Class Requirements for Chapter 21

- Know how to parse and translate:
  - Qal infinitive absolute for any verb

- Know how to write in Hebrew:
  - Qal infinitive absolute for בַּכֶל

- Know how to translate יֵשׁ and יֵכֶךְ and יֵכֶךְ
Roadmap for Chapter 21

- Infinitive Absolute
  - Parsing
  - Spelling
  - Meaning
  - Compare to Infinitive Construct
  - Translation Practice

- יֵשׁ יֵשׁ יֵשׁ יֵשׁ and אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
  - Meaning
  - Spelling
Parsing the Infinitive Absolute

- Write the Root and “Qal Infinitive Absolute”

- That’s it!
  - Does not inflect for gender, number, or person.
  - Never has a pronominal suffix
  - Never has a prefixed preposition

- Parsing code: A
  - E.g., QA = Qal Infinitive Absolute
QA is Spelled Consistently

- Defective spelling ֶָּךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָ�

Weak verbs:
- 3- עַך add furtive pathach: ֹךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָךָ�
- 3- עַך end in ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּך ָּ�
- Biconsonantal:

Biconsonantal verbs with ָּך (e.g., בָּך) look the same in the QA and Q∞ (and QM2ms)
Parsing Practice (1/3)

1. עמד QA

2. קוב QP3ms

3. הלך QA

4. שמך QM2ms

5. שמך Q∞

6. בחור QA

7. שים QM2ms / Q∞

8. אמר QA

9.صلاה QA

10. עליה QM2ms
Parsing Practice (2/3)

11. עלה עלה Q∞
12. נשמר נשמר QA
13. בחור בחור QA
14. כות כות QM2ms / Q∞
15. שלח שלח QM2ms
16. שים שים QA
17. חוב חוב QA
18. שמות שמות QA
19. בחור בחור QP3ms
20. עלה עלה QA
Parsing Practice (3/3)

21. נפל בפולה QA

22. קוב קוב QA

23. שים שים QP3ms

24. בנה בנה QM2ms / Q∞ / QA
Roadmap for Chapter 21

- Infinitive Absolute
  - Parsing
  - Spelling
  - Meaning
  - Compare to Infinitive Construct
  - Translation Practice

- יֵשׁ and אֵין
  - Meaning
  - Spelling
Meaning of the Infinitive Absolute

1. Emphasize verb

   - Before or after a finite verb from the same root.

   - Usually emphasizes the certainty:
     - תָּמוּתתָּמוּתתָּמוּתתָּמוּת ‘you will surely die’ (Gen 2:17)

   - Sometimes emphasizes the extent:
     - לֹאךְךְלֹאךְךְלֹאךְךְלֹאךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְךְ�
Meaning of the Infinitive Absolute

2. Substitute for another verb conjugation
   – imperative, imperfect, perfect, or jussive
   – Context determines implied conjugation and PGN

3. Ongoing, simultaneous action
   – Describes the preceding finite verb as ongoing, with something else happening at the same time.
   – עָלַּהוּ עָלַּהוּ עָלַּהוּ עָלַּהוּ עָלַּהוּ עָלַּהוּ
     they were going up, weeping as they went
Infinitive Construct vs. Infinitive Absolute

- No PGN
- םָך
  - Lose 1-yod and 1-nun
  - 3-ה use יָה
  - Biconsonantal verbs use lexical Vס
- Often pronominal suffix
- Usually prefixed preposition
- Meaning:
  - Purpose / result
  - About to
  - Noun
  - By doing
  - When/while/whenever

- No PGN
- הָךָ or חָךָ
  - Never lose a consonant
  - 3-ה use הָי or יָ
  - Biconsonantal verbs use י
- Never pronominal suffix
- Never prefixed preposition
- Meaning:
  - Emphasize certainty
  - Substitute for another conjugation
  - Ongoing, simultaneous action
You (mp) will surely listen to [lit. ‘in’] my voice.

You (mp) will surely obey me.
לֹא מֻתָּמָה מֻתָּמָה

- מֻת = מֻת QA
- מֻת = מֻת QI2mp
- You will surely not die.
לֹא תירָא שֶׁה יִרְאֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ וְאָשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֶלֹהֶיךָ לֶךְ לֵיהָן.

(Deut 7:18)

לֹא תירָא שֶׁה יִרְאֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ וְאָשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֶלֹהֶיךָ לֶךְ לֵיהָן.

■ תירָא = ירָא QI2ms
■ יִרְאֶת = QA
■ עָשָׂה = QI2ms
■ עָשָׂה = QP3ms

■ You (ms) will not be afraid of them. You will surely remember what YHWH your God did to Pharaoh and to all Egypt.
His brothers said to him, “Will you (ms) really rule over us? Or (בֹּז) will you really reign over (ב) us?”
YHWH said, “I have certainly seen the suffering of my people who are in Egypt.”
Roadmap for Chapter 21

- Infinitive Absolute
  - Parsing
  - Spelling
  - Meaning
  - Compare to Infinitive Construct
  - Translation Practice

- ]מ and |מ
  - Meaning
  - Spelling
Meaning of יֵשׁ

- **Existence / Presence**
  - יֵשׁ מֶלֶךְ ‘there is a king’
  - יֵשׁ מְלָכִים ‘there are kings’
  - יֵשׁ יהוה פה ‘YHWH is here’

- **Possession (requires לְך)**
  - יֵשׁ לִי תְקווה ‘I have hope’, lit. ‘there is to me hope’
  - בְּניֵשׁ לְכֶם אָח ‘Do you have a brother?’
    lit. ‘Is there to you a brother?’

- **Tense comes from context (usually present)**
Meaning of אֵין

- **Non-Existence / Absence**
  - פָּלַח ‘there is no king’
  - פָּלַכְי ‘there are no kings’
  - יָוֵשׁ יָוֵשׁ יָוֵשׁ יָוֵשׁ ‘Joseph was not in the cistern’

- **Non-Possession (requires לְךָ)**
  - קָוָה קָוָה קָוָה קָוָה ‘I do not have hope’
  - בָּנָה בָּנָה בָּנָה בָּנָה ‘He did not have a son’

- **Negate a verbless (or participle) clause**
  - יָדִים יָדִים יָדִים יָדִים ‘They do not know’

- **Tense comes from context (usually present)**
Spelling of יֵשׁ and אֵין

- Not verbs or nouns, so never inflect for PNG
- Regular form
  - יֵשׁ and אֵין
- Construct form
  - יֶשׁ and אֵין
  - יֶשׁ and אֵין
  - יֶשׁ and אֵין
- with pronominal suffix
  - Type 1 or Nun-type
  - יֵשׁ = יֵשׁ + 2ms + י ‘and you are not’
  - יֵשׁ = יֵשׁ + 3ms/1cp ‘he/we are not’
- יֵשׁ with pronominal suffix is rare (9x)
YHWH is in this place.

[Lit. ‘There is YHWH in this place.’]
We have an old father.

[Lit. ‘There is to us an old father.’]
(Genesis 2:5b)

- There was no man to work the ground.
  [Lit. ‘And man there is not to work the ground.’]
(Deuteronomy 1:42b) 

I am not in your (mp) midst.  
[Lit. ‘There is not me in your midst.’]