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 קֵּל

- Know how to translate יֵשׁ and נ

Roadmap for Chapter 21

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

- של and נ
  - 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

- וֹיְיוֹ
  - Defective spelling וֹיְיו

- Weak verbs:
  - 3-ע add furtive pathach: שָׁמָה, יֶרֶש
  - 3-ת end in ד or י: שָׁה, שָׁה
  - Biconsonantals:
    - קָמ, שָׁה, בּא

- Biconsonantal verbs with י (e.g., בּא) look the same in the QA and Q∞ (and QM2ms)
### Parsing Practice (1/3)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ט钲</td>
<td>QA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>קס</td>
<td>QP3ms</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>הל</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>שמש</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>שמש</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>בחר</td>
<td>QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>שיס</td>
<td>QM2ms / Q∞</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>שומר</td>
<td>QA</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>QA</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>QM2ms</td>
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### Parsing Practice (2/3)

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<td>11.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>שמור</td>
<td>QA</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>בחר</td>
<td>QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>קס</td>
<td>QM2ms / Q∞</td>
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<td>16.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>שוב</td>
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<td>18.</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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### Parsing Practice (3/3)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>נפל</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>קס</td>
<td>QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>שיס</td>
<td>QP3ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>במנ</td>
<td>QM2ms / Q∞ / QA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Roadmap for Chapter 21

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

- **שׁ and תשׁ**
  - Meaning
  - Spelling
Meaning of the Infinitive Absolute

1. Emphasize verb
   - Before or after a finite verb from the same root.
   - Usually emphasizes the certainty:
     - תָּמוּתתָּמוּתתָּמוּת (you will surely die) (Gen 2:17)
   - Sometimes emphasizes the extent:
     - רֵישׁוְךוְךוְךוְך (he did not completely drive him out) (Judg 1:28)

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.

Infinitive Construct vs. Infinitive Absolute

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

- No PGN
- or or
  - Never lose a consonant
  - 3-ו use ו or ו
  - Biconsonantal verbs use ו
- 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.
21-13

לֹא מָתָהוּ

- נָתָהוּ = מָתָה QA
- מָתָה = מָתָה Q1ms
- You will surely not die.

21-14

(Deut 7:18)

- לֹא תֵרָכֶת מִצַּמֵּךְ אֶלֶף רַעְשָׁת יָדָה
- תֵרָכֶת = תֵרָכֶת Q1ms
- מִצַּמֵּךְ = מִצַּמֵּךְ QA
- רַעְשָׁת = רַעְשָׁת Q1ms
- יָדָה = יָדָה Q1ms
- You (ms) will not die.
- You (ms) will not be afraid of them. You will surely remember what YHWH your God did to Pharaoh and to all Egypt.

21-15

(Exod 3:7a)

- נָא בִּבְמִצְרָא אַתָּה לָאָבֹת אֲלֵיהּ בִּמְלָכָה בְּמֵלָכָה אֲשֶׁר בַּקָּשָׁת
- בִּבְמִצְרָא = בִּבְמִצְרָא QIwc3mp
- לָאָבֹת = לָאָבֹת QA + interrogative
- בִּמְלָכָה = בִּמְלָכָה Q1ms
- בְּמֵלָכָה = בְּמֵלָכָה Q1ms
- בַּקָּשָׁת = בַּקָּשָׁת QA
- His brothers said to him, “Will you (ms) really rule over us? Or (ם) will you really reign over (ב) us?”

21-16

- יָדָה אֲשֶׁר רָאָת אֶלֶף רַעְשָׁת עַל אֲשֶׁר בַּקָּשָׁת
- יָדָה = יָדָה QIwc3ms
- רָאָת = רָאָת QA
- רַעְשָׁת = רַעְשָׁת QP1cs
- בַּקָּשָׁת = בַּקָּשָׁת QP1cs
- YHWH said, “I have certainly seen the suffering of my people who are in Egypt.”
Roadmap for Chapter 21

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

- יֵשׁ and אֵין
  - Meaning
  - Spelling

Meaning of יֵשׁ

- Existence / Presence
  - יֵשׁ מֶלֶךְ, ‘there is a king’
  - יֵשׁ מֶלֶכִים, ‘there are kings’
  - יֵשׁ יְהוָה פֶּה, ‘YHWH is here’

- Possession (requires לְך)
  - יֵשׁ לְךָ, ‘I have hope’, lit. ‘there is to me hope’
  - יֵשׁ לְךָ בֵּנוֹ, ‘Do you have a brother?’

- Tense comes from context (usually present)

Meaning of אֵין

- Non-Existence / Absence
  - אֵין מֶלֶךְ, ‘there is no king’
  - אֵין מֶלֶכִים, ‘there are no kings’
  - אֵין יְهوָה פֶּה, ‘Joseph was not in the cistern’

- Non-Possession (requires לְך)
  - אֵין לְךָ, ‘I do not have hope’
  - אֵין לְךָ בֵּנוֹ, ‘He did not have a son’

- Negate a verbless (or participle) clause
  - אֵינָם יֹדֵעָה, ‘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
  - יֵשׁ and אֵין and יֵשׁ and אֵין

- יֵשׁ with pronominal suffix
  - Type 1 or Nun-type
    - יֵשׁ לְךָ = אֵין + 2ms + 1 ‘and you are not’
    - יֵשׁ לְךָ = אֵין + 3ms/1cp ‘he/we are not’

- אֵין with pronominal suffix is rare (9x)
21-21

YHWH is in this place.
[Lit. ‘There is YHWH in this place.’]

21-22

We have an old father.
[Lit. ‘There is to us an old father.’]

21-23

There was no man to work the ground.
[Lit. ‘And man there is not to work the ground.’]

21-24

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