (Page 1 of 2)

2. קָטְלִי QC+ לִי to dwell
3. קָטְלְך QC+2MS your killing OR killing you
4. כָּתְבְך QC+2MS your writing OR writing you
5. קָבְצִי QC+ לְ 1CS to gather me OR to my gathering
6. כָּתַב QM2FP write!
7. כָּתַת QI3FP/2FP they/you will write
8. כָּתַב QP1CP we gathered
9. עָבַד QC/QM2MS to serve OR serve!
10. שָׁלַח QC to send
11. קְרָאִי  QC+1CS  my calling OR calling me
12. קְרַא  QC+  to call
13. בָּנוֹת  QC  to build
14. עֲלוֹת  QC  to go up
15. עֲשׂוֹת  QC  to do

Translation – Ex20, p165, #1
נָאָה מָצֵּ֣לָה לָשָׁמְ֣רָה
They came to Egypt to buy grain.

- אֲלֵ֥ה = QP3CP ‘they came’
- מִצְרַ֣ = ‘Egypt’ + Directional נָּלָ֖ ח ‘toward’
- קְרָא QC+  ‘to buy grain’
- Infinitive construct with ח for purpose ‘in order to buy grain’

Translation – Ex20, p165, #3
הָּאָדָם בַּגָּן לְעָבְדָהּ וּלְשָׁמְרָהּ
He put the man in the garden to serve it and to guard it.

- לאֹ = QIwc3MS ‘he put’
- מִצְרַ֣ = ‘Egypt’ + Directional נָּלָ֖ ח ‘toward’
- קְרַא QC+  ‘to buy grain’
- Absolute state. Indefinite, so ‘a house’. Direct object.
- לְשֵׁם = ‘for the name’
- שֵׁם could be absolute or construct form.
- שֵׁם is probably construct because followed by a noun.

Translation – Ex20, p166, #4
לָא יִת לְשֵׁמְ֣ יְהוֹ הָּכֹ֣ל בַּבָּ֗נוֹת
He was not able to build a house for the name of YHWH.

- לא = ‘not’ comes before verb it negates.
- יִת = QP3MS ‘he was able’
- בַּבָּ֗נוֹת QC+  ‘to build’
- QC of III-7 verbs drop III-7 and add ח
- ח + infinitive construct for complementary infinitive
- לְשֵׁם = ‘for the name’
- שֵׁם could be absolute or construct form.
- שֵׁם is probably construct because followed by a noun.
Translation – Ex20, p166, #5

You will listen to the voice of YHWH your God by keeping all of these things.

- שָׁמַע QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will listen’
- לְקוֹล ‘voice’ (probably construct)
- לִשְׁמֹר QC+ן ‘by keeping’
- לֶּה + infinitive construct for complementary use ‘by keeping’
- לֶּה + infinitive construct for purpose ‘so that you will keep’
- כָּל DDO marker.
- הַדְּבָרִים plural of דָּבָר ‘word/thing’
- אֶת DDO marker.

Translation – Ex20, p166, #6

I took you from the pasture to be a leader over my people.

- חְתִיQP1CS ‘I took’
- אֹתְך DDO marker + 2MS suffix ה ‘you’
- הַנָּוֶה plural of נָוֶה ‘pasture’
- לִהְיוֹת QC+ן ‘to be’
- לְ ‘to’ + infinitive construct for purpose ‘in order that you would be’
- נָגִיד ‘chief, leader, prince’
- עַל ‘over’
- עַמִּי ‘people’ + 1CS type 1 suffix ‘my’
- Know that it is not ‘with me’, because ‘with me’ would have hireq under Ayin (י)

Translation – Ex20, p166, #9

This is the law which Moses set before the sons of Israel when they went out from Egypt.

- שָׂם QP3MS ‘he set’
- לִפְנֵי ‘before’
- בְּנֵי ‘sons of’
- בְּצֵאתָם QC+ן ‘when they went out’
- מִמִּצְרָיִם ‘Egypt’

Translation – Ex20, p166, #12

YHWH rejected you from being king over Israel.

- יִשְׂרָאֵל ‘Israel’
- לֶך QC+ן ‘he rejected’
- אֹתְך DDO marker + 2MS suffix ה ‘you’
- מִהְיוֹת QC+ן ‘from being’
- יָצָא I-QC+ן ‘they went out’
- מִמִּצְרָיִם ‘Egypt’

- Verbal noun use of infinitive construct ‘to be’
- Pronominal suffix is subject ‘when they went out’
- Pronominal suffix is subject ‘when they went out’

- יֵשׁQM3S ‘he set’
- בּוֹת ‘before’
- בְּ ‘sons of’
- בְּצֵאת ‘when they went out’

- יִשְׂרָאֵל ‘Israel’
- לֶך QC+ן ‘he rejected’
- אֹתְך DDO marker + 2MS suffix ה ‘you’
- מִהְיוֹת QC+ן ‘from being’
- יָצָא I-QC+ן ‘they went out’
- מִמִּצְרָיִם ‘Egypt’

- Know that it is not ‘with me’, because ‘with me’ would have hireq under Ayin (י)
Translation – Ex20, p166, #13
When the man heard the words of the prophet, he rejoiced.

- QIw3MS ‘and he was’
- Used to begin a past-time narrative sequence. Leave untranslated.
- QC+ך = לְשֹׁמֶשׁ ‘when heard’
- is a III-ך verb, so it adds a Furtive Pathach in the QC.
- פ+ infinitive construct for temporal use ‘when [he] heard’
- Past time because past-time sequence
- QIw3MS ‘he rejoiced’

Translation – Ex20, p166, #14
When he will hear the words of the prophet, he will rejoice.

- QPwc3MS ‘and he will be’
- Used to begin a future-time narrative sequence. Leave untranslated.
- QC+ך = שָׁמַע ‘he will hear’
- is a III-ך verb, so it adds a Furtive Pathach in the QC.
- But Furtive Pathach only when כ is last letter of word.
- So no Furtive Pathach because מ follows כ.
- פ+ infinitive construct for temporal use ‘when [he] hears’
- Future time because future-time sequence
- QPwc3MS ‘he will rejoice’

Bible Translation – Ex20, p167, #1
And all of the earth came to Egypt, to Joseph, to buy grain, because the famine was severe in all of the earth.

- QP3CP ‘they came’
- QC+ך = לְשֹׁמֶשׁ ‘to buy grain’
- פ+ infinitive construct for purpose ‘in order to buy grain’
- QP3MS ‘he was severe’
- If it had the vowels כ+ץ, it would be a predicate adjective.

Bible Translation – Ex20, p167, #5
Moses called to all of Israel and said to them, “Hear, Israel, the statutes and the judgments which I am speaking in your ears today, and learn [them] and keep [them] by doing them.”

- QIw3MS ‘he called’
- QIw3MS ‘he said’
- QM2MS ‘hear!’
- QPwc2MP = ‘you will learn’
- Pwc after imperative can have the force of an imperative. ‘learn!’
- QPwc2MP = ‘you will keep’ → ‘keep!’
- QC+ך+3MP pronominal suffix ‘to do them’
- פ+ infinitive construct complementary use ‘by doing them’
- Object use of pronominal suffix ‘by doing them’