

Vocabulary for Chapter 22 (Page 1 of 2)

1

- 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’}
- הִשָּׁב 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 **yats**.}
- קָבַר to bury {**To bury** someone, **cover** them with dirt.}

Vocabulary for Chapter 22 (Page 2 of 2)

2

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

Parsing Code Infinitive Absolute

3

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

Spelling Qal Infinitive Absolute

4

- Strong verb ׁוֹּׁׁ vs. Qal Infinitive Construct ׁוֹּׁׁ
- OR ׁוֹּׁׁ (ׁ spelled defectively as ׁ)

- III-ה and III-ע (add Furtive Pathach as usual)

- III-ה הוֹּׁׁ (Keep the 3-ה, spell ׁ as ׁ)
- OR הוֹּׁׁ (Drop the 3-ה)

- Biconsonantal ׁוֹ (All biconsonantals use ׁ)

- Does not take a pronominal suffix or a prefixed preposition.

Meaning Infinitive Absolute

5

- 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.

Parsing – Ex21, p173

6

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|--------------|--|
| 1. | שָׁמֹר | שָׁמַר QA | strong verb |
| 2. | נָפֹל | נָפַל QA | 1-נ QA just like strong |
| 3. | עָמַד | עָמַד QA | 1-gut QA like strong. Defective ו as ֹ |
| 4. | עָזַב | עָזַב QA | Same as #3 above. |
| 5. | שָׁלוּחַ | שָׁלַח QA | 3-ח adds a Furtive Pathach ח in QA. |
| 6. | שָׁלַח | שָׁלַח QM2MS | 3-ח Pathach stem vowel in imperative |
| 7. | אָמַר | אָמַר QA | 1-gut QA just like strong |
| 8. | שָׁמַע | שָׁמַע QA | 3-ע adds a Furtive Pathach ע |
| 9. | שָׁמַע | שָׁמַע QC | 3-ע QC adds a Furtive Pathach ע |
| 10. | שָׁמַע | שָׁמַע QM2MS | 3-ע Pathach stem vowel in imperative |

Translation – Ex21, p174, #1

7

שָׁמוּעַ תִּשְׁמָעוּ בְּקוֹלִי

You will certainly hear/obey my voice.

- שָׁמוּעַ = שָׁמַע QA ‘to obey’
 - 3-ע QA same as strong except that add Furtive Pathach to ע
 - 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).
- תִּשְׁמָעוּ = שָׁמַע QI2MP ‘you will hear’
 - When followed by בְּקוֹל, it has connotations of ‘obey’
- בְּקוֹלִי = בְּ + קוֹל ‘voice’ + י 1CS type 1 suffix ‘my’
 - This is the transitive use of בְּ to indicate the direct object of certain verbs.

Translation – Ex21, p174, #2

8

שָׁמֹר תִּשְׁמְרוּ אֶת־מִצְוֹת יְהוָה

You will certainly keep the commandments of YHWH.

- שָׁמֹר = 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).
- תִּשְׁמְרוּ = 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.

מִלְךָ תִּמְלֹךְ עָלֵינוּ

She/You will certainly reign over us.

- מִלְךָ = מָלַךְ QA ‘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).
- תִּמְלֹךְ = תִּמְלֹךְ QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will reign’
 - Strong verb, spelled as normal.
- עָלֵינוּ = עַל ‘on’ + יָנוּ 1CP type 2 pronominal suffix ‘us’

לֹא מוֹת תָּמוּתוּ

You will certainly not die.

- לֹא ‘not’ precedes the verb that it negates.
- מוֹת = מוֹת QA ‘to die’
 - All biconsonantal verbs have the vowel ʔ 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.)
- תָּמוּתוּ = מוֹת QI2MP ‘you will die’
 - Biconsonantal verbs in the QI have preformative vowel ʔ and use the lexical vowel in the stem (§16.14)

זָכַר תִּזְכֹּר אֵת אֲשֶׁר-אָשָׂה יְהוָה

She/You will certainly remember what YHWH did.

- לֹא ‘not’ precedes the verb that it negates.
- זָכַר = 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 = זָכַר QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will remember’
 - The Dagesh in ז is a Dagesh Lene. Add it because ז 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.

וַיִּמְצְאֵהוּ אִישׁ וְהָיָה תַעֲהָ בַשָּׂדֶה וַיִּשְׁאַלְהוּ הָאִישׁ לְאָמֵר מַה-תִּבְקֹשׁ

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

- וַיִּמְצְאֵהוּ = מָצָא QIwc3MS+3MS ‘he found him’
 - The 3MS pronominal suffix הוּ 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*”
- וַיִּשְׁאַלְהוּ = שָׁאַל QIwc3MS+3MS ‘he asked him’
 - Exact same comments as on וַיִּמְצְאֵהוּ above.
- אָמֵר = לְאָמֵר QC+לֵ
 - You should recognize this as an infinitive construct by ל on a verb form and the holem after the mem.

אל-תעזבני יהוה אל-הי אל-תרחק ממני

Do not abandon me! O YHWH, my God, do not be far from me!

- אל = ‘no’ precedes the verb that it negates, as usual.
 - אל + an imperfect verb is a negative command ‘do not abandon me’ (§15.9.2 on page 170)
- תעזבני = עזב QI3FS/2MS+1CS ‘she/you will abandon me’
 - Spelled תעזב without the pronominal suffix (strong verb תקטל)
 - The first two vowels Pathach תע because 1-guttural type 2.
 - The pronominal suffix ני is a type 1 alternate suffix (page 93)
 - The connecting vowel ו added before pronominal suffix (§19.5.2)
 - The pronominal suffix is the direct object ‘you will abandon me’
- תרחק = רחק QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will be distant’
- ממני = מן ‘from’ + 1CS suffix ‘me’

יהוה ישמרך מפל-רע ישמר את-נפשך

YHWH will keep you from all evil. He will keep your life.

- יהוה ‘YHWH’ is the subject. It is before the verb. Unusual word order.
- ישמרך = שמר QI3MS+2MS ‘he will keep you’
 - Without the pronominal suffix it is spelled ישמר (it is a strong verb), just as in the second part of the verse.
 - When the pronominal suffix is added, the pretonic vowel holem נו shortens to a Qamets Hatuf נו
 - The pronominal suffix ך is the 2MS type 1 pronominal suffix from page 93.
 - The pronominal suffix is the direct object of the verb, as usual.
- ישמר = שמר QI3MS
- נפשך = נפש ‘life’ + ך ‘your’ 2MS type 1 suffix with connecting vowel

לא תירא מהם
זכר תזכר את אשר-עשה יהוה אליהם לפרעה ולכל-מצרים

Do not fear them! You will certainly remember what YHWH your God did to Pharaoh and to all of Egypt.

- לא ‘not’ precedes verb that it negates, as usual.
 - לא + imperfect can be a simple negative ‘this will not happen’, but in this context it seems to be a strong negative command ‘Thou shalt not fear them!’ (§15.9.1)
- תירא = ירא QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you’ will fear
 - This is a doubly weak verb.
 - 1-י has preformative vowel ו or ו in the QI.
 - 3-א has the stem vowel ו in the QI.
- מהם = מן ‘from’ + 3MP type 1 suffix ‘them’
- Most of the rest of this verse was translation 5 (see above).

ויאמרו לו אחיו המלך תמלך עלינו אם-משול תמשל בנו

His brothers said to him,

“Will you really reign over us? Or will you really rule us?”

- תמלך = מלך QA+interrogative particle ה ‘?’
 - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute (§21.6.1)
- תמשל = משל QI3FS/2MS ‘She/you will reign’
- עלינו = על ‘on’ + ינו 1CP type 2 pronominal suffix ‘us’
- אם is used here to list alternatives in an interrogative clause. “Or?”
- משול = משל QA ‘to rule’
 - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute (§21.6.1)
- תמשל = משל QI3FS/2MS ‘she/you will rule’
 - You know that it is a ש with a ו because the preceding consonant נו has a vowel marker (ו), so the נו doesn’t have a holem.

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה רָאֵה רָאִיתִי אֶת־עֲנִי עַמִּי אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרָיִם
וְאֶת־צַעֲקוֹתָם שָׁמַעְתִּי מִפְּנֵי נְשָׂיו

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.”

- רָאֵה = רָאָה QA ‘to see’
 - 3-ה QA either written רָאֵה or רָאוּ (§21.4.2)
 - Emphatic use of the infinitive absolute (§21.6.1)
- רָאִיתִי = רָאָה QP1CS ‘I saw’
 - 1-ה verb, so stem vowel יֹ in the 1st and 2nd person in the Qal perfect, and drop the 3-ה.
 - No Dagesh in the ת (so רָתִי instead of רָתִי) 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.