

## Vocabulary for Chapter 21 (Page 1 of 2)

1

- סָבַח to slaughter, sacrifice {סָבַח sacrifice}
- חָנָה to encamp {**Hannibal encamping**. **Chunna** (gonna) *camp* here?}
- נָחַח to rest, settle down {נָחַח 'Noah' sounds like 'rest' (see Gen 5:29)}  
{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 {*open* a **path**}
- רָדַרַּךְ to pursue, persecute {A bull *pursuing* a **red** letter "F"}  
{**Rud** after him in *pursuit!* (said with stuffy nose)}
- שָׂנֵא to hate {**Sunny** days? He *hates* 'em.} {It's not **sane** to *hate*.}
- שָׁאַר to remain, survive {*Remain* in the **shower**.}  
{*Survive* a **shark** attack} {**Share** what *remains*.} [beware gate (שָׁעַר)]

## Vocabulary for Chapter 21 (Page 2 of 2)

2

- בָּמָה (cultic) high place, hill {Barak O' **bamah** on Capital *Hill*}  
– {It's a **bummer** to climb the hill.}
- חֻקָּה statute, ordinance {A *statute* against smoking a **hookah**.}  
– חֻקֹּת and חֻקִּים are two ways of spelling the plural.
- יְמִין right hand, south {**Ya' mean** my *right hand*?}  
– {Ben**jamin** means 'son of my *right* (hand)' = יָמִין + בֵּן}
- מִשְׁכָּן dwelling place, tabernacle {This is **Mis. Can**'s *dwelling place*.}  
– {**Mish-Can** = can for coins to buy a *dwelling* for a missionary}
- נָחַל stream, wadi {I can **not haul** stuff through the *stream*.}
- רָעַב hunger, famine {**Ravenously hungry** during a *famine*}  
{*Famine ravished* the land.}  
רָעַב hungry

## Detecting a Dagesh Lene

3

- 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

4

- 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., קָטַלְתָּ 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 יִבְחַרְי (lost the Lene in בָּחַר)
    - E.g., QP2MS if מָצָא is מְצָאָתָּ (lost the Lene in suffix תָּ)

## Parsing Code Infinitive Construct

5

- 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

6

- Strong verb       $\text{וֹּוֹ}$       (same as QM2MS)
- I-Guttural       $\text{וֹּוֹ}$       (וֹּ instead of vocal Shewa, as usual)
- I-א       $\text{וֹּוֹ}$       (וֹּ instead of vocal Shewa)
- III-ה       $\text{וֹּוֹ}$       (add Furtive Pathach as usual)
- III-ע       $\text{וֹּוֹ}$       (add Furtive Pathach as usual)
- III-ה       $\text{וֹּוֹ}$       (Drop III-ה and add וֹת)
- I-נ & I-י (some)      Drop I-נ or I-י, add ה at end, and change vowels
- Biconsonantal      Same as lexical form and QM2MS.
  
- Strong verb with pronominal suffix  $\text{וֹּוֹ}$

## Meaning Infinitive Construct

7

- With pronominal suffix:
  - Can be subject:       $\text{קָטְלִי}$  = ‘my killing’ (I do the killing)
  - Can be object:       $\text{קָטְלִי}$  = ‘killing me’ (I am killed)
  
- With inseparable preposition (בְּ, בַּ, לְ):
  - לְ = purpose, result, intention, ‘about to’, verbal noun, ‘by ---ing’
  - בְּ, בַּ = temporal (when or while).
  - Many other possibilities.

## Parsing – Ex20, p163 (Page 1 of 2)

8

- |     |                        |                 |           |                                 |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 2.  | $\text{לְשָׁכֵן}$      | $\text{שָׁכַן}$ | QC+לְ     | to dwell                        |
| 3.  | $\text{קָטְלֶךָ}$      | $\text{קָטַל}$  | QC+2MS    | your killing OR killing you     |
| 4.  | $\text{כָּתַבְךָ}$     | $\text{כָּתַב}$ | QC+2MS    | your writing OR writing you     |
| 5.  | $\text{לְקַבְּצִי}$    | $\text{קָבַץ}$  | QC+לְ+1CS | to gather me OR to my gathering |
| 6.  | $\text{כָּתְבָנָה}$    | $\text{כָּתַב}$ | QM2FP     | write!                          |
| 7.  | $\text{תִּכְתְּבֶנָה}$ | $\text{כָּתַב}$ | QI3FP/2FP | they/you will write             |
| 8.  | $\text{כָּתְבָנוּ}$    | $\text{כָּתַב}$ | QP1CP     | we gathered                     |
| 9.  | $\text{עָבַד}$         | $\text{עָבַד}$  | QC/QM2MS  | to serve OR serve!              |
| 10. | $\text{שְׁלַח}$        | $\text{שָׁלַח}$ | QC        | to send                         |

- |          |     |        |                          |
|----------|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| 11. קראי | קרא | QC+1CS | my calling OR calling me |
| 12. לקרא | קרא | QC+?   | to call                  |
| 13. בנות | בנה | QC     | to build                 |
| 14. עלות | עלה | QC     | to go up                 |
| 15. עשות | עשה | QC     | to do                    |

בָּאוּ מִצְרַיִם לְשֹׁבֵר

They came to Egypt to buy grain.

- בָּאוּ = בוא QP3CP ‘they came’
- מִצְרַיִם = מצרים ‘Egypt’ + Directional הָ suffix ‘toward’
- לְשֹׁבֵר = שֹׁבֵר QC+? ‘to buy grain’
  - Infinitive construct with לְ for **purpose** ‘in order to buy grain’

וַיִּשֶׂם אֶת־הָאָדָם בְּגֶן עֵדֶן וְלִשְׁמֶרָהּ

He put the man in the garden to serve it and to guard it.

- וַיִּשֶׂם = שים QIwc3MS ‘he put’
- אֶת־ is DDO marker.
- הָאָדָם = הָ ‘the’ + אָדָם ‘man’. (Aleph rejects Dagesh so הָ → הֵ)
- בְּגֶן = בְּ ‘in’ + הֵ ‘the’ + גֶן ‘garden’
- לִשְׁמֶרָהּ = שֹׁמֵר QC+?+3FS ‘to serve it’
  - לְ + infinitive construct for **purpose** ‘in order to serve her’
  - Pronominal suffix on infinitive construct for **object**. ‘to serve her’
- וְלִשְׁמֶרָהּ = שָׁמַר QC+?+3FS ‘and to guard it’
  - Conjunction וְ → ו before most consonants with Shewa.
  - לְ + infinitive construct for **purpose**. ‘in order to guard her’
  - Pronominal suffix on infinitive construct for **object**. ‘to guard her’

לֹא יָכַל לְבַנּוֹת בַּיִת לְשֵׁם יְהוָה

He was not able to build a house for the name of YHWH.

- לֹא ‘not’ comes before verb it negates.
- יָכַל = יכל QP3MS ‘he was able’
- לְבַנּוֹת = בָּנָה QC+?
  - QC of III-הֵ verbs drop III-הֵ and add וֵת
  - לְ + infinitive construct for **complementary infinitive**
- בַּיִת = house. Absolute state. Indefinite, so ‘a house’. Direct object.
- לְשֵׁם = לְ ‘to’ + שֵׁם ‘name’ = ‘for the name’
  - שֵׁם could be absolute or construct form.
  - שֵׁם is probably construct because followed by a noun.

תִּשְׁמַע לְקוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְשָׁמֵר אֶת־כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה

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

- תִּשְׁמַע = שָׁמַע QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will listen’
- לְקוֹל = לְ + קוֹל ‘voice’ (probably construct)
- לְשָׁמֵר = שָׁמַר QC+לְ
  - לְ + infinitive construct for **complementary** use ‘**by keeping**’
  - OR לְ + infinitive construct for **purpose** ‘**so that** you will keep’
- אֶת־ is DDO marker.
- כָּל is construct of כָּל ‘all of’
- הַדְּבָרִים = הָ + plural of דָּבָר ‘word/thing’
- הָאֵלֶּה = הָ ‘the’ + אֵלֶּה ‘these’
  - Demonstrative adjective: Adjective, After (noun), Article

לָקַחְתִּי אֹתְךָ מִן־הַנֶּגֶד לְהִיּוֹת נָגִיד עַל־עַמִּי

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

- לָקַחְתִּי = לָקַח QP1CS ‘I took’
- אֹתְךָ = אַתְּ (DDO marker) + 2MS suffix יָ ‘you’
- הַנֶּגֶד = הָ ‘the’ + נֶגֶד ‘pasture’
- לְהִיּוֹת = הָיָה QC+לְ ‘to be’
  - הָיָה is a III-הָ verb: drop the III-הָ and add וֹת in the QC.
  - לְ + infinitive construct for **purpose** ‘**in order that you would be**’
- נָגִיד ‘chief, leader, prince’
- עַל ‘over’
- עַמִּי = עַם ‘people’ + 1CS type 1 suffix ‘my’
  - Know that it is not ‘with me’, because ‘with me’ would have hireq under Ayin (ע)

וַיִּמָּאֵס יְהוָה אֹתְךָ מִהִיּוֹת מֶלֶךְ עַל־יִשְׂרָאֵל

YHWH rejected you from being king over Israel.

- וַיִּמָּאֵס = מָאָס QIwC3MS ‘he rejected’
- אֹתְךָ = אַתְּ (DDO marker) + 2MS suffix יָ ‘you’
- מִהִיּוֹת = הָיָה QC+מִן ‘from being’
  - הָיָה is a III-הָ verb, so in the QC, drop the III-הָ and add וֹת
  - **Verbal noun use** of infinitive construct ‘to be’

זֹאת הַתּוֹרָה אֲשֶׁר־שָׂם מֹשֶׁה לְפָנָי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּצֵאתָם מִמִּצְרָיִם

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

- זֹאת ‘this’ is demonstrative pronoun.
  - Pronoun Precedes noun, lacks article.
- שָׂם = שָׂם QP3MS ‘he set’
- לְפָנָי ‘before’
- בְּנֵי ‘sons of’
- בְּצֵאתָם = יָצָא QC+בְּ+3MP suffix ֶׁ
  - יָצָא is a I-יָ verb, so QC often drops I-יָ and adds ֶׁ at end.
  - בְּ + infinitive construct for **temporal use**: ‘**when** they went out’
  - Pronominal suffix is **subject** ‘when **they** went out’
- מִמִּצְרָיִם = מִן ‘from’ + מִצְרָיִם ‘Egypt’

וַיְהִי כִשְׁמָעָה הָאִישׁ אֶת־דְּבַר־יְהוָה הִנְבִּיא וַיִּשְׂמַח

When the man heard the words of the prophet, he rejoiced.

- וַיְהִי = הָיָה QIwc3MS ‘and he was’
  - Used to begin a past-time narrative sequence. Leave untranslated.
- כִּשְׁמָעָה = שָׁמַע QC+כִּי ‘when heard’
  - שָׁמַע is a III-ע verb, so it adds a Furtive Pathach in the QC.
  - כִּי + infinitive construct for **temporal use** ‘when [he] heard’
    - Past time because past-time sequence וַיְהִי
- וַיִּשְׂמַח = שָׂמַח QIwc3MS ‘he rejoiced’

וְהָיָה כִּשְׁמָעָה אֶת־דְּבַר־יְהוָה הִנְבִּיא וְשָׂמַח

When he will hear the words of the prophet, he will rejoice.

- וְהָיָה = הָיָה QPwc3MS ‘and he will be’
  - Used to begin a future-time narrative sequence. Leave untranslated.
- כִּשְׁמָעָה = שָׁמַע QC+כִּי+3MS pronominal suffix ‘he’ = ‘when he hears’
  - שָׁמַע is a III-ע verb, so it adds a Furtive Pathach in the QC.
    - But Furtive Pathach only when ע is last letter of word.
    - So no Furtive Pathach because ה follows ע
  - כִּי + infinitive construct for **temporal use** ‘when he hears’
    - Future time because future-time sequence וְהָיָה
  - Pronominal suffix is **subject** ‘when he hears’
- וְשָׂמַח = שָׂמַח QPwc3MS ‘he will rejoice’

וְכָל־הָאָרֶץ בָּאוּ מִצְרַיִם לְשָׁבֵר אֶל־יוֹסֵף כִּי־חָזַק הָרָעָב בְּכָל־הָאָרֶץ

(Gen 41:57)

And all of the earth came to Egypt, to Joseph, to buy grain,  
because the famine was severe in all of the earth.

- בָּאוּ = בָּאָה QP3CP ‘they came’
- לְשָׁבֵר = שָׁבַר QC+לְ ‘to buy grain’
  - לְ + infinitive construct for purpose ‘in order to buy grain’
- חָזַק = חָזַק QP3MS ‘he was severe’
  - If it had the vowels חָזַק, it would be a predicate adjective.

וַיִּקְרָא מֹשֶׁה אֶל־כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הַחֻקִּים

וְאֶת־הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי דֹבֵר בְּאָזְנוֹיְכֶם הַיּוֹם

וְלִמְדֹתֶם אֹתָם וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם לַעֲשׂוֹתָם (Deut 5:1)

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.”

- וַיִּקְרָא = קָרָא QIwc3MS ‘he called’
- וַיֹּאמֶר = אָמַר QIwc3MS ‘he said’
- שְׁמַע = שָׁמַע QM2MS ‘hear!’
- וְלִמְדֹתֶם = לָמַד QPwc2MP = ‘you will learn’
  - Pwc after imperative can have the force of an imperative. ‘learn!’
- וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם = שָׁמַר QPwc2MP = ‘you will keep’ → ‘keep!’
- לַעֲשׂוֹתָם = עָשָׂה QC+לְ+3MP pronominal suffix ‘to do them’
  - לְ + infinitive construct **complementary use** ‘by doing them’
  - **Object use** of pronominal suffix ‘by doing them’