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

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In that night, God appeared to Solomon and said to him,
YHWH said to him, “This is the land which I swore to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob.

• רָהָֽם = QIwc3MS ‘he said’
• לְיִצְחָק = 3MS type 2 suffix ‘him’
• יַעֲקֹב = NP1CS ‘I swore’
  • This verb does not occur in the Qal.
  • Reflexive Niphal (taking an oath involves the speaker).
• יִשְׂרָאֵל = Preposition ‘to’ is repeated before each object in Hebrew.
  • Repeating it in English is optional.

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

• אָמַרְתָּ = 2MS independent personal pronoun ‘you’.
  • disjunctive (§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.
• שִׁמְעוּ = NP3CP ‘they will be heard’
  • 3-א verbs are spelled just like strong verbs in NM2MS & NM2FS.
• שִׁירֵי = 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.

Songs of joy will be heard in the land.

• שִׁירֵי = plural construct ‘songs of’
• שִׁמְחָה = ‘joy’
• נִשְׁמְעוּ = בְּ = ‘in’ + הַ = ‘the’ + שִׁירֵי = plural ‘songs of’
• נְפֹלָיָה = NP3CP ‘they were heard’

Songs of joy were heard in the land.

• שִׁירֵי = plural construct ‘songs of’
• שִׁמְחָה = ‘joy’
• נִשְׁמְעוּ = בְּ = ‘in’ + הַ = ‘the’ + נְפֹלָיָה = plural ‘land’
• נְפֹלָיָה = NP3CP ‘they were heard’
Translation – Ex25a, p198, #3

They will hear songs of joy in the land.

• שִׁירֵי שִׂמְחָה is plural construct ‘songs of’
• שִׂמְחָה ‘joy’
• בָּאָ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶ ‘land’
• נִשְׁמַע QI3MP ‘they will hear’

Translation – Ex25a, p198, #4

A song of joy was heard in the land.

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

• שִׁיר ‘song of’
• שִׂמְחָה ‘joy’
• בָּאָ = בְּ ‘in’ + הַ ‘the’ + אֶ ‘land’
• נִשְׁמַע 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.

Translation – Ex25a, p199, #8

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.
• תִּבָּנֶ NI3FP/2FP ‘they will be built’
• נִיָּה QI3FP/2FP ‘they will build’

Translation – Ex25a, p199, #9

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.
• תִּבָּנֶ NI3FP/2FP ‘they will be built’
• נִיָּה QI3FP/2FP ‘they will build’
Translation – Ex25a, p199, #10

We will build great cities in the land.

- FP 'cities' with MP sufformative.
- 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.
- בָּנָה QI1CP 'we will build'

Translation – Ex25a, p199, #11

Great cities were built in the land.

- FP 'cities' with MP sufformative.
- 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.
- בָּנָה NP3CP 'they were built'

Translation – Ex25a, p199, #12

They built great cities in the land.

- FP 'cities' with MP sufformative.
- 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.
- בָּנָה QP3CP 'they built'

Translation – Ex25a, p199, #13

We built great cities in the land.

- FP 'cities' with MP sufformative.
- 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.
- בָּנָה QP1CP 'we built'