Vocabulary for Chapter 22 (Page 1 of 2)

- **אָרַר** to curse
  - {A *curse*: May you hear a “raar” of a lion who then eats you.}
- **בּוֹשׁ** to be ashamed {Be *ashamed* after boasting.}
- **גָּדַל** to be/become strong, great {גָּדוֹל ‘great’}
- **חָשַׁב** to account, regard, value, think{}
- **יָטַב** to be good {טוֹב ‘good’}
- **לָכַד** to seize {Seize *la CAD* system. (Engineering term)}
- **נָגַשׁ** to draw near, approach {Draw near to examine a gash.}
- **קָבַץ** to gather {He covets stuff and gathers it into vats.}
- **קָבַר** to bury {To bury someone, cover them with dirt.}

Vocabulary for Chapter 22 (Page 2 of 2)

- **שָׁכַן** to dwell, settle, tent
  - {Shaking with nervousness about where *to dwell*}
- **שָׁפַך** to pour out {}
- **חוֹמָה** (city) wall {A mouse whose home is in the city wall.}
- **חֹק** statute, prescription, ordinance {חֻקָּה ‘statute, prescription’}
- **בֶּשֶׂ** young ram, lamb {}

Parsing Code

Infinitive Absolute

- Parsing code: A
  - QA is Qal Infinitive Absolute.
  - QC is Qal Infinitive Construct.

Spelling

Qal Infinitive Absolute

- Strong verb ְֹה vs. Qal Infinitive Construct ְֹה
- OR ְֹה (ַי spelled defectively as ָי)
  - (add Furtive Pathach as usual)
- III-ַ and III-ֶ (Keep the 3-י, spell ַי as ָי)
- OR ְֹה (Drop the 3-י)
- Biconsonantal ְֹ (All biconsonantals use ַי)
- Does not take a pronominal suffix or a prefixed preposition.
Meaning

Infinitive Absolute

- **Emphatic**
  - Before (rarely after) Perfect or Imperfect verb of same root.
  - Emphasizes certainty of verb.

- **Imperative**
  - Stands by itself and functions as an imperative verb. ‘Sit!’

- **Contemporaneous action**
  - Two infinitive absolutes together with a perfect or imperfect verb, expressing two verbal actions that happen simultaneously.

- **Complementary**
  - Translate like a perfect or imperfect verb.
  - Take the time value from the context.

Translation – Ex21, p174, #1

שָׁמַרשָׁמוֹר

You will certainly hear/obey my voice.

- **שָׁמַרשָׁמוֹר** = **שָׁמַר** QA ‘to obey’
- 3-ו QA same as strong except that add Furtive Pathach to בֵּן
- Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute: followed by a perfect or imperfect verb of the same root and used to indicate great certainty. (§21.6.1 on page 252).
- **שָׁמַרשָׁמוֹר** = **שָׁמַר** QI2MP ‘you will hear’
  - When followed by בֵּן, it has connotations of ‘obey’
  - בֵּן = בֵּן ‘in’ + בֵּן ‘voice’ + .1CS type 1 suffix ‘my’
  - This is the transitive use of בֵּן to indicate the direct object of certain verbs.

Translation – Ex21, p174, #2

שָׁמַרשָׁמוֹר תִּשְׁמְרוּ אֶת מִצְוֹת יְהוָה

You will certainly keep the commandments of YHWH.

- **שָׁמַרשָׁמוֹר** = **שָׁמַר** QA ‘to keep’
- Strong verb, spelled as normal.
- Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute: followed by a perfect or imperfect verb of the same root and used to indicate great certainty. (§21.6.1 on page 252).
- **שָׁמַרשָׁמוֹר** = **שָׁמַר** QI2MP ‘you will keep’
  - Strong verb, spelled as normal.
- **מִצְוֹת** ‘commandments of’
  - Plural absolute מִצְוֹת same spelling as plural construct.
  - Construct is likely because it is followed by a noun.
Translation – Ex21, p174, #3

מָלַךְ עָלָּיְךָ

She/You will certainly reign over us.

- מָלַךְ "to reign"
  - Strong verb, spelled as normal.
  - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute: followed by a perfect or imperfect verb of the same root and used to indicate great certainty. (§21.6.1 on page 252).
- תִּמְלָךְ = תִּמְלָךְ QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will reign’
  - Strong verb, spelled as normal.
- עָלָּיְךָ = עָלָּיְךָ 1CP type 2 pronominal suffix ‘us’

Translation – Ex21, p174, #4

לֹא מוֹת תָּמוּתָּה

You will certainly not die.

- לֹא "not" precedes the verb that it negates.
- מוֹת = מוֹת QA ‘to die’
  - All biconsonantal verbs have the vowel י in the QA. (§21.4.3 on pages 251–252)
  - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute: followed by a perfect or imperfect verb of the same root and used to indicate great certainty. (§21.6.1 on page 252.)
- תָּמוּתָּה = תָּמוּת QI2MP ‘you will die’
  - Biconsonantal verbs in the QI have preformative vowel י and use the lexical vowel in the stem (§16.14)

Translation – Ex21, p174, #5

אָשָׂה יְהוָה זָכֹר תִּזְכֹּר אֵת אֲשֶׁר

She/You will certainly remember what YHWH did.

- לֹא "not" precedes the verb that it negates.
- זָכֹר = זָכַר QA ‘to remember’
  - Strong verb, spelled as normal.
  - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute: followed by a perfect or imperfect verb of the same root and used to indicate great certainty. (§21.6.1 on page 252).
- תִּזְכֹּר = תִּזְכֹּר QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will remember’
  - The Dagesh in כ is a Dagesh Lene. Add it because כ is a begadkephat that is preceded by a Silent Shewa.
- אֲשֶׁר is the relative particle, but it starts an independent relative clause, meaning a relative clause that is not relative to anything.

Translation – Ex19, p161, #6 (Gen 37:15)

וַתְּבַקֵּשׁוּ אֵת אִישׁ וַיִּשְׁאָלֵהוּ אִישׁ לֵאמֹר מַה

A man found him and behold, he was wandering about in the field, and the man asked him, saying, “What are you seeking?”

- מָצָא = מָצָא QIwc3MS+3MS ‘he found him’
  - The 3MS pronominal suffix הוא is one you learned as an alternate type-1 suffix on page 93 of the textbook.
  - The pronominal suffix is the direct object: “He found him”
- שָׁאַל = שָׁאַל QIwc3MS+3MS ‘he asked him’
  - Exact same comments as on מָצָא above.
- אָמָר= לֵאמֹר QC+
  - You should recognize this as an infinitive construct by ל on a verb form and the holem after the mem.
Do not abandon me! O YHWH, my God, do not be far from me!

- אַל = ‘no’ precedes the verb that it negates, as usual.
- לֹא + an imperfect verb is a negative command ‘do not abandon me’ (§15.9.2 on page 170)

Spelled יִשְׁמֹר without the pronominal suffix (strong verb יִשְׁמַר)

- The first two vowels Pathach יְהוָּ because 1-guttural type 2.
- The pronominal suffix יָ is a type 1 alternate suffix (page 93)
- The connecting vowel ◊ added before pronominal suffix (§19.5.2)
- The pronominal suffix is the direct object ‘you will abandon me’

― יָרָא = QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will fear’
- This is a doubly weak verb.
- 1-א has preformative vowel ◊ or ◊ in the QI.
- 3-א has the stem vowel ◊ in the QI.
- יִשְׁמַר = QI3MS ‘She/you will reign’
- Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute (§21.6.1)
- יִשְׁמַר = QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will reign’
- יִשְׁמַר is used here to list alternatives in an interrogative clause. “Or ?”

Most of the rest of this verse was translation 5 (see above).
YHWH said “I have certainly seen the affliction of my people who are in Egypt and I have heard their outcry on account of their taskmasters.”

- רָאֹה = רָאָה QA ‘to see’
  - 3-ה QA either written רָאָה or רָאוֹ (§21.4.2)
  - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute (§21.6.1)
- רָאִיתִי = רָאָה QP1CS ‘I saw’
  - 1-ה verb, so stem vowel ְ in the 1st and 2nd person in the Qal perfect, and drop the 3-ה.
  - No Dagesh in the ה (so ה instead of ה) because the Dagesh you usually see there is a Dagesh Lene due to a preceding Silent Shewa, and in this form, the begadkephat is preceded by a vowel, so the Dagesh Lene goes away.