

Parsing – Ex25a, p197-198

1

1. נִשְׁמַע נִשְׁמַע NP3MS 3-ח/ע same as strong in this form
2. נִשְׁמַע נִשְׁמַע NI1CP 3-ח/ע stem vowel וּ → וּ
3. נִשְׁמָעוּ נִשְׁמַע NP3CP 3-ח/ע same as strong in this form
4. תִּבְטְחֵי בְטַח NI2FS 3-ח/ע same as strong in this form
5. הִבְטַחְתִּי בְטַח NM2FS 3-ח/ע same as strong in this form
6. נִקְרָאוּ קָרָא NP3CP 3-א same as strong in this form
7. תִּקְרְאוּ קָרָא NI2MP 3-א same as strong in this form
8. הִכְסֶה כָּסָה NM2MS 3-ה lost 3-ה added הוּ (looks strong)
9. הִכְסּוּ כָּסָה NM2MP 3-ה lost 3-ה consonant
10. יִכְסּוּ כָּסָה NI3MP 3-ה lost 3-ה consonant

Parsing – Ex25a, 198

2

11. תִּמְצָאנָה מָצָא NI3FP/2FP 3-א aleph quiesces, SV וּ → וּ
12. הִמְצָאנָה מָצָא NM2FP 3-א aleph quiesces, SV וּ → וּ
13. אֲשַׁמַּע שָׁמַע NI1CS 3-ח/ע SV וּ → וּ

Parsing – Ex25b, p205-206

3

1. נִעְבְּרָנוּ עָבַר NP1CP 1-guttural וּ → וּ / וּ
2. נִעְבְּרָה עָבַר NP3FS 1-guttural וּ → וּ / וּ
3. תִּעְבְּרֵי עָבַר NI3FS/2MS 1-guttural rejects Dagesh וּ → וּ
4. נִעְבְּרֵי עָבַר NI1CP 1-guttural rejects Dagesh וּ → וּ
5. הִחְשַׁב חָשַׁב NM2MS/NC 1-guttural rejects Dagesh וּ → וּ
6. תִּחְשַׁבְנָה חָשַׁב NI3FP/2FP 1-guttural rejects Dagesh וּ → וּ
7. נִדְרַעְתֶּם יָדַע NP2MP 1-י → י
8. תִּדְרְעֵי יָדַע NI2FS 1-י → י
9. הִדְרַעְתִּי יָדַע NM2FS/NC+1CS 1-י → י
10. נִדְרַעְתֶּם נָדַע NP2MP 1-נ assimilates to Dagesh Forte

Bible Translation – Ex25a, p200, #1 (2 Chr 1:7) 4

בַּלַּיְלָה הַהוּא נִרְאָה אֶל־הַיָּם לְשִׁלֹּמֹה וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ שֶׁאֵל מָה אֶתֶּן־לְךָ

In that night, God appeared to Solomon and said to him,

“Ask what I will give to you.”

- בַּלַּיְלָה = בּ 'in' + הַ 'the' + לַיְלָה 'night'
- הַהוּא = הַ 'the' + הוּא 'he/that'
  - Has article and follows noun, so demonstrative adjective.
- נִרְאָה = נִרְאָה NP3MS 'he was seen' / 'he appeared'
- וַיֹּאמֶר = וַיֹּאמֶר QIwc3MS 'he said'
- לוֹ = לוֹ 'to' + 3MS type 1 pronominal suffix 'him'
- שֶׁאֵל = שֶׁאֵל QM2MS 'ask!'
- מָה 'what'
- אֶתֶּן = אֶתֶּן QI1CS 'I will give'
  - 1-נ verb, the 1-נ assimilated to a Dagesh Forte in the ת
- לְךָ = לְ 'to'
  - לְ looks like 2FS suffix, but it is pausal form of 2MS suffix.

Bible Translation – Ex25a, p200, #3 (Deut 34:4) 5

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלָיו זֹאת הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי לְאַבְרָהָם לְיִצְחָק וְלַיַּעֲקֹב

YHWH said to him, “This is the land which I swore to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob.

- וַיֹּאמֶר = וַיֹּאמֶר QIwc3MS ‘he said’
- אֵלָיו = אֵל ‘to’ + 3MS type 2 suffix ‘him’
- זֹאת is predicative participle b/c precedes noun and lacks article.
- נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי = נִשְׁבַּע NP1CS ‘I swore’
  - This verb does not occur in the Qal.
  - Reflexive Niphal (taking an oath involves the speaker).
- Preposition לְ ‘to’ is repeated before each object in Hebrew.
  - Repeating it in English is optional.

Bible Translation – Ex25a, p202, #14 (Ezek 36:1) 6

וְאַתָּה בֶן-אָדָם הַנִּבְאָ אֶל-הָרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל  
וְאַמַּרְתָּ הָרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁמַעוּ דְבַר-יְהוָה

But you, son of man, prophesy to the mountains of Israel and say, “Mountains of Israel, hear the word of YHWH.”

- וְאַתָּה = וְ + 2MS independent personal pronoun ‘you’.
  - disjunctive וְ (§23.8) ‘but’ on a non-verb at the beginning of a clause. This one looks contrastive or introductory. Switch from judgment on Mt. Seir.
- הַנִּבְאָ = נִבְאָ NM2MS ‘prophesy!’
  - 3-א verbs are spelled just like strong verbs in NM2MS & NM2FS.
- וְאַמַּרְתָּ = אָמַר QPwc2MS ‘you will say’
  - A perfect waw conversive after an imperative verb can continue the meaning (§18.16). So it might be a command: ‘say!’.
  - An imperatival meaning makes sense in this context.
- שְׁמַעוּ = שָׁמַע QM2MP ‘hear!’

Translation – Ex25a, p198, #1 7

שִׁירֵי שִׂמְחָה בְּאֶרֶץ יִשְׂמְעוּ

Songs of joy will be heard in the land.

- שִׁירֵי is plural construct ‘songs of’
- שִׂמְחָה ‘joy’
- בְּאֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + אֶרֶץ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’
- יִשְׁמְעוּ = שָׁמַע NI3MP ‘they will be heard’

Translation – Ex25a, p198, #2 8

שִׁירֵי שִׂמְחָה בְּאֶרֶץ נִשְׁמְעוּ

Songs of joy were heard in the land.

- שִׁירֵי is plural construct ‘songs of’
- שִׂמְחָה ‘joy’
- בְּאֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + אֶרֶץ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’
- נִשְׁמְעוּ = שָׁמַע NP3CP ‘they were heard’

שִׁירֵי שְׂמֵחָה בְּאֶרֶץ יִשְׁמְעוּ

They will hear songs of joy in the land.

- שִׁירֵי is plural construct ‘songs of’
- שְׂמֵחָה ‘joy’
- בְּ אֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’
- יִשְׁמְעוּ = שָׁמַע QI3MP ‘they will hear’

שִׁיר שְׂמֵחָה בְּאֶרֶץ נִשְׁמַע

A song of joy was heard in the land.

OR We will hear a song of joy in the land.

- שִׁיר ‘song of’
- שְׂמֵחָה ‘joy’
- בְּ אֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’
- נִשְׁמַע = שָׁמַע NP3MS ‘they were heard’ OR QI1CP ‘we will hear’
  - The NP3MS has stem vowel ִ for both strong and III-ח/ע verbs.
  - For strong verbs, the Qal Imperfect has stem vowel ֶ, distinguishing it from the NP3MS.
  - BUT, for III-ח/ע verbs, the Qal Imperfect has stem vowel ִ, making the QI1CP identical to the NP3MS.

עָרִים גְּדוֹלוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ תִּבְנֶינָה

Great cities will be built in the land.

- עָרִים FP ‘cities’ with MP sufformative.
- גְּדוֹלוֹת FP adjective.
  - Likely to modify ‘cities’ b/c follows it and matches in gender and number.
  - Could be predicate since it lacks the article. “Cities are great.”
  - Could be attributive since it matches the noun in definiteness (both are indefinite) and it follows the noun.
  - Attributive b/c it fits the context.
- בְּ אֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’
- תִּבְנֶינָה = בָּנָה NI3FP/2FP ‘they/you will be built’
  - Third person fits the context, since cities are third person.

עָרִים גְּדוֹלוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ תִּבְנֶינָה

They/you will build great cities in the land.

- עָרִים FP ‘cities’ with MP sufformative.
- גְּדוֹלוֹת FP adjective.
  - Likely to modify ‘cities’ b/c follows it and matches in gender and number.
  - Could be predicate since it lacks the article. “Cities are great.”
  - Could be attributive since it matches the noun in definiteness (both are indefinite) and it follows the noun.
  - Attributive b/c it fits the context.
- בְּ אֶרֶץ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶרֶץ ‘land’
- תִּבְנֶינָה = בָּנָה QI3FP/2FP ‘they will build’

ערים גדולות בארץ נבנה

We will build great cities in the land.

- ערים FP ‘cities’ with MP sufformative.
- גדולות FP adjective.
  - Likely to modify ‘cities’ b/c follows it and matches in gender and number.
  - Could be predicate since it lacks the article. “Cities are great.”
  - Could be attributive since it matches the noun in definiteness (both are indefinite) and it follows the noun.
  - Attributive b/c it fits the context.
- בארץ = בּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + ארץ ‘land’
- נבנה = בנה QI1CP ‘we will build’

ערים גדולות בארץ נבנו

Great cities were built in the land.

- ערים FP ‘cities’ with MP sufformative.
- גדולות FP adjective.
  - Likely to modify ‘cities’ b/c follows it and matches in gender and number.
  - Could be predicate since it lacks the article. “Cities are great.”
  - Could be attributive since it matches the noun in definiteness (both are indefinite) and it follows the noun.
  - Attributive b/c it fits the context.
- בארץ = בּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + ארץ ‘land’
- נבנו = בנה NP3CP ‘they were built’

ערים גדולות בארץ בנו

They built great cities in the land.

- ערים FP ‘cities’ with MP sufformative.
- גדולות FP adjective.
  - Likely to modify ‘cities’ b/c follows it and matches in gender and number.
  - Could be predicate since it lacks the article. “Cities are great.”
  - Could be attributive since it matches the noun in definiteness (both are indefinite) and it follows the noun.
  - Attributive b/c it fits the context.
- בארץ = בּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + ארץ ‘land’
- בנו = בנה QP3CP ‘they built’

ערים גדולות בארץ בנינו

We built great cities in the land.

- ערים FP ‘cities’ with MP sufformative.
- גדולות FP adjective.
  - Likely to modify ‘cities’ b/c follows it and matches in gender and number.
  - Could be predicate since it lacks the article. “Cities are great.”
  - Could be attributive since it matches the noun in definiteness (both are indefinite) and it follows the noun.
  - Attributive b/c it fits the context.
- בארץ = בּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + ארץ ‘land’
- בנינו = בנה QP1CP ‘we built’