Chapter 11 (Hebrew Numbers) – Goals

- **Goal:** When you encounter a number in a text, to be able to figure it out with the help of a lexicon.
  - Symbols in the apparatus
  - Ordinal Numbers written out in the text
  - Cardinal Numbers written out in the text
  - Masculine vs. Feminine
  - Absolute vs. Construct
  - 1, 2, 3-10, teens, decades, higher numbers

You only need to memorize the numbers that are listed in the vocabulary section.
Chapter 11 (Hebrew Numbers) – Agenda

- Number symbols in the apparatus
- Ordinal numbers (first, second, …)
- Cardinal numbers (one, two, …)
- Practice translating
Number Symbols in the Apparatus

- **The Biblical text always spells out the numbers.**
  - E.g., ‘one’, ‘two’, ‘three’

- **Rabbinic notes in the side margins and footnotes of Hebrew Bibles use symbols for numbers**
  - Modern symbols are 1, 2, 3
  - Rabbinic symbols are consonants with dots over them
    - אָ = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
    - בּ = 10, 20, 30, …, 80, 90
    - גֹ = 100, 200, …, 800, 900
  - The system continues, using two dots on top.
Hebrew Ordinal Numbers

■ Ordinal numbers are ‘first’, ‘second’, ‘third’, etc.

■ 1\(^{st}\) through 10\(^{th}\) are adjectives
  
  – Usually attributive adjectives, so they follow the noun and match in gender, number, and definiteness.
  
  – E.g., וֹיּ הַם הָרַעַשׁוֹn, ‘the first day’
  
  – E.g., וֹיּ הַשְּׁבַע יָעַיַּם, ‘the seventh day’
  
  – Usually with a definite noun

■ 11\(^{th}\) and higher use cardinal numbers
  
  – E.g., בָּשְׁנַת הַרְּבָּעִים, ‘in the year of the forty’ → ‘in the fortieth year’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Ordinal Numbers</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>ראשון</td>
<td>ראשונה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>שני</td>
<td>שנייה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>שלישי</td>
<td>שלישית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>רביעי</td>
<td>רביעית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>חמישי</td>
<td>חמישית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>שישי</td>
<td>שישית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>שביעי</td>
<td>שביעית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>שמיני</td>
<td>שמינית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>תש xsi</td>
<td>תש חמשית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>עשירי</td>
<td>עשירית</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Masculine and Feminine Ordinal Numbers
Cardinal Numbers

- **Cardinal Numbers are** ‘one’, ‘two’, ‘three’, etc.
- **One** is an attributive adjective.
  - It follows its noun and agrees in gender, number, and definiteness.
  - It is sometimes used as an indefinite article.
    א ֗ ישׁ֗ אֵׁ֗ חָד
    = ‘one man’ = ‘a man’
- **Two through Ten** are nouns.
  - They have both masculine and feminine forms.
  - The have absolute and construct forms
- **Higher numbers** (20, 30, etc.) are nouns with no gender.
Gender of Cardinal Numbers

- The digits 1-10 have gender.
  - Higher digits have no gender. (E.g., 20, 30, 40)

- Digits 1&2 match the gender of the noun
  - E.g., 'one son’ vs. 'one daughter’

- Digits 3-10 have the opposite gender of the noun
  - E.g., 'three sons’ vs. ‘three daughters’
  - Called ‘chiastic concord’
  - Some computer databases call נְלֵגָיַת masculine, etc., so that they can say that the number matches the gender of the noun that it counts.
## Cardinal Numbers 1-10 ♂&♀, Absolute & Construct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absolute</strong></td>
<td><strong>Construct</strong></td>
<td><strong>Absolute</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>אָחד</td>
<td>אַחַת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>נָני</td>
<td>נַני</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>חָלָש</td>
<td>חַלָש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>אַרְבַע</td>
<td>אַרְבַע</td>
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<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>חָמֶש</td>
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<td>Six</td>
<td>שֶׁש</td>
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<td>Seven</td>
<td>שַׁבַע</td>
<td>שַׁבַע</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>שָׁמוֹנָה</td>
<td>שָׁמוֹנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>חָשָׁש</td>
<td>חָשָׁש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>עֲשָׂר</td>
<td>עֲשָׂר</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cardinal Numbers Above Ten

- **11 through 19**
  - 11 = ‘one ten’ אַחַד עָשִׂרֵה (♂) and אַחַת עָשִׂרֵה (♀)
  - 13 = ‘three ten’ שלְָשִׁים עָשִׂרֵה (♂) & שלְָשָׁה עָשִׂרֵה (♀)

- **Decades (20, 30, … 90)**
  - Spelled as masculine plural of the unit.
  - 3 = שלָשִׁים, so 30 = שלָשְׁה עָשִׂרֵה

- **21 through 99**
  - Usually ‘20 and 1’, but occasionally ‘1 and 20’

- **These slides omit many details.**
Practice Translating Numbers 1

(Hebrew) בַּ֫יְּךַ֣יּוֹם שָלֹ֖שֶׁם וְמֵאָֽתָּהּ שָׁנָֽה (Gen 5:3a)

- Adam lived 3-plural and 100 year
- Adam lived 130 years

(Hebrew) בַּ֫יְּךַ֣יּוֹם חָמֵ֖שׁ שָׁנָֽה (Gen 5:6a)

- Seth lived 5 years and 100 year
- Seth lived 105 years
Practice Translating Numbers 2

(Gen 5:9a) דַּבְּרֵי אֶנֹשׁ חָמְשִׁים שָׁנָה

– Enosh lived 9-plural year
– Enosh lived 90 years

(Gen 5:15a) דַּבְּרֵי מֵתוֹלָלֵאלֵי חָמְשֵׁים שָׁנָה וְשֵׁלָשׁ שָׁנָה

– Mehalalel lived 5 years and 6-plural year
– Mehalalel lived 65 years
Practice Translating Numbers 3

– ... 9 and 6-plural year and 9 100 year
– All the days of Methuselah were 969 years

– Lamech lived 2 and 8-plural year and 100 year
– Lamech lived 182 years