### Vocabulary for Chapter 23 (Page 1 of 2)

- **אור** (light, daylight, sunshine) {An orb of light.}
- **ראשון** (firstborn) {The firstborn was born before the others.}
- **ירוס** (wrath, heat, poison) {Hey, ma! That’s poison!}
- ** nửa** (half, middle) {Go halves on it—take half.}
- **قوة** (strength, power)
- **כסף** (copper, bronze) {2 Kgs 18:4, Nehushtan, the bronze serpent}
- **מנהיג** (chief, leader, prince)
- **umbn** (evening, sunset) {The air of the evening.}

{Lawrence of Aravia [Arabia] riding into the sunset.}

### Vocabulary for Chapter 23 (Page 2 of 2)

- ** עצם** (bone, skeleton)
- ** פרי** (fruit, offspring) {Paris has lots of fruit, especially pears.}
  - A pear is a fruit.
- **יחוד** (assembly, community, crowd) {Call people to the assembly}
- **חריש** (chariot, (coll) chariots or chariot riders, upper millstone)
- **זָּעַר** (tongue, language)
- **בְּטֶחֶנֶם** (abomination, abhorrence, offensive thing)

### Vocabulary for Chapter 24 (Page 1 of 2)

- **אמן** (N) to be reliable, be faithful, be trustworthy
  - {Our word “Amen” is from the adverb אָמֵן, meaning “truly”}
- **ישע** (N) to be delivered, be victorious, receive help
  - {Yeshua’ = יְהוָה + יָשַׁע = YHWH is salvation}
- **יתר** (N) to be left over {Ya, there is left over some pizza.}
- **ןָעַן** (N) to be established, be steadfast, be ready
  - {That coon (raccoon) is established in that tree}
- **לחם** (N) to fight, do battle with {לחם = bread, food. Food fight!}
- **פלס** (N) to escape {My lad, escape!}
- **שנה** (N) to be sorry, regret
- **נהם** (H) to strike, smite, beat {Say “Na-cha!” as strike someone.}

### Vocabulary for Chapter 24 (Page 2 of 2)

- **ヌース** (N) to stand (firm), take one’s stand
  - {In the Battle of the Bulge, the 101st airborne took their stand defending the city of Bastogne in Belgium. When the Germans demanded surrender, General McAluliffe answered, “Nuts.”}
- **ヌース** (N) to be rescued, be delivered
  - {“Nuts” all delivered by the 3rd army, under Patton.}
- **פלס** (N) to be hidden, hide oneself {A satyr hiding.}
- **פלא** (N) to be extraordinary, wonderful {That palace is wonderful.}
- **רוב** (Q) to run {Picture a plant running on its roots.}
- **רס** (P, H) to ruin, destroy, spoil, annihilate
- **שמד** (N) to be exterminated, be destroyed, be annihilated
  - {I am so mad at the cockroaches that I will exterminate them.}
Parsing Code

Participle

- Parsing code for the Active Participle: P
  - This is the same parsing code as the Perfect, but the perfect has person, whereas participles do not.
  - QPMS is Qal Active Participle, Masculine Singular
  - QP3MS is Qal Perfect, 3rd person masculine singular

- Parsing code for the Passive Participle: Pp
  - Only the Qal stem has both an active and a passive participle, so the code Pp is used only in the Qal Stem.
  - QPpMS is Qal Passive Participle, Masculine Singular

Spelling

Qal Active Participle

- Strong Verb
  - MS ֙֙֙
  - FS ַַַ OR ַַַ
  - MP ַַַ
  - FP ַַַ

- The initial ֙ can be spelled ַ

- III-ַ
  - Drop the III-ַ, MS ending ַ (like QI3MS)
  - The alternate FS form is ַ

- Biconsonantal
  - MS ֙֙֙ spelled like QP3MS
  - FS ַַַ spelled like QP3FS except ultima accent

Spelling

Qal Passive Participle

- Strong Verb
  - MS ֙֙֙
  - FS ַַַ OR ַַַ
  - MP ַַַַ
  - FP ַַַַ

- III-ַ
  - Change the III-ַ to a Yod (*)

Strong Verb Parsing (Extra practice not in workbook)

1. שָׁמַר QP3MS
2. שָׁמַר QPMS
3. שָׁמַר QPMS Same as above, but plene.
4. שָׁמַר QC/QM2MS
5. שָׁמַר QA
6. שָׁמַר QPpMS
7. שָׁמַר QI3MS
8. שָׁמַר QIwc3MS
9. שָׁמַר QP3MS/QPwc3MS
10. שָׁמַר QC1CS
3-י Verb Parsing (Extra practice not in workbook)

1. הבָּנָה QP3MS (Drop 3-י. Add ה.)
2. הבָּנָה QPMS (Drop 3-י. Add ה.)
3. הבָּנָה QPMS Same as above, but plene.
4. הֹלְכָה QPFS (Drop 3-י. Add ה.)
5. עָשָׂה QPMP 3-י drops 3-י in Qal Active Participle.
6. אָמַר QPFS strong verb. Perfect b/c ה.
7. רָאָה QPMS 3-י drops 3-י, adds ה in QPMS
8. בּוֹנֶה QPFS (Drop 3-י. Add ה.)
9. הבָּנָה QM2MS (Drop 3-י. Add ה.)
10. הבָּנָה QI3MS (Drop 3-י. Add ה.)

Parsing – Ex22, p179

11. קָרָה QPFS 3-י alternate QPFS. See ה and Fem ה
12. קָשׁוּ QPMP Biconsonantal ה in perfect and participle.
13. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י like strong here.
14. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י like strong here.
15. קָשׁוּ QPFS 3-י alternate QPFS. See ה and Fem ה
16. קָשׁוּ QPFS 3-י alternate QPFS. See ה and Fem ה
17. קָשׁוּ QPFS Biconsonantal. See ה and Fem ה
18. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י. See ה and Fem ה QPMS/QI ending.
19. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י. See ה and Fem ה QPMS/QI ending.
20. קָשׁוּ QPpMS Strong verb. See ה and Fem ה
21. קָשׁוּ QPFP 2-Gut vocal shewa → ה. See ה and Fem ה

Parsing – Ex22, p179-180

12. קָרָה QPFS 3-י alternate QPFS. See ה and Fem ה
13. קָשׁוּ QPMP Biconsonantal ה in perfect and participle.
14. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י like strong here.
15. קָשׁוּ QPFS 3-י alternate QPFS. See ה and Fem ה
16. קָשׁוּ QPFS 3-י alternate QPFS. See ה and Fem ה
17. קָשׁוּ QPFS Biconsonantal. See ה and Fem ה
18. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י. See ה and Fem ה QPMS/QI ending.
19. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י. See ה and Fem ה QPMS/QI ending.
20. קָשׁוּ QPpMS Strong verb. See ה and Fem ה
21. קָשׁוּ QPFP 2-Gut vocal shewa → ה. See ה and Fem ה

Parsing – Ex22, p180

22. קָרָה QPpMS 3-י adds furtive pathach. See ה
23. קָשׁוּ QPFP 3-י drop 3-י. See ה and FP ה ending.
24. קָשׁוּ QPFP 3-י drop 3-י. See ה and FP ה ending.
25. קָשׁוּ QPMP 3-י like strong here. See ה and Fem ה

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Translation – Ex22, p180, #1

.transparent

The messenger / angel is walking to the temple / palace.

• הַהֵיכָל = הָלַך QPMS ‘walking’
  • Strong verb. Identify QP by ◌ ◌ ◌ pattern.
  • Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
  • Predicative participles NEVER take article.
  • Predicative translation “is walking”

Translation – Ex22, p180, #2

transparent

The youths are tending the flock of their father.

• צֹאן אֲבִיהֶם = רֹעִים QPMP ‘feeding/grazing/tending’
  • 3- verb drops 3-. Recognize by ◌ ◌ ◌ MP suffix.
  • Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
  • Predicative participles NEVER take article.
  • Predicative translation “are tending”

Translation – Ex22, p180, #3

transparent

The daughters of the elder are ascending toward the mountain.

• עֹלוֹת = עָלָה QPFP ‘ascending/going up’
  • 3- verb. Drop 3-. Identify QP by ◌ ◌ ◌ ending.
  • Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
  • Predicative participles NEVER take article.
  • Predicative translation “are ascending”

Translation – Ex22, p180, #4

transparent

The priests are writing the words in the book.

• כֹּתְבִים = כָּתַב QPMP ‘writing’
  • Strong verb. Recognize by ◌ ◌ ◌ MP ending.
  • Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
  • Predicative participles NEVER take article.
  • Predicative translation “are writing”

• The daughters’ b/c in construct to “The elder”
  • Plural absolute בָּנוֹת + הָר QPFP ‘ascend’
  • ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ‘in’ + ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ‘the’ + ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ‘mountain’ + ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ ‘toward’
The daughters of the prophet are remembering the songs of their father.

- זוכרות = זכר 'remembering'
- שיר = שיר 'songs of'
- אב = אב 'father' + ה = ה 'their'

The prophets of Israel are keeping the commandments of God.

- מ(isolate) = שמור 'keeping/observing/guarding'
- אלי = אלהים 'gods' (in a polytheistic context)
- עיר = עיר 'city'

The elder and his daughters are dwelling in the wicked city.

- יושב = ישיב 'sitting/dwelling'
- עיר = עיר 'city'
- ה = ה 'on it'

{You (ms) / She} will see the earth and the people who dwell on it.

- רוא = רוא 'you/she will see'
- עליה = עליה 'on it'
- העם = העם 'the people who dwell'
Translation – Ex22, p181, #9

The men who went to see the land have returned.

- **QPMP** + article ‘the walking’
- Recognize as a participle from the vowel Holem (ה) after the first root consonant, and from the use of an adjective ending (ם ה).
- Attributive modifying **הָאֲנָשִׁים** because follows and matches in gender, number, and definiteness.
- Attributive translation ‘who went’
- Past time (‘who went’) not present time (‘who are going’) because the main verb is past time.

Bible Translation – Ex22, p181, #1 (Gen 4:9)

YHWH said to Cain, “Where is Abel your brother?”

- **QIwc3MS** ‘he said’
- **QP1CS** ‘I know’
- **QPMS+י** (interrogative particle)
  - Strong verb. Recognize participle by vowel pattern.
- **QP** ‘one guarding’
  - Substantival use. Lacks article, so ‘one guarding’.
- **אָחִי** ‘brother’ + 1CS pronominal suffix ‘my’
- This is the direct object of the participle
- **אָנֹכִי** ‘I’ is the subject of the clause.
- This is a verbless clause, so the subject is described by, identified as, or a member of the group/class of the predicate.

Bible Translation – Ex22, p181, #3 (Jer 31:31)

Behold, days are coming,” declares YHWH, “When I will make / cut with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah a new covenant.”

- **QPMP** ‘coming’
  - Biconsonantal verb →. Recognize byםוending.
  - Predicative use of participle ‘are coming’.
- **כְּבֹד** ‘glory of’ (construct of כָּבוֹד)
  - ’The glory of’ (construct of glory)
- **כְּאֵשׁ** ‘like’ + אֹכֶלֶת ‘fire’
  - 1-ק verb just like strong in QPFS. Alternate QPFS רך
  - Could be predicate participle b/c lacks article.
  - Could be attributive participle because matches definiteness and follows noun. Attributive b/c of context.
- **בְּרֹאשׁ** ‘top’
  - ‘in’ + רֹאשׁ ‘head’ → ‘top’
  - **The** top” b/c end of construct chain is definite ‘The mountain’.

And the appearance of the glory of YHWH was like a consuming fire on the top of the mountain to the eyes of the sons of Israel.

- **QPFS** ‘consuming’
  - ‘and appearance of’ (construct of פָּרָאָה)
- **כָּבָּרוּ** ‘cut’
- **קָרַת** = קָרַת בְּרִית an idiom translated ‘make a covenant’
- **כְּהָרִים** is an idiomatic phrase ‘mountains’
- **כְּלֹא** = כְּלֹא is final noun phrase
- **בְּרֹאשׁ הָהָר** ‘top of the mountain’

Bible Translation – Ex22, p182, #9 (Exod 24:17)