

Vocabulary for Chapter 23 (Page 1 of 2)

1

- אור light, daylight, sunshine {An **orb** of *light*.}
- בכור firstborn {The *firstborn* was born **before** the others.}
בְּכוֹר (alternate spelling, Plene: ֹּ → ֹו)
- חֲמָה wrath, heat, poison {**Hey, ma!** That's *poison!*}
- חֲצִי half, middle {Go **halfsies** on it—take *half*.}
- כֹּחַ strength, power { }
- נְחֹשֶׁת copper, bronze {2 Kgs 18:4, **Nehushtan**, the *bronze* serpent}
- נָשִׂיא chief, leader, prince { }
- עֶרֶב evening, sunset {The **air of** the *evening*.}
{Lawrence of **Aravia** [Arabia] riding into the *sunset*.}

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2

- עֲצָם bone, skeleton { }
- פְּרִי fruit, offspring {**Paris** has lots of *fruit*, especially **pears**.}
{A **pear** is a *fruit*.}
- קָהָל assembly, community, crowd {**Call** people to the *assembly*}
- רֶכֶב chariot, (coll) chariots or chariot riders, upper millstone { }
- לָשׁוֹן tongue, language { }
- תּוֹעֵבָה abomination, abhorrence, offensive thing { }

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3

- אָמֵן (N) to be reliable, be faithful, be trustworthy
– {Our word “Amen” is from the adverb אָמֵן, meaning “truly”}
- יָשַׁע (N) to be delivered, be victorious, receive help
– {יְהוֹשֻׁעַ ‘Joshua’ = יְהוָה + יָשַׁע = YHWH is salvation}
- יָתַר (N) to be left over {**Ya, there is left over** some pizza.}
- כּוֹןֵן (N) to be established, be steadfast, be ready
– {That **coon** (raccoon) *is established* in that tree}
- לָחַם (N) to fight, do battle with {לֶחֶם = bread, food. Food *fight!*}
- מָלַט (N) to escape {**My lad, escape!**}
- נָחַם (N) to be sorry, regret { }
- נָכַח (H) to strike, smite, beat {Say “**Na-cha!**” as *smite* someone.}

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4

- נָצַב (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 McAuliffe answered, “**Nuts.**”}
- נִצָּל (N) to be rescued, be delivered
– {“**Nuts**” **all delivered** by the 3rd army, under Patton.}
- סָתַר (N) to be hidden, hide oneself {A **satyr hiding**.}
- פֶּלֶא (N) to be extraordinary, wonderful {That **palace is wonderful**.}
- רוּץ (Q) to run {Picture a plant **running** on its **roots**.}
- שָׁחַת (P, H) to ruin, destroy, spoil, annihilate { }
- שָׁמַד (N) to be exterminated, be destroyed, be annihilated
– {I am **so mad** at the cockroaches that I will *exterminate* them.}

Parsing Code Participle

5

- 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

6

- Strong Verb

MS	וְוֹ
FS	וְוֹ OR וְוֹ
MP	וְוֹ
FP	וְוֹ

- The initial ו can be spelled וּ

- III-ה

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

- Biconsonantal

MS	וְ spelled like QP3MS
FS	וְ spelled like QP3FS except ultima accent

Spelling Qal Passive Participle

7

- Strong Verb

MS	וְוֹ
FS	וְוֹ
MP	וְוֹ
FP	וְוֹ

- III-ה

Change the III-ה to a Yod (י)

Strong Verb Parsing (Extra practice not in workbook)⁸

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1. | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר QP3MS | וְוֹ | |
| 2. | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר QPMS | וְוֹ | |
| 3. | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר QPMS | | Same as above, but plene. |
| 4. | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר QC/QM2MS | וְוֹ | |
| 5. | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר QA | וְוֹ | |
| 6. | שָׁמַר | שָׁמַר QPpMS | וְוֹ | |
| 7. | יִשְׁמַר | יִשְׁמַר QI3MS | וְוֹ | |
| 8. | יִשְׁמַר | יִשְׁמַר QIwc3MS | וְוֹ | |
| 9. | יִשְׁמַר | יִשְׁמַר QP3MS/QPwc3MS | וְוֹ | |
| 10. | אֲשַׁמְרֶה | אֲשַׁמְרֶה QC1CS | וְוֹ | |

3-ה Verb Parsing (Extra practice not in workbook) 9

1. בָּנָה QP3MS הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
2. בָּנָה QPMS הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
3. בּוֹנֵה QPMS Same as above, but plene.
4. בָּנָה QPFS הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
5. בָּנָה QM2MS הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
6. בְּנוֹת QC הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
7. בָּנוּ QA הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
8. בָּנָה QA הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
9. בְּנוֹי QPpMS הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)
10. יְבָנֶה QI3MS הָֹֹ (Drop 3-ה. Add הָֹ)

Parsing – Ex22, p179

2. הִלְכָה QPFS strong verb
3. עָשִׂה QPMP 3-ה drops 3-ה in Qal Active Participle.
4. אָמַר QPMP 1-א like strong.
5. רָאָה QPMS 3-ה drops 3-ה, adds הָֹ in QPMS
6. הִלְכָה QP3FS strong verb. Perfect b/c הָֹ
7. שָׁמַר QPMS strong verb. QP b/c הָֹֹ pattern.
8. שָׁמַר QC/QM2MS strong verb. הָֹֹ pattern.
9. שָׁמַר QA strong verb. QA b/c הָֹֹ pattern.
10. רָעָה QPFS 3-ה drops 3-ה. QPMS is רָעָה
11. עָלָה QPFP 3-ה drops 3-ה.

Parsing – Ex22, p179-180

12. קָרָא QPFS 3-א alternate QPFS. See הָֹֹ and Fem ת
13. קָוַם QPMP Biconsonantal הָֹ in perfect and participle.
14. בָּטַח QPMP 3-ח like strong here.
15. אָשַׁלְחָה QC1CS 3-ח like strong here.
16. יָצָא QPFS 3-א alternate QPFS. See הָֹֹ and Fem ת
17. בָּרַח QPFS 3-ח alternate QPFS. See הָֹֹ and Fem ת
18. בָּאוּ QPMP Biconsonantal. See הָֹֹ and הָֹֹ ending.
19. עָנָה QPMS 3-ה. See הָֹֹ and הָֹֹ QPMS/QI ending.
20. עָזַב QPpMS Strong verb. See הָֹֹֹ
21. צָעַק QPFP 2-Gut vocal shewa → הָֹֹ. See הָֹֹ and הָֹֹ

Parsing – Ex22, p180

22. פָּתַח QPpMS 3-ח adds furtive pathach. See הָֹֹ
23. עָשׂוּת QPFP 3-ה drop 3-ה. See הָֹֹ and FP הָֹֹ ending.
24. רָעוּת QPFP 3-ה drop 3-ה. See הָֹֹ and FP הָֹֹ ending.
25. בָּרַח QPMP 3-ח like strong here. See הָֹֹ and הָֹֹ end.

הַמְלַאֵךְ הַלֵּךְ אֶל־הַהֵיכָל

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

- הַלֵּךְ = הֵלֵךְ 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”

הַנְעָרִים רְעִים אֶת־צֹאן אָבִיהֶם

The youths are tending the flock of their father.

- רְעִים = רָעָה QPMP ‘feeding/grazing/tending’
 - 3-ה- verb drops 3-ה-. Recognize by ׀ and ׀׀ MP suffix.
 - Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
 - Predicative participles NEVER take article.
 - Predicative translation “are tending”

עֹלֹת בָּנוֹת הַזָּקֵן הַהֵרָה

The daughters of the elder are ascending toward the mountain.

- עֹלֹת = עָלָה QPFP ‘ascending/going up’
 - 3-ה- verb. Drop 3-ה-. Identify QP by ׀ and ׀׀ ending.
 - Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
 - Predicative participles NEVER take article.
 - Predicative translation “are ascending”
- “*The* daughters” b/c in construct to “*The* elder”
 - Plural absolute בָּנוֹת → construct בָּנוֹת (open unaccented ׀ → ׀׀)
- הַהֵרָה = הָהָר ‘the’ + הָרָה ‘mountain’ + הָ׀ directional suffix ‘toward’

הַכֹּהֲנִים כֹּתְבִים אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים בַּסֵּפֶר

The priests are writing the words in the book.

- כֹּתְבִים = כָּתַב QPMP ‘writing’
 - Strong verb. Recognize by ׀ and ׀׀ MP ending.
 - Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
 - Predicative participles NEVER take article.
 - Predicative translation “are writing”
- בַּסֵּפֶר = בְּ + הַסֵּפֶר ‘in’ + הַסֵּפֶר ‘the’ + סֵפֶר ‘book’

זְכוֹרוֹת בְּנוֹת הַנְּבִיא אֶת־שִׁירֵי אָבִיהֶן

The daughters of the prophet are remembering the songs of their father.

- זְכוֹרוֹת = זָכַר QPFP ‘remembering’
 - Strong verb. Recognize by וָ and ות FP ending.
 - Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
 - Predicative participles NEVER take article.
 - Predicative translation “are remembering”
- “The daughters” b/c in construct to “The prophet.”
- שִׁירֵי ‘songs of’
 - שִׁיר → plural שִׁירִים (add יִם) → construct שִׁירֵי (יםִ → יִ)
- אָבִיהֶן = אָב ‘father’ + הֶן 3FP pronominal suffix ‘their’

נְבִיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שֹׁמְרִים אֶת־מִצְוֹת אֱלֹהִים

The prophets of Israel are keeping the commandments of God.

- “The prophets” b/c in construct to definite noun “Israel.”
- שֹׁמְרִים = שָׁמַר QPMP ‘keeping/observing/guarding’
 - Strong verb. Recognize by וָ and יִם MP ending.
 - Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
 - Predicative participles NEVER take article.
 - Predicative translation “are keeping”
- “The commandments” b/c in construct to definite noun “God.”
 - In a polytheistic context, אֱלֹהִים can be indefinite noun “gods.”

יֹשְׁבֵי הַזָּקֵן וּבְנוֹתָיו בְּעִיר הַרְעָה

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

- יֹשְׁבֵי = יָשַׁב QPMP ‘sitting/dwelling’
 - Strong verb. Recognize by וָ and יִם MP ending.
 - Predicative use because modifies definite noun but lacks article.
 - Predicative participles NEVER take article.
 - Predicative translation “are keeping”
- בְּעִיר = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + עִיר ‘city’
 - ע rejects Dagesh Forte of הַ, so הַ → הָ
- הַרְעָה ‘the wicked’
 - Attributive, Article, After
 - Attributive adjective because has article when modifying def noun.
 - Attributive adjective b/c comes after the noun it modifies.

אֶת־הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת־הָעָם הַיֹּשֵׁב עָלֶיהָ תִּרְאֶה

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

- Direct objects come first; this is atypical word order.
- הַיֹּשֵׁב QPMS from יָשַׁב ‘dwelling’
 - Recognize by וָ vowel pattern
 - Attributive use because modifies הָעָם and matches in gender, number, and definiteness.
 - Attributive translation “who dwell”
- עָלֶיהָ = ‘on it’ = עַל + 3fs type 2 suffix יָהּ
 - Suffix is 3fs to match antecedent הָאָרֶץ
- תִּרְאֶה = תִּרְאֶה QI3fs/2ms ‘you/she will see’

הַאֲנָשִׁים הַהֹלְכִים לְרֹאוֹת אֶת־הָאָרֶץ שָׁבוּ

The men who went to see the land have returned.

- הַהֹלְכִים = הֹלַךְ QPMP + article ‘the walking’
 - Recognize as a participle from the vowel Holem (◌) after the first root consonant, and from the use of an adjective ending (◌ִים).
 - Attributive modifying הַאֲנָשִׁים 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.
- לְרֹאוֹת = רָאָה QC+לְ
 - This is a III-ה verb that drops the III-ה and adds וֹת
- שָׁבוּ = שָׁב QP3MP ‘they returned’
 - Recognize as a biconsonantal by the ◌ֹ with the first root consonant

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל־קַיִן אֵי הֶבֶל אָחִיךָ וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא יָדַעְתִּי הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי

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

He said, “I do not know. One guarding my brother am I?”

- וַיֹּאמֶר = וַיֹּאמֶר QIwc3MS ‘he said’
- יָדַעְתִּי = יָדַע QP1CS ‘I know’
- הֲשֹׁמֵר = שָׁמַר QPMS+הֲ (interrogative particle)
 - Strong verb. Recognize participle by ◌ֹ vowel pattern.
 - Substantival use. Lacks article, so ‘one guarding’.
- אָחִי = אָח ‘brother’ + 1CS pronominal suffix ‘my’
 - This is the direct object of the participle שָׁמַר
- 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.

הִנֵּה יָמִים בָּאִים נֹאֲמֵי־יְהוָה

וְכָרַתִּי אֶת־בַּיִת יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת־בַּיִת יְהוּדָה בְּרִית חֲדָשָׁה

“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.”

- בָּאִים = בָּוא QPMP ‘coming’
 - Biconsonantal verb → ◌ִ. Recognize by ◌ִ ending.
 - Predicative use of participle ‘are coming’.
- נֹאֲמֵי־יְהוָה ‘utterance of YHWH’ → ‘declares YHWH’
- וְכָרַתִּי = כָּרַת QPwc1CS ‘I will cut’
 - כָּרַת בְּרִית is an idiom translated ‘make a covenant’
- חֲדָשָׁה ‘new’ attributive adjective.
 - FS b/c modifies FS noun בְּרִית ‘covenant’

וּמִרְאֵה כְבוֹד יְהוָה כְּאֵשׁ אֹכֶלֶת בְּרֹאשׁ הַהָר לְעֵינֵי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

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.

- וּמִרְאֵה ‘and appearance of’ (construct of מִרְאֵה)
- כְבוֹד ‘glory of’ (construct of כְבוֹד)
- כְּאֵשׁ = כְּ ‘like’ + אֵש ‘fire’
- אֹכֶלֶת = אָכַל QPFS ‘consuming’
 - 1-א verb just like strong in QPFS. Alternate QPFS תֹּכֵן
 - Could be predicate participle b/c lacks article.
 - Could be attributive participle because matches definiteness and follows noun. Attributive b/c of context.
- בְּרֹאשׁ = בְּ ‘in’ + רֹאשׁ ‘head’ → ‘top’
 - The top’ b/c end of construct chain is definite The mountain’.