Answer Key to
*Introduction to Hebrew*
by
William Fullilove

P. Alan Major
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Author’s note:
- Translations are generally as wooden (read: literal) as possible.
- Per standard conventions, יהוה will be rendered “the LORD”
- For verbal paradigms, not all forms are included in this answer key. Generally only one form is included, and reference is made to any deviations from the norm that the other roots might show.
- This project has compiled in Google Docs, which does not seem to include a stress marker in its Hebrew package. Therefore, forms marked with a stress marker in the textbook are not marked in this answer key.
- Also, this is an open document, and can easily (and gladly) be edited. For any errors or formatting issues, please do not hesitate to email p.a.major@gmail.com.
- Any interpretational or parsing errors are my own, and not those of Dr. Fullilove.

8/1/18
P.M.
1.8: Language Exercises

B. answers may vary depending on lexicon used, but should include one of the following

1. רֶדֶ - way, road, path
2. הנ - priest
3. סֶפֶ - silver, money
4. חָה - gold
5. לֶ - king
6. חָה - offering
7. סֶפֶ - therefore
8. קֵן - strong
9. קֵן - old, elder
10. לֶ - curtain

1.9: Exegetical Exercises - The Acrostic

A. Acrostic Poems

1. ג (Gimel) - Ps. 119:17-24 (8 verses)
   ע (Ayin) - Ps. 119:121-128 (8 verses)
2. a. 21 verses. Two letters are missing. Sin and Nun.
   b. י (Nun) is missing
   c. v. 13, is twice as long as the other verses
   d. י (Nun)
### B. Book Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Book Name</th>
<th>Latin Book Name</th>
<th>English Book Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>וַיִּקְרָא</td>
<td>Leviticus</td>
<td>Leviticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מִשְׁלֵי</td>
<td>Proverbia</td>
<td>Proverbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים א</td>
<td>Chronica I</td>
<td>1 Chronicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַלְכִים א</td>
<td>Regum I</td>
<td>1 Kings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מָלָאכי</td>
<td>Maleachi</td>
<td>Malachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים</td>
<td>Canticum</td>
<td>Song of Solomon/Songs/ Canticles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קֹהֶלֶת</td>
<td>Ecclesiastes/Qohelet$^1$</td>
<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$ The Latin name is “Ecclesiastes”. However, BHS has Qohelet on the header of the book itself. Qohelet is a transliteration of the Hebrew form.
Chapter 2 (ב) Learning to Speak, Part 2; Adjectives

2.10: Language Exercises

A. Form Gender Number

1. חזק masc. pl.
2. חזקה fem. sg.
3. חזק masc. sg.
4. חזנה fem. sg.
5. חזנים masc. pl.
6. חזן masc. sg.
7. טוב fem. pl.
8. טובים masc. pl.
9. טובות fem. pl.

B.

1. Moses was very/exceedingly great.
2. David was old.
3. Joseph was alive/living.
4. Isaac was old.

C.

2 Chron. 12:6 - The LORD is righteous/just.
Eccl. 2:19 - This is also/also this is vanity/emptiness/vapor/breath
Gen. 48:8 - Whose are these?
Deut 4:31 - The LORD is compassionate.
Judg. 9:28 - Who is Abimelech?
Mic. 6:8 - What is good?

2 Word order is Hebrew is fluid; i.e. subject may follow its adjective
2.11: Exegetical Exercises - Letter Confusion and Text Criticism

B. Ruth 4:5
   1. ו+מִן+אֵת (note: assimilation of ת)
   2. ג (Gimel) and י (Vav)
   3. “On the day that you acquire the field from Naomi, also with (in addition to) Ruth the Moabitess, the wife of the dead man…”

C. Isaiah 11:15
   1. It seems unlikely that scribes could have confused י for צ (in the Aramaic “square” script).³

³ But, read 2.11.C.2 (p. 27), for further consideration.
Chapter 3 (י)

3.9: Language Exercises

A. Refer to paradigm on p. 29 of textbook

B. For כּרט refer to paradigm on p. 30 of textbook. זָכַר is given, for others compare to paradigm on p. 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>זָכַר</td>
<td>3rd person singular masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>זָכְרָה</td>
<td>3rd person singular feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>זָכַרְתָּ</td>
<td>2nd person singular masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>זָכַרְתָּ</td>
<td>2nd person singular feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>זָכַרְתִּי</td>
<td>1st person singular masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>זָכְרוּ</td>
<td>3rd person plural masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>זְכַרְתֶּם</td>
<td>2nd person plural masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>זְכַרְתֶּן</td>
<td>2nd person plural feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>זָכַרְנוּ</td>
<td>1st person plural masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Stem</td>
<td>Conj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קָטַלְתִּי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
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<td>נָגַלְלָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָבָדוּת</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
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<td>וּכְרָם</td>
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<td>Perfect</td>
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<td>Perfect</td>
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<td>Perfect</td>
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<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כְּרַתְּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D.

2 Kings 8:25 - Ahaziah ruled: מָלַּד = Qal Perfect 3ms (מלך) "he ruled"

Gen. 26:13 - He was very great: גָּדַל = Qal Perfect 3ms (גדול) "he was great"

Gen 13:12 - Abram dwelled/settled: יָשַׁב = Qal Perfect 3ms (ישב) "he dwelled/settled"

Josh. 13:8 - Moses gave: נָתַן = Qal Perfect 3ms (נתן) "he gave"

Judg. 8:34 - And they did not remember The LORD: זָֽכְרוּ = Qal Perfect 3cp (זכרה) "they remembered"

Ps. 6:10 - The LORD heard: שָׁמַע = Qal Perfect 3ms (שמע) "he heard"

Jer. 23:21 - I did not send: שָׁלַחְתִּי = Qal Perfect 1cs (שלח) "I sent"

Josh. 9:16 - They cut (made): כָּרְתוּ = Qal Perfect 3cp (כרת) "They cut/made"

Ex. 31:6 - I gave wisdom: נָתַתִּי = Qal Perfect 1cs (נתן) "I gave"

Gen. 2:20 - He did not find a helper: מָצָא = Qal Perfect 3ms (מצא) "he found"

Gen. 3:1 - The LORD God made: עָשָׂה = Qal Perfect 3ms (עשה) "he made"

Gen. 17:19 - God said: אָמַר = Qal Perfect 3ms (אמר) "he said"

Judg. 4:12 - Barak went up/ascended: עָלָה = Qal Perfect 3ms (עלה) "he went up/ascended"

1 Kings 15:19 - I sent silver and gold: שָׁלַחְתִּי = Qal Perfect 1cs (שלח) "I sent"

Ruth 4:3 - Naomi sold: מָכְרָה = Qal Perfect 3fs (מכרה) "she sold"

Gen. 31:32 - Jacob did not know: יָדַע = Qal Perfect 3ms (ידע) "he knew"

Ps. 10:11 - God forgot: שָׁכַח = Qal Perfect 3ms (שכח) "he forgot"

Gen. 4:23 - I killed a man: הָרַגְתִּי = Qal Perfect 1cs (רָגָה) "I killed"

Ruth 1:12 - And I also bore/begat (sons): יָלַדְתִּי = Qal Perfect 1cs (ילד) "I bore/begat"

3.10: Exegetical Exercises

1. קָם = to rise, arise, stand
2. קָמִית = Qal Perfect 1cs (קם) "I rose/arose/stood"
3. Given the data learned thus far, it would appear that the CEB and RSV translations are incorrect. However, continue reading on pg. 43.

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4 Though the MT omits a metheg under the qames, it is not a qames hatup. Therefore, it is a long a-class vowel, and the following shewa is vocal. This has implications for reading aloud. Remember that “all grammars leak” and the metheg was not used consistently. It is a pattern to follow, but not an ironclad rule.

5 The ה is a mater (vowel letter) of the root and should not be confused with the 3fs suffix.

6 see previous note
Chapter 4 (ד)  
Basic Nouns; The Definite Article

4.8: Languages Exercises

A. Refer to paradigm on pg. 43 of textbook

B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Lexical Form</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אֲדֺנִים</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>אָדוֹן</td>
<td>lords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְלָאכִים</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>מַלְאָךְ</td>
<td>messengers</td>
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<tr>
<td>זְקֵנָה</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>זָקֵן</td>
<td>old (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>זֵיתִים</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>יוֹם</td>
<td>two days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גּוֹיִים</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>גּוֹי</td>
<td>nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קֺת</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>קוֹל</td>
<td>voices (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חֲזָקִים</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>חָזָק</td>
<td>strong (mp)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.

Gen. 2:11 - There was the gold : verbless  
Deut. 12:2 - The nations served there : עָבְדוּ = Qal Perfect 3cp (עבד) “they served”
Isa. 17:10 - You (fs) did not remember the rock : זָכָרְתְּ = Qal Perfect 2fs (ذكر) “you (fs) remembered”
Josh. 4:22 - Israel (ms) passed over the Jordan : עָבַר = Qal Perfect 3ms (עבר) “he passed over”
Gen 1:5 - And he called the darkness “night” : קָרָא = Qal Perfect 3ms (קרא) “he called”
1 Sam. 13:13 - You (ms) did not keep the commandment : שָׁמַרְתָּ = Qal Perfect 2ms (שמר) “you (ms) kept”
Gen. 3:6 - The tree was good : verbless  
Josh. 7:11 - They took the devoted/banned (thing) : לָקְחוּ = Qal Perfect 3cp (לקח) “they took”
Gen. 38:23 - I sent the kid/young goat : שָׁלַחְתִּי = Qal Perfect 1cs (שלח) “I sent”
1 Sam. 7:17 - And there he judged Israel : שָׁפָט = Qal Perfect 3ms (שפט) “he judged”

7 Without the context, this could be understood as “they served the nations there.”
4.9: Exegetical Exercises - Transcription

Note: The glosses below comprise the “semantic range” of these terms, and lays the foundation for the Exegetical Exercises found in 5.7 (Fullilove pp. 63-66).

A. אִישׁ - man, husband; אִשָּׁה - woman, wife

B. יָסַר - to teach, discipline (v); מוּסָר - teaching, discipline (n)

C. יָשַׁע - to deliver, save

D. מִשְׁפָּט - law, custom, ritual

E. עָמַד - to stand; סָכַן - to be of use
5.6: Language Exercises

A. Refer to paradigm on pg. 54 of textbook

B. All forms match the vowel pointing of יִקְטָל, except עֶבֶר:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3ms</th>
<th>יִעְבֶר</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>תָּעְבֹר</td>
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<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>תָּעְבֹר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>תָּעְבְרִי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>אֶעֱבֹר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>יָעֲבֹר</td>
</tr>
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<td>3fp</td>
<td>תָּעְבֹרְנָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>תָּעְבְרִי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>תָּעְבְרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>עֶבֶר</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 also note that for זָר, a dagesh lene should be added to the כ after a silent shewa, because it is syllable-initial, and therefore a stop. On the other hand, the כ in דָּרָה will not take a dagesh lene, due to the prefixes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אֶזְכֹּר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>זכר</td>
<td>I will remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּרַתִּי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>כּרת</td>
<td>(have) cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָקַה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>להָק</td>
<td>we will take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חָשֵׁנַה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>שַׁמְע</td>
<td>you (mp) will hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֲמַרְתִּי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>אמר</td>
<td>I said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבַשְׁתָּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לָבָשֹׁ</td>
<td>you (ms) put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבְטַח</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>בּטָח</td>
<td>he will trust</td>
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<td>חֲלָכְדוּ</td>
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<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>לֵכָד</td>
<td>you (mp) will take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סְפַרְתֶּם</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>ספר</td>
<td>you (mp) wrote/ counted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִזְבְּחוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>זָבַח</td>
<td>they will slaughter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D.

**Num. 22:18** - If Balak gives silver and gold : יִתֶּן = Qal Imperfect 3ms (נתן) “he gives”

**Judg. 6:34** - And [the] spirit (f) clothed Gideon : לָבְשָׁה = Qal Perfect 3fs (לבש) “she clothed”

**1 Sam. 20:21** - I send/am sending the youth : אֶשְׁלַח = Qal Imperfect 1cs (שלח) “I send/am sending”

**Deut. 16:6** - There you (ms) will slaughter the passover (lamb) : תִּזְבַּח = Qal Imperfect 2ms (זבח) “you will slaughter”

**Deut 13:12** - Israel (mp) hears : יִשְׁמְעוּ = Qal Imperfect 3mp (שמע) “they hear”

**Ex. 15:18** - The LORD rules forever : יִמְ = Qal Imperfect 3ms (מלך) “he rules”

**2 Sam. 1:19** - How the mighty (ones) have fallen : נָפְלוּ = Qal Perfect 3cp (נפל) “they fell/have fallen”

**Gen 16:5** - The LORD judges/will judge : יִשְׁפֹּט = Qal Imperfect 3ms (שפט) “he judges/will judge”

**Ruth 3:13** - If he redeems, he redeems well : יִגְאָל = Qal Imperfect 3ms (גאל) “he redeems”

**Isa. 13:17** - They (m) who do not value/esteem silver nor they who (m) desire gold :

a. יַחְשֹׁבוּ = Qal Imperfect 3mp (חשב) “they (m) value/esteem”

b. יַחְפְצוּ = Qal Imperfect 3mp (חפץ) “they (m) desire”

5.7: Exegetical Exercises - Semantic Range

**A.** Generally, these are used in reference to the “killing” of another human being; though, especially in Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Joshua, premeditated murder is not considered, but accidental “manslaughter”. Therefore, a preliminary semantic range would mean “to kill another human, whether intentional or not.”

**B.** “You shall not kill another human, even unintentionally”

a. “Thou shalt not kill” is too broad, because the root seems to indicate human death.

b. “Thou shalt not murder” is too narrow, because accidental death would not fall under the meaning of “murder”.

**C.** BDB: “murder, slay”⁹, Holladay: “kill”¹⁰

a. both of these standard lexica give a simple gloss (further elaborated in detail), neither of which represent the full semantic range of the term.

---

⁹ *BDB* 953.

D.

a. the choice of רָצָה indicates the taking of life in a context wherein the agent does not have the authority to do such.

b. Contrariwise, the use of הרָג would seem to indicate a broader meaning, including such judicial sentencings that call for an authority to take the life of another.
### 6.6: Language Exercises

#### A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>תִּלְבַשׁ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לבש</td>
<td>She/you (ms) will put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גָּאָלְתָּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>גאל</td>
<td>You (ms) redeemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הַלַּכֹּר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>לכר</td>
<td>They will take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נַכְרֹד</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>כּרד</td>
<td>We will be honored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תְכָרְדוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>טכרה</td>
<td>You (mp) will cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נִתֵּהְיָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נתן</td>
<td>I gave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נִגְשֹׁיו</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>ננש</td>
<td>They will approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִסְפּוֹר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ספר</td>
<td>He will write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לַצָּכְרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לכת</td>
<td>You (fs) took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֶעֱבָר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>עבר</td>
<td>I will pass over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Translate the following prepositional phrases.
   1. In the place
   2. For/to words
   3. In blood
   4. On the day
   5. In heaven (the heavens)
   6. For a burnt offering
   7. Like the prophets
   8. On a day
   9. For/to a woman
   10. In the house
   11. For/to the man

C.

Ex. 12:25 - The land which the LORD will give : נטן = Qal Imperfect 3ms (נתן) “he will give”
Gen. 36:31 - The kings who reigned in the land : כֶּלֶם = Qal Perfect 3cp (מלך) “they reigned”
1 Sam. 4:18 - The man was old and heavy :
   a. זָקֵן = Qal Perfect 3ms (זקן) “he was old”
   b. כָּבֵד = Qal Perfect 3ms (כבד) “he was heavy”
Ex. 21:32 - He gives silver to the lord/master : נטן = Qal Imperfect 3ms (נתן) “he will give”
Jer. 27:8 - The nation and the kingdom which (they) do not serve Nebuchadnezzar :
   יַעַבְדוּ = Qal Imperfect 3mp (עבד) “they serve”
1 Sam. 26:16 - The thing is not good which you (mp) have not kept :
   שְׁמַרְתֶּם = Qal Perfect 2mp  (שמר) “you (mp) kept”
1 Kings 11:11 - And you did not keep the covenant : שָׁמַרְתָּ = Qal Perfect 2ms  (שמרה) “you (ms) kept”
Deut. 32:30 - How will one pursue a thousand? : יִרְדֹּף = Qal Imperfect 3ms (רדף) “he pursues”
Num. 4:15 - And they will not reach unto the holiness/holy thing : יִגְּעוּ = Qal Imperfect 3mp  (נגע) “they will touch/reach”
Gen. 43:1 - And the famine (m) was heavy in the land : כָּבֵד = Qal Perfect 3ms (כבד) “he was heavy”
6.7: Exegetical Exercises - Meaning in Context

A. בַּעַל generally means “owner”; hence, “lord” and “master”. It also has nuances meaning “husband”, “partner”, and “citizen”. All of these are in addition to the common designation of Canaanite deities (cf. Ugaritic ba‘al).

B. In Judges 9:3, it could be translated as “lords” (as in land-owners) or as “citizens” (not necessarily land-owners).

C. כָּבוֺֺוד ranges in meaning from weightiness and number to majesty and glory. In Exodus 33:22 it indicates God’s impressive appearance, akin to his majesty and glory.
Chapter 7 (ז)

Qal Volitives

7.7: Language Exercises

A. Refer to paradigm on p. 79 of textbook

B. Refer to the paradigm provided in the text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>לְבַשׁ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לבש</td>
<td>Put on (ms)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִגַּשׁ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נגש</td>
<td>He will come near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חָשַׁבָּה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>חשׁב</td>
<td>You (ms) valued/esteemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִלְבְּשׁוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>לבש</td>
<td>They (mp) are putting on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יֵגֵשׁ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נגש</td>
<td>Come (ms)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָפְלָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>She fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תִּפֹּלְנָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>They (f)/You (fp) will fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סִפְרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>ספר</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Abbreviations: Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative
D.

Gen. 30:25 - (Such as) when Rachel bore Joseph: יולדת = Qal Perfect 3fs (ילד) “she bore”

Gen. 15:5 - And count (ms) the stars!: ספר = Qal Impv 2ms (ספר) “count (ms)!”

Judg. 4:16 - And Barak pursued the chariot and the camp: רדף = Qal Perfect 3ms (רדף) “he chased”

Joel 2:16 - Gather (mp) the people of the congregation! Gather (mp)! (or “Gather the people! Gather the congregation!”):
  a. אספו = Qal Impv 2mp (אסף) “Gather (mp)!”
  b. קבצו = Qal Impv 2mp (קבץ) “Gather (mp)!”

Isa. 22:10 - You (mp) counted the houses in Jerusalem: ספרתם = Qal Perfect 2mp (ספר) “you (mp) counted”

Josh. 10:42 - And Joshua captured the kingdoms and the land: למד = Qal Perfect 3ms (למד) “he captured”

Gen. 30:31 - Jacob said, “You (ms) will not give anything” (or, “Jacob said, ‘she will not give anything’”): תיתן = Qal Jussive 2ms or 3fs (נתן) “You (ms) will give” or “She will give”

1 Sam. 2:15 - He said to the man, “Give meat to the priest!”:
  a. אמר = Qal Perfect 3ms (אמר) “he said”
  b. תנה = Qal Impv 2ms + paragogic ה (possibly emphatic or persuasive) (נתן) “Give (ms)!”

Ex. 8:21 - Pharaoh called Moses (and) said, “Go (mp)! Sacrifice (mp) to God in the land”:
  a. קרא = Qal Perfect 3ms (קרא) “he called”
  b. אמר = Qal Perfect 3ms (אמר) “he said”
  c. זבח = Qal Impv 2mp (זבח) “Go (mp)!”
  d. זבח = Qal Impv 2mp (זבח) “Sacrifice (mp)!”

Gen. 33:12 - Esau said “Let us go”: נלכְה = Qal Cohortative 1cp (הלך) “Let us go”
7.8: Exegetical Exercises - Types of Negation

A.

a. You shall not (ever) murder\(^{11}\)
   i. Qal Impf 2ms (רצח) “to murder/kill”

b. You shall not (ever) commit adultery
   i. Qal Impf 2ms (נאף) \(^{12}\) “to commit adultery”

c. You shall not (ever) steal
   i. Qal Impf 2ms (גנב) “to steal”

d. Do not (this once) pass by
   i. Qal Impf 2ms (עבר) “to pass by”

e. Do not (right now) fear (though, apparently it’s okay for Abram to fear later)
   i. Qal Impf 2ms (ירא) “to fear”

B.

1. Qal Impv 2mp (שְׁבָר) “Buy (grain)!
   a. Go buy a little food for us

2. Qal Impf 2mp (ראה) “to see”

3. You will not (ever) see my face unless your brother is with you

4. On-going negation. There is a severity here, especially considering the thought of starving, because they would not (ever) get more food from Egypt, unless they brought Benjamin (also, Simeon is still imprisoned in Egypt).

C.

a. Lev 3:17 = on-going
b. 2 Chr 11:4 = on-going
c. Ex 16:29 = one-time
d. Lev 18:21 = on-going
e. Joel 2:13 = one-time
f. Gen 21:16 = one-time
g. Ps 83:2 = one-time

---

\(^{11}\) cf. 5.7 for a further discussion of this root.

\(^{12}\) Note two peculiarities of this form: 1.) Nun does not assimilate to a following guttural, because gutturals can’t be doubled, and 2.) the pausal lengthening of the patach into a qamatz.
### 8.11: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>תִּכְבְּדִי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>כבד</td>
<td>You (fs) are heavy/honored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>זִבְחוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>לֹאַח</td>
<td>Slaughter (mp)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְחִי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לֹאַח</td>
<td>Take (fs)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תִּגָּֽעוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>נָֽגַע</td>
<td>You (mp) are touching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֶפְקוֹד</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>פָּקַד</td>
<td>I am missing/searching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נִפְלוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>נֵפַל</td>
<td>Fall (mp)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָֽבְשׁוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>לָבָשׁ</td>
<td>They clothed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּטָחְתָּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>בטח</td>
<td>You (ms) trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עֲבֺד</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>עַבֵּד</td>
<td>Work (ms)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִסְפּוֹר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>זֵפַר</td>
<td>He counted/wrote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

Ex. 8:6 - There is none like The LORD : verbless
Gen. 44:4 - Pursue (ms) after the men! : רְדֹף = Qal Impv 2ms (“Pursue (ms)!”)
Gen. 14:24 - Only that which the young men ate : אָכְלוּ = Qal Perfect 3cp (“they ate”
Gen. 47:4 - There is no pasture for the flock : verbless
Gen. 2:22 - The rib which he took from the man : לקָח = Qal Perfect 3ms (“he took”
1 Sam. 7:5 - Gather (mp) Israel to (the) Mizpah! : קִבְצוּ = Qal Impv 2mp (“Gather (mp)!”)
Eccl. 7:20 - Surely there is not a righteous man on the earth who does good and does not sin :
   a. יַעֲשֶׂה = Qal Impf 3ms (“he does”
   b. יֶחֱטָא = Qal Impf 3ms (“he sins”
Gen. 14:21 - The king said unto Abram, “Give (ms) (to me) the people and take (ms) (for yourself) the property/goods!” :
   a. אָמַר = Qal Perfect 3ms (“he said”
   b. תֶּן = Qal Impv 2ms (“Give (ms)!”
   c. קַח = Qal Impv 2ms (“Take (ms)”
1 Chron. 21:2 - Go (mp), Count (ms) Israel from Beersheba (and) as far as Dan! :
   a. לְכוּ = Qal Impv 2mp (“Go (mp)!”
   b. סִפְרוּ = Qal Impv 2mp (“Count (mp)”

8.12: Exegetical Exercises - Ketiv/Qere
A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ketiv Consonants</th>
<th>Qere Consonants</th>
<th>Vocalized Qere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judg 9:8</td>
<td>מלוכה</td>
<td>מָלְכָה</td>
<td>מָלְכָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sam 5:2</td>
<td>היְהֵתהּ הָמְשִׁיאָה</td>
<td>והָיִיתָ הָמְשִׁיאָה</td>
<td>והָיִיתָ הָמְשִׁיאָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>העָמְבִּיא</td>
<td>(וֹמְבִּיא)</td>
<td>(וֹמְבִּיא)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen 9:21</td>
<td>אָהֳלוֹת</td>
<td>אָהֳלוֹת</td>
<td>אָהֳלוֹת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kgs 20:4</td>
<td>הנְבִיר</td>
<td>הנְבִיר</td>
<td>הנְבִיר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kgs 22:49</td>
<td>נְשַׁה</td>
<td>נְשַׁה</td>
<td>נְשַׁה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micah 1:3</td>
<td>בָּמוֹת</td>
<td>בָּמוֹת</td>
<td>בָּמוֹת</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 9.8: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** 
- Impf = Imperfect; 
- Impv = Imperative; 
- P = Perfect; 
- PtcA = Active Participle; 
- PtcP = Passive Participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
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<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>נְאָהֲבָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>אהבה</td>
<td>She loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הֹלְכוֹת</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>הלך</td>
<td>Ones (f) who go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מֹלֶכֶת</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>מלך</td>
<td>One (f) who rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לְכוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>הלך</td>
<td>Go (mp)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָוָרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcP</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>oyer</td>
<td>One (m) being remembered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נְוָרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נוה</td>
<td>One (m) who gives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָהְבָּה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>אהבה</td>
<td>One (f) who loves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קִזָּה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לקח</td>
<td>Take (ms)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>זָכוּר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>זוכא</td>
<td>They (mp) will become great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לּוֹטֵנוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcP</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>לקח</td>
<td>The ones (m) being taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָוָרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcP</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>אהבה</td>
<td>The one (m) being loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נְכוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>זוכא</td>
<td>Remember (mp)!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

Gen. 42:6 - And Joseph, he [is] the ruling one over the land: *verbless*

Ps. 119:127 - Because of this (Therefore), I have loved the commandments more than gold:

Lev. 26:36 - They have fallen, and there is no one pursuing:
   a. נפלו = Qal P 3cp (נפל) “they fell”
   b. רדף = Qal PtcA ms (רדף) “one who pursues”

Jer. 26:15 - Because you are givers of/giving innocent blood:

Num. 16:7 - The man whom the LORD chooses, he is the holy (one):

Gen. 40:8 - A dream we have dreamed, and there is no interpreter:
   a. חלמנו = Qal P 1cp (חלם) “we dreamed”
   b. פתר = Qal PtcA ms (פתר) “one (m) who interprets”

Ps. 52:5 - You (ms) have love evil more than good:

Zech. 2:6 - Where are you going?

Ps. 32:10 - The one who trusts in the LORD:

Deut. 16:18 - You give ones who judge and officials:
   a. שופטים = Qal PtcA mp (שפט) “ones (m) who judge”
   b. שוטרים = Qal PtcA mp (שתר) “officials”
   c. תتن = Qal Impf 2ms (נתן) “you (ms) give”

Judg. 4:22 - Behold/Look! Barak is pursuing Sisera:

Deut. 4:24 - For the LORD, he is a consuming fire, a jealous god:

Gen. 40:3 - The place where Joseph was a prisoner there:

Gen. 2:10 - And the river is going forth from Eden:

---

13 Though clearly a participle, this root is only attested in the Hebrew Bible as a substantive, i.e. “officials”
9.9: Exegetical Exercises - Appreciating Nuance

A. Jephthah and the Leaders of Gilead
   a. The general gloss is “head” or “leader/ruler”.
   b. The semantic range for יהָנֵךְ includes head, top, beginning, leader, total. In Judges 10:18, it seems to mean “leader”.
   c. And they said to Jephthah, “Come! and be for us a captain.” קָצִין is the word used for “captain”.
   d. Commander, leader, chief
   e. BDB indicates that it can mean “chief”, “ruler”, and even “dictator”. In this passage, it might simply mean that he will serve as a military leader, and not necessarily as a political leader.
   f. His use of יהָנֵךְ seems to assert that he wants to be more than just a military leader, for a one time skirmish, but a political leader.

B. Ruth and Boaz
   a. Why have I found grace in your eyes to recognize me, when I am a foreigner?
      i. Qal P 1cs (מצא) “to find”
      ii. Ruth uses the term נָכְרִיָּה, the fs of נָכְרִי, which generally means “foreigner”, but can also have the sense of “prostitute” or “enemy” (cf. Akkadian nakrum)
   b. Both NIV and ESV read “servant”.
   c. The semantic range is “female slave, maidservant”. Ruth’s use of this word changes her perceived position relative to Boaz from one of foreignness (hostility?) to one of subservience.
   d. Again, both NIV and ESV read “servant”
   e. This word has a hint of domesticity to it, even being rendered as concubine in places. This entails an even closer intended relationship.
   f. Ruth’s perception of herself changes from foreigner to servant to something more familial.
Chapter 10 (י)

10.9: Language Exercises

A.

1. סוסה Absolute
2. סוס Ambiguous
3. סוסת Construct
4. צור Ambiguous
5. אמת Construct
6. דבר Construct
7. ב Absolute
8. קים Construct
9. מצויה Absolute
10. פי Construct
11. ערים Absolute
12. קבוצ Construct
13. דבר Construct
14. לובר Ambiguous

B.

Gen. 47:27 - In the land of Egypt
Gen. 47:26 - The ground of the priests
Gen. 2:9 - All of (the) trees/Every tree
Isa. 11:2 - The spirit of Wisdom
1 Chron. 29:22 - The son of David
Prov. 14:19 - The gates of righteousness
Isa. 1:19 - The good of the land
Prov. 23:9 - In the ears of a fool
Ex. 3:8 - The place of the Canaanite(s)
Ex. 24:10 - The God of Israel
C.

1 Chron. 23:13 - The sons of Amram: Aaron and Moses: verbless

Gen. 13:14 - And look from the place where you are there, to the north and to the south and to the east and to the sea (west)! : ראה = Qal Impv 2ms (רואים) “look (ms)!”

Gen. 1:30 - And every living thing of the earth, and every bird of the heavens, and every thing that crawls upon the earth, which in it is the breath of life: : רמש = Qal PtcA ms (רמשי) “thing that crawls”

Ex. 3:11 - Who am I that I will go unto Pharaoh? : הול = Qal Impf 1cs (הול “I will go”)

Neh. 4:4 - The strength of the porter/burden-bearer stumbles: : כשל = Qal P 3ms (כשל “he stumbles”)

Gen 3:1 - And the serpent was craftier/more subtle than every living thing of the field which the LORD God made:
  a. היה = Qal P 3ms (יהי) “he/it was”
  b. עשה = Qal P 3ms (עשה) “he made”

Ex. 4:10 - I am not a man of words: verbless

Prov. 2:20 - In order that you (ms) will walk in the path of good things, and the paths of righteous things you (ms) will keep:
  a. ללכת = Qal Impf 2ms (הלך) “you (ms) will walk”
  b. תשמרו = Qal Impf 2ms (שמור) “you (ms) will keep/observe”

Ex. 3:1 - And Moses was shepherding the flocks of Jethro:
  a. היה = Qal P 3ms (יהיה) “he/it was”
  b. רע = Qal PtcA ms (רעה)⁴ “shepherding”¹⁵

Ex. 3:18 - And now, let us go a journey of three days into the wilderness!: נלכה = Qal Cohortative 1cp (לכ = Qal Cohortative 1cp (לכ “Let us go!”

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¹⁴ רעה is a III-weak root (cf. ch. 24), which takes a segol in place of the expected sere in the active participle.
¹⁵ because of the use of את, we should not translate רע as a substantive (i.e., shepherd of the flocks). את marks the object of the verb, which in this case must be רעה.
10.10: Exegetical Exercises - Sound Connections

C. Identifying Connections
1. שׁ
2. שׁ = “there”
3. שָׁמַיִם repeats the שׁ of both previous words.
4. The idea is that there (שָׁמַיִם) they will reach heaven (שֵׁם), and thus make a name (שֵׁם) for themselves.
5. Genesis 10-11 is mostly comprised of genealogies.
6. Shem (שֵׁם) is the name of Noah’s son whose lineage is resumed.
7. Through the line of Shem, Abram is promised to have his name made great; however, this will not happen by his own efforts, but by the LORD’s.

D. Identifying Tensions
1. שִׁמְחָה = “joy”. The tension is deciding whether joy is pointless or commendable. Therefore, “pleasure” in 2:2 should be read “joy”, as in 8:15a.
2. כַּעַס = “sorrow/anger”. The tension is deciding whether sorrow/angry is something to be avoided or something to be embraced. In each case, context seems to indicate a different nuance, so the ESV renders are followed.
### Chapter 11 (יא)

#### Suffixed Pronouns

**11.7: Language Exercises**

**A.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>בְּנִי</td>
<td>בֵּן</td>
<td>1cs My son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֱהֵיהֶם</td>
<td>אֱהִים</td>
<td>3mp Their (m) gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֲבִיהֶם</td>
<td>אָב</td>
<td>3mp Their (m) father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֲחֵיכֶם</td>
<td>אָח</td>
<td>2mp Your (mp) brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֲדֹנִי</td>
<td>אָדוֹן</td>
<td>1cs My lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חֻקֹּתֶי</td>
<td>חֹק</td>
<td>2ms Your (ms) god(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שְׁמֶה</td>
<td>שֵׁם</td>
<td>2ms Your names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עָרֵיהֶם</td>
<td>עִיר</td>
<td>3mp Their (m) cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָרֹן</td>
<td>אָה</td>
<td>1cp Our brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שְׁרוֹעָה</td>
<td>שְׁרוּעָה</td>
<td>3mp Their (m) cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֵדָיו</td>
<td>אָדוֹן</td>
<td>1cs My lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חֵקְקֵה</td>
<td>חֵקְקֵה</td>
<td>2ms Your (ms) statutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שְׁמוּה</td>
<td>שֵׁם</td>
<td>2ms Your names</td>
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B.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>אֵת</td>
<td>1cp</td>
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<tr>
<td>אִתְּכֶם</td>
<td>אֵת</td>
<td>2mp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לו</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td>3ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אליך</td>
<td>אֶל</td>
<td>2ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אליהם</td>
<td>אֶל</td>
<td>3ms</td>
</tr>
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<td>הנה</td>
<td>הִנֵּה</td>
<td>1cs</td>
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<tr>
<td>לך</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td>2ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אלקינו</td>
<td>אֶל</td>
<td>1cp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אלקיו</td>
<td>אֶל</td>
<td>3ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.

Ex. 4:5 - The LORD, the God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the god of Jacob: *verbless*

Gen. 47:29 - If I have found favor in your eyes: מָצָאתִי = Qal P 1cs (מציאתי) “I have found”

Ex. 3:13 - What is his name? What will I say to them: אֹמַר = Qal Impf 1cs (אמר) “I will say”

Judg. 9:1 - And to every clan of the house of the father of his mother: *verbless*

Gen. 43:8 - Send the youth with me!: שִׁלְחָה = Qal Impv 2ms (שלח) “Send (ms)!”

Isa. 6:8 - I heard the voice saying, “Whom shall I send? And who will go for us?”:
   a. שָׁמַעְתִּי = Qal P 1cs (שמעתי) “I heard”
   b. אֹמֵר = Qal PtcA ms (אמר) “saying”
   c. אֶשְׁלַח = Qal Impf 1cs (שלח) “I will send”
   d. יֵלֶך = Qal Impf 3ms (יהלך) “he will go”

Num. 27:9a - And if he does not have a daughter: *verbless*

Ex. 4:4a - The LORD said to Moses, “Send forth your hand and grab [it] by its/his tail”:
   a. אָמַר = Qal P 3ms ( אמר) “he said”
   b. שְׁלַח = Qal Impv 2ms (שלח) “Send!”
   c. אֱחֹז = Qal Impv 2ms (אחז) “Grasp!”

Ex. 3:5b - Because the place which you are standing upon it, it is holy ground:
   עֹמֵד = Qal PtcA ms (עמד) “standing”

1 Kings 1:11 - Nathan said to Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon, “Have you (fs) not heard that Adonijah, son of Haggith has reigned? And our lord, David, did not know?”:
   a. אָמַר = Qal P 3ms ( אמר) “he said”
   b. שָׁמַעַתְּ = Qal P 2fs (שמעת) “you (fs) heard”
   c. מָלַך = Qal P 3ms (מלך) “he reigned”
   d. יָדָע = Qal P 3ms (ידע) “he knew”
### Chapter 12 (ב)

**Qal Narrative and Converted Perfect**

#### 12.6: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Stem</th>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>曰ךלֵה</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>אמר</td>
<td>he said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תִּתֶּן</td>
<td>Qal Impf</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>נתן</td>
<td>she/you (ms) give(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָחַרְנֶה</td>
<td>Qal Impf + / Coh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>נתן</td>
<td>I give or let me give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תִּצְחַק</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>צחק</td>
<td>she/you (ms) laughed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וֹלֵךְ</td>
<td>Qal PtcA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>הלך</td>
<td>going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָפֶל</td>
<td>Qal PtcA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>falling (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נֵפֶל</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>he fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סֶפֶר</td>
<td>Qal Impv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>ספר</td>
<td>Count (ms)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קָרַּא</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>קרא</td>
<td>she/you (ms) called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שָׁבֵר</td>
<td>Qal Coh + †</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
<td>شבר</td>
<td>Let us break</td>
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<tr>
<td>לָקַּח</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>לקח</td>
<td>he took</td>
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<tr>
<td>גָּנַן</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>גnan</td>
<td>he gave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַיִּהְיֶה</td>
<td>Qal NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>היה</td>
<td>it/he was</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

Ex. 18:17 - And the father-in-law of Moses said to him, “the thing is not good which you are doing”:
   a. וַיֹּאמְרוּ = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
   b. חֹתֵן = likely a Qal PtcA ms (חתן) “the one who circumcises?”
   c. עֹשֶׂה = Qal PtcA ms (עשה) “doing”

Gen. 43:8a - And Judah said to Israel, his father, “Send the boy with me!”
   a. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
   b. שִׁלְחָה = Qal Impv ms (שלח) paragogic ה (possibly emphatic or persuasive) “Send (ms)!”

Ex. 1:9 - And he said to his people, “Behold! the people/nation of the sons of Israel are more powerful and numerous than we are”:
   a. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
   b. otherwise the clause is verbless

Ex. 7:4a - And Pharaoh will not listen to you (mp), and (then) I will set my hand against Egypt:
   a. יִשְׁמַע = Qal Impf 3ms (שׁמע) “he will listen”
   b. וְנָתַתִּי = Qal PC 1cs (נתן) “I will give/set”

Gen. 43:1 - And the famine was severe in the land: verbless

Ex. 6:30 - And Moses said before the LORD, “Behold! I am (of) uncircumcised lips. And (then) how will Pharaoh listen to me?”:
   a. יִשְׁמַע = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
   b. וְנָתַתִּי = Qal PC 1cs (נתן) “he will listen”

Ex. 3:1a - And Moses was shepherding the flocks of Jethro his father-in-law, priest of Midian:
   a. הָיָה = Qal P 3ms (יהיה) “he was”
   b. רֹעֶה = Qal PtcA ms (רעה) “shepherding”
   c. [כֹהֵן = likely a Qal PtcA of a verb only used in the Piel]
   d. also, see 1b for comment on חֹתֵן

16 cf. notes at 10.C.9.b
Ex. 3:5 - And he said, “Do not approach here. Remove your sandals from upon your feet. For, the place which you are standing upon it is holy ground.”:

1. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
2. תִּקְרַב = Qal Impf 2ms (קרב) “you (ms) approach” (with negation acts as an imperative)
3. שַׁל = Qal Impv 2ms (נשׁל) “Draw off/Remove (ms)!”
4. עֹמֵד = Qal PtcA ms (עמד) “standing”

Ex. 3:6a - And he said, “I am the God of your father, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob.”:

1. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said” [otherwise the clause is verbless]

Num. 32:29 - And Moses said to them, “If the sons of Gad and the sons of Reuben cross over the Jordan with you (mp), all those being equipped for battle before the LORD, and (then) you (mp) will give them the land of Gilead for a possession.”:

1. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
2. יַעַבְרוּ = Qal Impf 3mp (عبر) “they will cross over”
3. חָלוּץ = Qal PtcP ms (חלץ) “those who are being equipped”
4. וּנְתַתֶּם = Qal PC 2mp (נתן) “you (mp) will give”

12.7: Exegetical Exercises - Irony

In the days when the judges judged, there was a famine in the land. and a man from house-of-bread in Judah went to sojourn in the fields of Moab; he and is wife and his two sons. The name of the man was God-is-king, the name of his wife was Naomi, and the names of his two sons: Weakness and Wasting-Away, Ephrathites from house-of-bread in Judah. And they came to the fields of Moab, and they were there. And God-is-king, husband of Naomi, died, and she was left, and her two sons.

- Bethlehem (house-of-bread) had no food because of the famine.
- Elimelech died, leaving Naomi widowed in a foreign land.
- Naomi means “sweetness/delightfulness”, but her life is anything but sweet.

17 נָשׁל is a I-1 root, which regularly loses the 1 or assimilates to the following root consonant.
Chapter 13 (נ')

Qal Infinitives; Demonstratives

13.7: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

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<th>Stem</th>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
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<tr>
<td>לֵאמֹר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אמר</td>
<td>to say, saying</td>
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<td>לָתֵת</td>
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<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>נתן</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לִקְרָאתָם</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>קרַא</td>
<td>to call them (m)</td>
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<td>Coh +</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>לֵאמֹר</td>
<td>and let me take</td>
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<td>Qal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נתן</td>
<td>and he gave</td>
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<tr>
<td>עָשָׂה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>עשת</td>
<td>he did</td>
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<tr>
<td>עֹמֵד</td>
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<td>PtcA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>עמד</td>
<td>one who stands</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>הוה</td>
<td>he/it was</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>he gave</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>סגר</td>
<td>he closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.

Gen. 43:3 - And Judah said to him, to say/saying\(^{18}\):
  a. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms ( אמר) “he said”
  b. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “to say”

Num. 1:5 - And these are the names of the men who will stand with you (mp):
  יַעַמְדוּ = Qal Impf 3mp ( עמד ) “they will stand”

\(^{18}\) This common phrase can be rendered “saying” or “thus”, though it is also commonly omitted entirely in translations.
Ex. 7:8 - And the LORD said unto Moses and unto Aaron thus:
   a. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
   b. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “to say”

Eccl. 3:3-4 - A time to kill and a time to heal; a time to break down… and a time to laugh; a time to cry and a time to dance: all of these forms are infinitives construct

Ex. 19:5a - And now, if you will indeed listen to my voice and keep my covenant:
   a. שָׁמוֹעַ = Qal iA (שמע) “listening”
   b. תִּשְׁמְעוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (שמע) “you (mp) will listen”
   c. וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם = Qal PC 2mp (שמר) “you (mp) will keep”

Judg. 14:9 - And he went, going and eating, and he went to his father and mother, and he gave to them, and they ate:
   a. וַיֵּלֶה = Qal NP 3ms (לך) “he went”
   b. הָלוֹה = Qal iA (לך) “going”
   c. אָכֹל = Qal iA (אכל) “eating”
   d. וֵיִּתֵּן = Qal NP 3ms (נתן) “he gave”
   e. וַיֹּאכֵלוּ = Qal NP 3mp (אכל) “they (m) ate”

Gen. 43:7 - And they said, “The man thoroughly questioned about us and our family, saying, “Is your father still alive? Does there exist to you a brother?”
   a. וַיֹּאמְרוּ = Qal NP 3mp (אמר) “they said”
   b. שָׁאַל = Qal P 3ms (שאלה) “he questioned”
   c. שָׁאוֹל = Qal iA (שאלה) “questioning”
   d. אִיתָן = Qal iA (יתן) “he gave”
   e. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “to say/saying”

Ex. 3:19a - And I know that the king of Egypt will not give you leave to go:
   a. יָדַעְתִּי = Qal Impf 1cs (ידע) “I know”
   b. יִתֵּן = Qal Impf 3ms (נתן) “he will give/allow”
   c. לַהֲלֹּ = Qal iC (הלך) “to go”

Ex. 3:21 - And I will give this people favor in the eyes of Egypt, and [it will be] when you (mp) go, you (mp) will not go empty/in vain:
   a. וְנָתַתִּי = Qal PC 1cs (נתן) “I will give”
   b. הָיוּ = Qal Impf 3ms (היה) “it will be”
   c. אָכֹל = Qal Impf 2mp (אכל) “you (mp) will go”
   d. וַיֹּאכֵלוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (אכל) “you (mp) will go”
13.8: Exegetical Exercises - Frozen Forms

A.

a. עַל־פִּי = “upon the mouth”
   i. And they said, “Surely the man questioned us about ourselves and our kindred, saying: ‘Is your father still alive? Do you have another brother?’ So, we told him according to these things.”

b. מִפְּנֵי = “from the face (of)”
   i. For the earth is full of violence from/because of them

B.

a. “a man bound of the right hand”

b. “Among all this people were 700 chosen men bound of the right hand; each of these could sling a stone at a hair and not miss.”

c. this must surely mean “left-handed”

C.

a. “His guilt(-offering) he will bring to the LORD, an unblemished ram from the flock, or its equivalent as a guilt(-offering) to the priest.”

b. HCSB translates literally. NIV is taking it idiomatically. ESV and NJPS both read it as a frozen phrase.
## Chapter 14 (י"ד)

### 14.9: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

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<td>s</td>
<td>דבר</td>
<td>speaking (to)</td>
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B.

Ex. 5:1-2 - And afterward, Moses and Aaron went and they said to Pharaoh, “Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel, ‘Let my people go free! and they will celebrate a festival to me in the wilderness.'” And Pharaoh said, “Who is the LORD, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go free? I do not know the LORD and also Israel I will not let go free.”:

a. וַיָּאוּ = Qal P 3cp (בוא) “they went”
b. וְיֹאמְרוּ = Qal NP 3mp (אמר) “they said”
c. אָמַר = Qal P 3ms (אמר) “he said”
d. שָׁלַח = Piel Impv ms (שלח) “let someone go free!”
e. וְיָחֹגּוּ = Qal Impf/Jussive 3mp (חגג) “they will celebrate a festival”
f. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
g. אִשְׁמַע = Qal Impf 1cs (שׁמע) “I will listen/obey”
h. לְשַׁלַּח = Piel iC (שלח) “to let someone go free”
i. ידַעְתִּי = Qal P 1cs (ידע) “I know”
j. אֲשַׁלֵּחַ = Piel Impf 1cs (שלח) “I will let someone go free”

2 Sam. 3:17-18 - And the word of Abner was with the elders of Israel, saying, “Also yesterday, also three days ago, you (mp) have been seeking David for king over you, and now do (mp) it! For the LORD has said concerning David, saying, ‘By the hand of David, my servant, I will deliver my people, Israel, from the hand of the Philistines, and from the hand of all their enemies.’”:

a. הָיָה = Qal P 3ms (יהי) “it was”
b. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “to say/saying”
c. הָיוּ = Qal P 2mp (יהיו) “you (mp) have been”
d. עָשָׂה = Qal Impv mp (עשה) “Do (mp)!”
e. אָמַר = Qal P 3ms (אמר) “he said”
f. הָוֹשִׁיעַ = Hiphil iC (ישע) “to deliver” rendered as “I will deliver”

Ex. 6:2-3a - And God spoke to Moses and he said to him, “I am the LORD. I revealed myself to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob as El Shaddai/God Almighty. And (by) my name, the LORD, I did not make myself known to them.”:

a. וַיְדַבֵּר = Piel NP 3ms (דבר) “he spoke”
b. וָאֵרָא = Niphal NP 1cs (ראה) “I revealed myself”
c. אֱלָהָי = Niphal NP 1cs ( הללו) “I revealed myself”
d. וַיְדַעַת = Niphal P 1cs (ידע) “I made myself known”

19 In phrases such as this one, this is better rendered in the present tense (“thus says”).
20 The use of ו here is not an indication of the preterite tense, but merely a conjunction.
Gen. 42:30 - The man, the lord of the land, spoke to us roughly, and he took us as ones spying the land:
  a. דיבר = Piel P 3ms “he spoke”
  b. נתן = Qal NP 3ms “he gave”
  c. מרגלים = Piel PtcA mp “ones who spy”

Deut. 31:22 - And Moses wrote this song on that day, and he taught it to the sons of Israel:
  a. כתב = Qal NP 3ms “he wrote”
  b. למד = Piel NP 3ms “he taught”

2 Kings 23:8a - And he brought in all the priests from the cities of Judah and he defiled the high places which the priests had made sacrifices there, from Geba as far as Beersheba:
  a. בוא = Hiphil NP 3ms “he brought in (lit. caused to enter)”
  b. טמא = Piel NP 3ms “he defiled”
  c. קטר = Piel P 3cp “they made sacrifices”

14.10: Exegetical Exercises - Uses of כִּי

Gen. 8:9 - But the dove did not find a resting place for the sole of its (f) foot and it (f) returned to him on the ark, because water was upon all the earth.
  ● causal

1 Sam. 15:26 - And Samuel said to Saul, “I will not return to you, because you have rejected the word of the LORD.”
  ● causal

Gen. 20:6 - Also, I know that with integrity of your heart you have done this.
  ● complementary

2 Kings 4:29 - If you find a man, do not bless him.
  ● conditional

Lev. 25:20 - And if you say, “what will we eat in the seventh year…”
  ● conditional

Gen. 20:9 - And Abimelek called to Abraham, and he said to him, “What have you done to us? And how have I sinned against you? That you have brought upon me and my kingdom a great sin!”
  ● complementary

Gen. 21:30 - And he said, “Surely the seven lambs you will take from my hand will be to me a testimony because I dug this well!”
  ● solemn declaration
  ● causal

21 cf. Errata for Page 177: https://www.introductiontohebrew.com/errata
22 Note the objective suffix on the verb (cf. Ch. 21).
### Chapter 15 (טו)

#### 15.7: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

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<td>3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>שלח</td>
<td>she set free</td>
</tr>
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<td>שֻׁלַּחְתִּי</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>שלח</td>
<td>I was set free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פְּתַח</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>פתח</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>Impf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>הלך</td>
<td>we will go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

**Song 8:8b** - What will we do for our sister in the day which it is spoken of her?

a. נַעֲשֶׂה - Qal Impf 1cp (עשׂה) “we will do”

b. יְּדֻבַּר - Pual Impf 3ms (דבר) “it is spoken”

**Dan. 10:11** - And (he) said to me, “Daniel, a man of desirableness, understand the words which I am speaking to you and stand upon your standing-place, for now I have been sent to you.” And in his speaking with me this word, I stood trembling.

a. וַיֹּאמֶר - Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”

b. הָבֵן - Hiphil Impv ms (בין) “understand!”

c. דֹּבֵר - Qal PtcA ms (דבר) “speaking”

d. עֲמֹד - Qal Impv ms (עמד) “stand”

e. שֻׁלַּחְתִּי - Pual P 1cs (שלח) “I have been sent”

f. דַּבְּרוֹ - Piel iC + 3ms suffix (דבר) “his speaking”

g. עָמַדְתִּי - Qal P 1cs (עמד) “I stood”

h. מַרְעִיד - Hiphil PtcA (רעד) “trembling”

**Jer. 50:20** - In those days and in that time, an oracle of the LORD: “The guilt of Israel will be sought, and it is nothing; and the sins of Judah, and they are not found. For I will forgive those whom I will leave.”

a. יְבֻקַּשׁ - Pual Impf 3ms (בקשׁ) “it will be sought”

b. תִמָּצֶאינָה - Niphal Impf 3fp (מצא) “they (f) will not be found”

c. אֶסְלַח - Qal Impf 1cs (סלח) “I will forgive”

d. אַשְׁאִיר - Hiphil Impf 1cs (שׁאר) “I will leave”

**Gen. 1:27** - And God created the man in his image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.

a. וַיִּבְרָא - Qal NP 3ms (ברא) “he created”

b. בָּרָא - Qal P 3ms (ברא) “he created”

**Judg. 1:1-2** - And it was after after the death of Joshua, and the sons of Israel asked of the LORD, saying, “Who will go up for us to the Canaanites first to fight with him?” And the LORD said, “Judah will go up, behold! I have given the land into his hand.”

a. וַיִּשְׁאֲלוּ - Qal NP 3mp (שׁאל) “they asked”

b. לֵאמֹר - Qal iC (אמר) “to say, saying”

c. יַעֲלֶה - Qal Impf 3ms (עלה) “he will go up”

d. לְהִלָּחֶם - Niphal iC (לחם) “to fight”

e. וַיֹּאמֶר - Qal iC (אמר) “he said”

f. נַעֲשֶׂה - Qal P 1cs (עשה) “I gave”
1 Kings 21:27-28 - And it was as Ahab heard these words, and he tore his garments and he put sackcloth upon his flesh and he fasted and laid in sackcloth and walked gently. And it was that the word of the LORD [came] to Elijah the Tishbite, saying[...]. : 

- Qal iC (“to hear; he heard”)
- Qal NP 3ms (“he tore”)
- Qal NP 3ms (“he put”)
- Qal NP 3ms (“he fasted”)
- Qal NP 3ms (“he laid”)
- Piel NP 3ms (“he walked”)
- Qal NP 3ms (“it was”)
- Qal iC (“to say, saying”)

Ps. 87:2-3 - The LORD loves the gates of Zion more than all the dwelling-places of Jacob; Glorious things are spoken of you, city of God. Selah :

- Qal PtcA ms (“loving; loves”)
- Niphal PtcP (“those that are glorious; glorious things”)
- Pual PtcP ms (“it is spoken”)

Judg. 1:12-13 - And Caleb said, “Whoever strikes Kiriath-Sepher and captures it, I will give to him Achsah, my daughter, as a wife.” And Othniel, son of Kenaz, the brother of Caleb, the youngest from him, captured it. And [Caleb] gave him Achsah, his daughter, as a wife.

- Qal NP 3ms (“he said”)
- Hiphil Impf 3ms (“he strikes”)
- Qal PC 3ms + 3fs suffix (“he captures it (f)”)
- Qal PC 1cs (“I will give”)
- Qal NP 3ms + 3fs suffix (“he captured it (f)”)
- Qal NP 3ms (“he gave”)

23 Though the subject is plural, the verb is singular
15.8: Exegetical Exercises - Word Order

A. Word Order in Verbless Clauses
   ○ I am the LORD = Identifying
   ○ He is my master = Identifying
   ○ And Abram was very rich = Circumstantial
   ○ Canaan is cursed = Descriptive
   ○ This is [one] from the Hebrew children = Descriptive
   ○ And Eglon was a very fat man = Circumstantial

B. Word Order in Narrative Prose Verbal Clauses
   ○ Exodus 2:25-3:1
     i. And God saw the sons of Israel = VSO; unmarked
     ii. And God knew = VS [no object]; unmarked
     iii. And Moses was shepherding the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, priest of Midian = SVO; marked (background)
     iv. And he drove the flock into the wilderness = V[S]O; unmarked
     v. And he came to the mountain of God at Horeb = V[S]O; unmarked
   ○ Judges 1:17-21
     i. And Judah went with Simeon, his brother = VSO; unmarked
     ii. And they struck the Canaanite(s) dwelling in Zephath = V[S]O; unmarked
     iii. And they completely destroyed it = V[S]O; unmarked
     iv. And he called the name of the city Hormah = V[S]O; unmarked
     v. And Judah captured Gaza and its border, Ashkelon and its border, Ekron and its border = VSO; unmarked
     vi. And the LORD was with Judah = VSO; unmarked
     vii. And he possessed the mountain (region) = VSO; unmarked
     viii. Now [he was] not [able] to dispossess the dwellers of the valley, for iron chariots belonged to them = VSO; marked (background)
     ix. And they gave Hebron to Caleb = V[S]O; unmarked
     x. Just as Moses spoke = VS[no object]; marked (background)
     xi. And he dispossessed from there the three sons of the Anak = V[S]O = unmarked
     xii. And the Jebusite(s) dwelling in Jerusalem, the sons of Benjamin did not dispossess = OVS; marked (emphasis)
     xiii. And the Jebusite(s) have dwelled with the sons of Benjamin in Jerusalem until this day = VSO; unmarked
○ The two cities are Jerusalem and Gibeah. Benjamin inhabits Gibeah.
○ The word order (OVS) in Judges 1:21 indicates the something is amiss. That Benjamin did not drive out the Jebusites is being emphasized.
○ The Jebusite city was avoided, in hopes of finding better treatment. Only, the Benjaminites treated their own people much like the men of Sodom treated their guests!
## 16.9: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:**
- **Coh** = Cohortative
- **iA** = Infinitive Absolute
- **iC** = Infinitive Construct
- **Impf** = Imperfect
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<td>s</td>
<td>שלך</td>
<td>may he throw</td>
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<tr>
<td>אֱסֹר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>to send</td>
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<tr>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>she threw</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>_nd</td>
<td>you (ms) told</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>שלך</td>
<td>he will send</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Impf</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נֶדֶר</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-/m</td>
<td>-/s</td>
<td>נְנֶדֶר</td>
<td>to tell/ tell (ms)!</td>
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<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>אבר</td>
<td>you (ms) wiped out</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>הזך</td>
<td>to make known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ex. 14:10-12 - And Pharaoh drew near and the sons of Israel lifted their eyes. And behold! the Egyptians were pulling up after them. And they feared much. And the sons of Israel cried out to the LORD. And they said to Moses, “Is it because there are no graves in Egypt that you have taken us to die in the wilderness? ... Was this not the word which we spoke with you in Egypt, saying, ‘Leave us, that we may serve Egypt’? For it is better for us to serve Egypt than to die in the wilderness.” :

- Hiphil P 3ms (“he drew near”)
- Qal 3mp (“they lifted”)
- Qal ms (“pulling up”)
- Qal 3mp (“they feared”)
- Qal 3mp (“they cried out”)
- Qal 3mp (“they said”)
- Qal 2ms + 1cp suffix (“you have taken us”)
- Qal iC (“to die”)
- Qal iC (“we have spoken”)
- Qal iC (“saying”)
- Qal Impv ms (“Leave/cease (ms)!”)
- Qal 1cp (“may we serve”)
- Qal iC (“to serve”)
- Qal iC (“to die”)

Ex. 3:20 - And I will send my hand and I will strike Egypt in all my wonders which I will do in his midst. And after this, he will send you away. :

- Qal 1cs (“I will send”)
- Hiphil 1cs (“I will strike”)
- Niphal PtcP fp + 1cs suffix (“my wonders”)
- Qal Impf 1cs (“I will do”)
- Piel 3ms (“he will send away”)
Ex. 7:10-13 - And Moses and Aaron went to Pharaoh, and they did that which the LORD commanded. And Aaron threw down his staff before Pharaoh and before his servants and it became a serpent. And also Pharaoh called to his wise men and to his doers of magic and the engravers of Egypt also did these, in their enchantments thus. And they threw, each man, his staff and they became serpents. But the staff of Aaron swallowed their staffs. And the heart of Pharaoh hardened, and he did not listen to them, just as the LORD had spoken.

Ex. 14:15 - And the LORD to Moses, “Why are you crying to me? Speak to the sons of Israel and they will set out.”
Josh. 6:12-13 - And Joshua rose early in the morning, and the priests lifted the ark of the LORD, and the seven priests lifting seven trumpets of rams’ horns before the ark of the LORD were walking, going. And they blew the trumpets. And the one who was equipped was walking before them. And the one who was gathering was walking after the ark of the LORD. [The priests] were walking and blowing the trumpets.

16.10: Exegetical Exercises - Revocalization

- “In order that they would possess the remnant of Edom”
- אדם can mean either “Edom” or “Man”
- Genesis 49:24b - “from there is the shepherd, the stone of Israel”
  - שם = “name”
  - A. “Truly, silence, do you speak righteousness?”
    - אלים = “gods”
  - B. “To keep you from an evil woman”
    - רע = “friend”
  - C. “He took no delight in blessing, and it was far from him”
    - תרח = “let it be far”

24 Though the pausal form would be רע.
17.7: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

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<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>he rose early</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pual</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>שָׁלָה</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>שָׁלַךְ</td>
<td>one (f) caused to throw</td>
</tr>
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<td>NP</td>
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<td>m</td>
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<td>Impf</td>
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<td>f</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>אָמַר</td>
<td>they (f) are saying</td>
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<tr>
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<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>שָׁלַךְ</td>
<td>he was caused to throw</td>
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<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>שָׁלַךְ</td>
<td>you (fs) were caused to throw</td>
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<td>3/2</td>
<td>-/m</td>
<td>-/s</td>
<td>-/s</td>
<td>שָׁכָם</td>
<td>to rise early/Rise early (ms)!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 While this form could also be 2fp, it is only attested as a 3fp (Gen 31:14; Ruth 1:10, 1:19, 4:14; 1 Sam 9:12)
B.  

1 Kings 13:24b-25 - And his carcass (f) was thrown in the road, and his donkey was standing beside it (f), and the lion was standing beside the carcass. And behold! men were passing by and they saw the carcass having been thrown in the road and the lion standing beside the carcass and they went and they spoke of it in the city (f) which the old prophet was dwelling in it (f). :  
- הָשְׁלַכְתִּי = Hophal P 1cs (שׁלך) “I have been cast”  
- תִּרְחַק = Jussive/Impf 2ms (רחק+) negative “may you not be distant”  
- עֹזֵר = Qal PtcA ms (עזר) “one who helps”  

Ex. 14:1-4a - And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, “Speak! to the sons of Israel and they shall turn and camp… by the sea. And Pharaoh will say of the sons of Israel, ‘They are wandering around the land in confusion, the wilderness is shut against them.’ And I will harden the heart of Pharaoh, and he will chase after them.” :  
- וַיְדַבֵּר = Piel NP 3ms (דבר) “he spoke”  
- לֵּאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “saying”  
- דַּבֵּר = Piel Impv ms (דבר) “speak!”  
- וְיָשֻׁבוּ = Qal Jussive 3mp (שׁוב) “they shall turn”  
- וְיַחֲנוּ = Qal Jussive 3mp (חנה) “they shall camp”  
- וְאָמַר = Qal PC 3ms (אמר) “he will say”  
- נְבֻכִים = Niphal PtcA (בוך) “wandering around in confusion”  

Ps. 22:11-12 - On you I have been cast from the womb, from the belly of my mother you [have been] my God. May you not be distant from me when adversity is near, for there is no one who helps  
- הָשְׁלַכְתִּי = Hophal P 1cs (שׁלך) “I have been cast”  
- תִּרְחַק = Jussive/Impf 2ms (רחק) + negative “may you not be distant”  
- עֹזֵר = Qal PtcA ms (עזר) “one who helps”
Num. 21:2-3 - And Israel vowed a vow to the LORD, and he (Israel) said, “If you certainly give this in my hand, I will destroy their cities.” And the LORD listened to the voice of Israel, and he gave the Canaanites, and he destroyed them and their cities, and he called the name of the place Hormah (destruction). :

a. מָוֵת = Qal NP 3ms (נָדָר) “he vowed”
b. נָתֹן = Qal iA (נתן) “to give”
c. מָוֵה = Qal Impf 2ms (נתן) “you will give”
d. בַּה = Qal NP 3ms (נתן) “he gave”
e. בַּה = Hiphil PC 1cs (חרם) “I will destroy”
f. בַּה = Qal NP 3ms (נתן) “he listened”
g. בַּה = Qal NP 3ms (נתן) “he gave”
h. בַּה = Hiphil NP 3ms (חרם) “he destroyed”
i. בַּה = Qal NP 3ms (קרא) “he called”

Gen. 19:27-28 - And Abraham rose early in the morning, towards the place where he stood there before the LORD, and he looked down upon the faces of Sodom and Gomorrah, and upon all the faces of the land around, and he saw, and behold! the smoke of the land went up as the smoke of the furnace. :

a. בַּה = Hiphil NP 3ms (שׁכם) “he rose early”
b. עָמַד = Qal P 3ms (עמד) “he stood”
c. בַּה = Hiphil NP 3ms (שׁקף) “he looked down”
d. בַּה = Qal NP 3ms (ראה) “he saw”
e. בַּה = Qal P 3ms (עלה) “it went up”

Ex. 22:16 - If her father utterly refuses to give her to him, he will weigh [and pay] silver according to the dowry of virgins. :

a. מָאֵן = Piel iA (מאן) “to refuse”
b. יְמָאֵן = Piel Impf 3ms (מאן) “he will refuse”
c. לְתִתָּהּ = Qal iC + 3fs suffix (נתן) “to give her”
d. יִשְׁקֹל = Qal Impf 3ms (שׁקל) “he will weigh”

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17.8: Exegetical Exercises - Identifying Mispointed Qal Passives

- And the princes of Pharaoh saw her, and they praised her to Pharaoh, and she was taken to the house of Pharaoh.
  - וַתֻּקַּח = Pual or Hophal NP 2fs (לקח)
  - It occurs neither in the Piel nor the Hiphil

- Please let a little water be taken.
  - יֻקַּח = Pual or Hophal Jussive 3ms (לקח)
  - No use in either Piel or Hiphil. Therefore, originally Qal Passive.

- You will be consumed by a sword.
  - תְּאֻכְּלוּ = Pual Impf 2mp (אכל)
  - No use in the Piel. Therefore, originally Qal Passive.

- Things spoken of you.
  - מְדֻבָּר = Pual PtcP ms (דבר)
  - Predominantly used in the Piel. Therefore, NOT originally Qal Passive.

- And a messenger has been sent among the nations.
  - שֻׁלָּח = Pual P 3ms (שלח)
  - Attested use in the Piel. Therefore, NOT originally Qal Passive.

- Seven times it will be avenged.
  - יֻקָּם = Hophal Impf 3ms (נקם)
  - No use in the Hiphil. Therefore, originally Qal Passive.

- He who was made king over the kingdom of the Chaldeans.
  - הָמְלַ = Hophal P 3ms (מלך)
  - Attested use in the Hiphil. Therefore, NOT originally Qal Passive.

- These are the sons of Jacob who were born to him in Paddan-Aram.
  - יֻלַּד = Pual P 3ms (ילד)
  - No related use in the Piel. Therefore, originally Qal Passive.
18.5: Language Exercises

Gen. 5:3-5 - And Adam lived 130 years, and he begat [a son] in his likeness, according to his image. And he called his name, Seth. And the days of Adam, after his begetting Seth was 800 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Adam which he lived were 930 years, then he died.

a. נָּחַי = Qal NP 3ms (חיה) “he lived”
b. יָלַד = Hiphil NP 3ms (ילד) “he begat”
c. קָרַא = Qal NP 3ms (קרא) “he called”
d. יְהִי = Qal NP 3mp (יהי) “they were”
e. הָוָּלַד = Hiphil iC + 3ms suffix (וַּלֶד) “his begetting”
f. חֲיָה = Qal P 3ms (חיה) “he lived”
g. מָתָה = Qal NP 3ms (מות) “he died”

Ex. 29:15-16 - And the one ram you (ms) shall take and Aaron and his sons shall lay their hands upon the head of the ram, and you (ms) shall slaughter the ram and take its blood and you shall toss it upon the altar, all around.

a. תִּקָּח = Qal Impf 2ms (לקח) “you shall take”
b. וְסָמְכוּ = Qal PC 3cp (סמך) “they shall lay/lean”
c. וְשָׁחַטְתָּ = Qal PC 2ms (שׁחטׁ) “you shall slaughter”
d. וְלָקַחְתָּ = Qal PC 2ms (לקח) “you shall take”
e. וְזָרַקְתָּ = Qal PC 2ms (זרק) “you shall toss/sprinkle”

Gen. 5:9-11 - And Seth lived 105 years, and he begat Enosh. And Seth lived after his begetting Enosh 807 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Seth were 912 years, then he died.

a. no new forms

Gen. 5:9-11 - And Enosh lived 90 years and he begat Kenan. And Enosh lived after his begetting Kenan 815 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Enosh were 905 years, then he died.

a. no new forms

Gen. 5:12-14 - And Kenan lived 70 years and he begat Mahalalel. And Kenan lived after his begetting Mahalalel 840 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Kenan were 910 years, then he died.

a. no new forms

Gen. 5:15-17 - And Mahalalel lived 65 years and he begat Jared. And Mahalalel lived after his begetting Jared 830 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Mahalalel were 895 years, then he died.

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26 cf. Errata for Page 228 n.5: https://www.introductiontohebrew.com/errata
a. *no new forms*

**Gen. 5:18-20** - And Jared lived 162 years and he begat Enoch. And Jared lived after his begetting Enoch 800 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Jared were 962 years, then he died.

a. *no new forms*

**Gen. 5:21-24** - And Enoch lived 65 years and he begat Methuselah. And Enoch walked with God after his begetting Methuselah 300 years. And he begat sons and daughters. And all the days of Enoch were 365 years. And Enoch walked with God, and he was nothing, because God took him. :

a. הָלַךְ = Hithpael NP 3ms (הלך) “he walked”
b. נָחַק = Qal 3ms (לקח) “he took”

**Gen. 7:2-3** - Of all the clean beasts, you will take to yourself seven [and] seven, man and his wife. And of the beast (f) which it (f) is not clean, two, man and his wife. Also, of the birds of the heavens, seven [and] seven, male and female, to preserve seed/offspring alive over the face of all the earth. :

a. לְקַחַת = Qal Impf 2ms (לקח) “you will take”
b. לְחַיּוֹת = Piel iC (חי) “to preserve alive”

d. **Gen. 22:3-4** - And Abraham rose early in the morning, and he bound his donkeys and he took his two youths with him, and Isaac, his son. And he cut wood of offering into pieces and arose and went to the place which God said to him. And on the third day, Abraham lifted his eyes and he saw the place from a distance. :

a. וַיָּשָׁכֵם = Hiphil NP 3ms (שׁכם) “he rose early”
b. וַיְבַקַּע = Qal NP 3ms (בקע) “he cut into pieces”
c. וַיִּקַּח = Qal NP 3ms (לקח) “he took”
d. וַיְבַקֲעֵ = Piel NP 3ms (בקע) “he cut into pieces”
e. וַיִּשְׁלַח = Qal NP 3ms (שלח) “he rose”
f. וַיָּקָם = Qal NP 3ms (קום) “he went”
g. אֲמַר = Qal P 3ms (אמר) “he told”
h. וַיַּרְא = Qal NP 3ms (ראה) “he lifted”
i. וַיַּרְא = Qal NP 3ms (ראה) “he saw”
18.6: Exegetical Exercises - Letters for Numbers

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<td>Isa 34:16</td>
<td>נֶעְדָּרָה</td>
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<td>יִמְשֵׁי</td>
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- סְדֹם occurs in its lexical form 30 times. Including suffixes and prefixes, it occurs 39 times total.
  - directional ה
- אֲדֹנַי = “my lords”; אֲדֹנָי = “Lord”
  - marking the noun as the title “Lord”, generally used for God, instead of the human counterpart
### Chapter 19 (יט)

#### 19.8: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

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<td>PtcP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>שאר</td>
<td>“one (ms) remaining”</td>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>p</td>
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<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>נצל</td>
<td>“he will deliver”</td>
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<td>Niphal</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>נצל</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>כרת</td>
<td>“they (m) cut”</td>
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<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>כרת</td>
<td>“he will be cut off”</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>כרת</td>
<td>“he cut off”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

Ex. 14:14 - The LORD will wage war for you; and you (mp) will keep silent. :
   a. יִלָּחֵם = Niphal Impf 3ms (לחם) “he will wage war”
   b. תַּחֲרִישׁוּן = Hiphil Impf 2mp (חישה) “you (mp) will keep silent”

Gen. 5:1-2 - This is the book of the generations of Adam, in the day of God's creation of Adam, in the likeness of God he made him; Male and female he created them and he blessed them, and the called their name “Adam” in the day of their creation. :
   a. בְּרֹא = Qal iC (ברא) “to create”
   b. עָשָׂה = Qal P 3ms (עשה) “he made”
   c. בְּרָאָם = Qal P 3ms + 3mp suffix (ברא) “he created them”
   d. וַיְבָרֶ = Piel NP 3ms (ברך) “he blessed”
   e. וַיִּקְרָא = Qal NP 3ms (קרא) “he called”
   f. הִבָּֽרְאָם = Niphal iC + 3mp suffix (ברא) “to create them”

Ex. 14:6-8 - And he made his chariot ready, and his people he took with him. And he took 600 chosen chariots and all the chariotry of Egypt and the armor-bearer over them all. And the LORD hardened the heart of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and he chased after the sons of Israel and the sons of Israel were going out with a high hand. :
   a. וַיֶּאְסׁר = Qal NP 3ms (אסר) “he made ready”
   b. לָקַח = Qal P 3ms (לקח) “he took”
   c. וַיִּקַּח = Qal NP 3ms (לקח) “he took”
   d. בָּחוּר = Qal PtcP ms (בחר) “chosen”
   e. וַיְחַזֵּק = Piel NP 3ms (חזק) “he hardened”
   f. וַיְרָדֹף = Qal NP 3ms (רדף) “he chased”
   g. יֹצְאִים = Qal PtcA mp (יצא) “going out”
   h. דָמָה = Qal PtcA fs (רום) “high”
Ex. 3:15-16 - And again, God said to Moses, “You will say this to the sons of Israel: ‘The LORD, God of your fathers, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob, has sent me to you. This is my name forever, and this is my memorial from generation to generation.’ Go! and gather the elders of Israel and you will say to them: ‘The LORD, God of your fathers, has appeared to me, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying, “Certainly, I have attended to you and to what is done to you in Egypt.”’” :

Josh. 4:6-7 - In order that this may be a sign in your midst, when your children ask in the future, saying, “What are these stones to you?” And you will say to them, “because the waters of the Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the LORD when it passed over the Jordan, the waters of the Jordan were cut off, and these stones will be for a memorial to sons of Israel forever.”

Gen. 6:10-12 - And Noah begat three sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. And the earth had become corrupt before God and the earth was full of violence. And God saw the earth, and behold! it had become corrupted, for all flesh had corrupted its way upon the earth:
Lev. 26:3-8 - If you walk in my statutes and keep my commands, and do them, then I will give your rains in their time and the land will give her produce, and the tree of the field will give his fruit... And you will chase your enemies and they will fall before you by the sword. And five of you will chase a hundred, and a hundred of you will chase a myriad, and your enemies will fall before you by the sword.

a. תֵּלֵכוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (הלך) “you (mp) will walk”
b. תִּשְׁמְרוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (שומר) “you (mp) will keep”
c. וַעֲשִׂיתֶם = Qal PC 2mp (עשה) “you (mp) will do”
d. וְנָתַתִּי = Qal PC 1cs (נתן) “I will give”
e. וְנָתְנָה = Qal PC 3fs (נתן) “it (f) will give”
f. יִתֵּן = Qal Impf 3ms (נתן) “it (m) will give”
g. וּרְדַפְתֶּם = Qal PC 2mp (רדף) “you (mp) will chase”
h. וְנָפְלוּ = Qal PC 3cp (נפל) “they will fall”
i. יִרְדֹּפוּ = Qal Impf 3mp (רדף) “they will chase”
j. וְרָדְפוּ = Qal PC 3cp (רדף) “they will chase”

Deut. 23:16 - Do not hand over a servant to his master who has escaped to you from his master.

a. תַסְגִּיר = Hiphil Impf 2ms (סגר) “you will hand over”
b. יִנָּצֵל = Niphal Impf 3ms (נצל) “he has escaped”

Ruth 1:3-4 - And Elimelech, husband of Naomi died, and she was left, she and her two sons. And they took to themselves Moabite wives: the name of one [was] Orpah, and the name of the second [was] Ruth. And they dwelled there about ten years.

a. וַיָּמָת = Qal NP 3ms (מות) “he died”
b. וַתִּשָּׁאֵר = Niphal NP 3fs (שאר) “she was left”
c. וַיִּשְׂאוּ = Qal NP 3mp (נשׂא) “they took”
d. וַיֵּשְׁבוּ = Qal NP 3mp (ישׁב) “they dwelled”

Judg. 1:4-5 - And Judah went up and the LORD gave the Canaanite and the Perizzite into their hand. And they struck them in Bezek -- ten thousand men (sg). And they found Adoni-Bezek in Bezek and they waged war with him, and they struck the Canaanite and the Perizzite.

a. וַיַּעַל = Qal NP 3ms (עלה) “he went up”
b. וַיִּתֵּן = Qal NP 3ms (נתן) “he gave”
c. וַיַּכּוּם = Hiphil NP 3mp + 3mp suffix (נכה) “they struck them”
d. וַיִּמְצְאוּ = Qal NP 3mp (מצא) “they found”
e. וַיִּלָּחֲמוּ = Niphal NP 3mp (לחם) “they waged war”
f. וַיַּכּוּ = Hiphil NP 3mp (נכה) “they struck”
19.9: Exegetical Exercises - Oaths

- And Saul listened to the voice of Jonathan, and Saul swore: “As the LORD lives, he will not be put to death!”
- And David swore, saying: “Thus may God do to me and thus may he add if before the sun goes down I taste bread or anything else!”
- As the LORD lives, one hair shall not fall from his head to the ground
- And he said: “Thus may God do to me and thus may he add if the head of Elisha, son of Shaphat, remains standing upon him this day!”
- And the LORD heard the sound of your words and he was angry and he swore, saying: “Not one of these men of this evil generation will see the good land which I swore to give to your fathers!”
## Chapter 20 (ב)  

### 20.9: Language Exercises

**A.** Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle

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<td>s</td>
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<td>I will pray</td>
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<td>I prayed</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>he will show courage</td>
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<td>you (ms) were strong</td>
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<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>קָדָשׁ</td>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>I purified myself</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>קָדָשׁ</td>
<td>one (ms) who is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{27}\) This form is *stative*
B.

2 Chron. 15:8-10 - And as Asa heard these words and the prophecy of Oded the prophet, he showed courage and made the detested things in all the land of Judah and Benjamin pass away, as well as from the cities which he captured from the hill-country of Ephraim. And he renewed the altar of the LORD which was before the vestibule of the LORD. And he gathered all of Judah and Benjamin, and the sojourners with them from Ephraim and Manasseh, and from Simeon, for they had fallen upon him from Israel in abundance, in their seeing that the LORD his God [was] with him. And they gathered [in?] Jerusalem in the third month of the fifteenth year of Asa’s reign.

a. שמע = Qal iC (שמע) “to hear”
b. הָתַּחֵזֵק = Hithpael P 3ms (חזק) “he showed courage”
c. עברה = Hiphil NP 3ms (עבר) “he made pass away”
d. לָכַד = Qal P 3ms (לכד) “he captured”
e. לָכַד = Piel NP 3ms (חדש) “he renewed”
f. נָפְלוּ = Qal P 3cp (נפל) “he gathered”
g. הגָּרִים = Qal PtcA mp (גור) “the ones who sojourn”
h. נָפְלוּ = Qal P 3cp (נפל) “they fell”
i. ראֹתָם = Qal iC + 3mp suffix (ראה) “their seeing”
j. קָבְצוּ = Niphal NP 3mp (קבץ) “they gathered”
Numbers 11:16-18 - And the LORD said to Moses, “Gather to me seventy men from the elders of Israel whom you know that they are elders of the people and its official, and you will take them to the tent of meeting and they will station themselves there with you. And I will come down and I will speak with you there and I will take away from the spirit which is upon you, and I will put [it] upon them, and they will carry with you among the burden of the people, and you will not carry [it] on your own. And to the people you will say, ‘Sanctify yourselves for tomorrow and you will eat meat, since you have wept in the ears of the LORD, saying, “Who gives us meat to eat? For it was good for us in Egypt!” And the LORD will give you meat and you will eat.’”

Gen. 20:17-18 - And Abraham prayed to God, and God healed Abimelech and his wife, and his maids, and they bore children. For the LORD surely shut behind every womb of the house of Abimelech, on account of the thing concerning Sarah, the wife of Abraham.

Numbers 11:16-18

- And the LORD said to Moses, “Gather to me seventy men from the elders of Israel whom you know that they are elders of the people and its official, and you will take them to the tent of meeting and they will station themselves there with you. And I will come down and I will speak with you there and I will take away from the spirit which is upon you, and I will put [it] upon them, and they will carry with you among the burden of the people, and you will not carry [it] on your own. And to the people you will say, ‘Sanctify yourselves for tomorrow and you will eat meat, since you have wept in the ears of the LORD, saying, “Who gives us meat to eat? For it was good for us in Egypt!” And the LORD will give you meat and you will eat.’”

Gen. 20:17-18

- And Abraham prayed to God, and God healed Abimelech and his wife, and his maids, and they bore children. For the LORD surely shut behind every womb of the house of Abimelech, on account of the thing concerning Sarah, the wife of Abraham.
1 Sam. 26:1-2 - And the Ziphites came in unto Saul, at Gibeah, saying, “Is not David hiding himself in the hill of Hachilah, upon the face of the desert?” And Saul rose and went down to the wilderness of Ziph and with him 3000 men, chosen ones of Israel, to seek David in the wilderness of Ziph.

a. וַיָּבֹאוּ = Qal NP 3mp (בוא) “they entered”
b. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “saying”
c. מִסְתַּתֵּר = Hithpael PtcA ms (סתר) “hiding himself”
d. וַיָּקָם = Qal NP 3ms (קום) “he rose”
e. וַיֵּרֶד = Qal NP 3ms (ירד) “he went down”
f. לְבַקֵּשׁ = Piel iC (בקשׁ) “to seek”

Num. 7:88-89 - And all the oxen of the sacrifice of peace [is] 24 bulls, 60 rams, 60 male goats, 60 yearling sheep. This is the dedication of the altar after it was anointed. And when Moses entered into the tent of meeting to speak with him, he heard the voice speaking to him from upon the mercy-seat which is upon the ark of testimony, between the two cherubim. And he spoke to him.

a. הִמָּשַׁח = Niphal iC (משׁח) “to be anointed”
b. וּבְבֹא = Qal iC (בוא) “when he entered”
c. לְדַבֵּר = Piel iC (דבר) “to speak”
d. וַיִּשְׁמַע = Qal NP 3ms (שׁמע) “he heard”
e. מִדַּבֵּר = Hithpael PtcA ms (דבר) “one speaking”
f. וַיְדַבֵּר = Piel NP 3ms (דבר) “he spoke”

Ex. 19:20-22 - And the LORD came down upon the mountain of Sinai, to the top of the mountain. And the LORD called Moses to the top of the mountain, and Moses went up. And the LORD said to Moses, “Go down! Warn the people! Lest they break through to the LORD to see. And many of them will fall. And also the priests who are drawing near to the LORD, they will consecrate themselves, lest the LORD break through them!”

a. וַיֵּרֶד = Qal NP 3ms (ירד) “he went down”
b. וַיִּקְרָא = Qal NP 3ms (קרא) “he called”
c. וַיַּעַל = Qal NP 3ms (עלה) “he went up”
d. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
e. רֵד = Qal Impv ms (רד) “Go down!”
f. הָעֵד = Hiphil Impv ms (ועד) “Warn!”
g. יֶהֶרְסָא = Qal Impf 3mp (עהר) “they will break through”
h. יִתְקַדָּשׁוּ = Hithpael Impf 3mp (קדשׁ) “they will consecrate themselves”
i. יִפְרֹץ = Qal Impf 3ms (פרץ) “he will break through”
j. נְבָעָדָשׁ = Niphal PtcA mp (עבד) “those drawing near”
k. יִתְקַדָּשׁוּ = Hithpael Impf 3mp (קדשׁ) “they will consecrate themselves”
l. יֶהֶרְסָא = Qal Impf 3ms (עהר) “he will break through”
2 Sam. 10:11-13 - And he said, “If Aram is stronger than I am, then you will be to me salvation. And if the sons of Ammon are stronger than you, I will go to deliver you. Be strong! and let us strengthen ourselves on behalf of our people, and on behalf of the cities of our God, and the LORD will do that which is good in his eyes.” And Joab drew near, and the people who were with him, to wage war against Aram. And they fled from before them!

a. וַיּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
b. תֶּחֱזַק = Qal Impf 3fs (חזק) “it (f) will be strong”
c. והָיִתָה = Qal PC 2ms (יהיה) “you will be”
d. יֶחֱזְקוּ = Qal Impf 3mp (חזק) “they will be strong”
e. והָלַכְתִּי = Qal PC 1cs (הלך) “I will go”
f. לְהוֹשִׁיעַ = Hiphil iC (ישוע) “to deliver”
g. חֲזַק = Qal Impv ms (חזק) “Be strong!”
h. וְנִתְחַזַּק = Hithpael Coh 1cp (חזק) “Let us strengthen ourselves”
i. יַעֲשֶׂה = Qal Impf 3ms (עשה) “he will do”
j. והָלַכְתִּי = Qal PC 2ms (הלך) “they drew near”
k. והָלַכוּ = Qal NP 3mp (ולכו) “they fled”

Judg. 20:20-22 - And the men of Israel went out to the battle with Benjamin and the men of Israel set themselves in order with them to battle against Gibeah. And the sons of Benjamin went out from Gibeah and they destroyed in Israel, on that day, 22,000 men, to the ground. And the people, the men of Israel, strengthened themselves and they again set themselves in order for battle in the place which they set themselves in order there on the first day.

a. והָלַכוּ = Qal NP 3mp (ולכו) “they went out”
b. והָצִוְו = Qal NP 3mp (צו) “they set in order”
c. והָלַכוּ = Qal NP 3mp (ולכו) “they went out”
d. והָצִוְו = Hiphil NP 3mp (צו) “they destroyed”
e. והָצִוְו = Hithpael NP 3mp (цов) “they strengthened themselves”
f. והָצִוְו = Hiphil NP 3mp (цов) “they did again”
g. לַעֲרֹ = Qal iC (ערך) “to set in order”
h. עָרְכוּ = Qal P 3cp (ערך) “they had set in order”

20 singular form; plural meaning
2 Kings 20:2-3 - And he turned his face to the wall, and prayed to the LORD, saying: “I pray to you, O LORD! Remember, please, how I have walked back and forth before you in truth. And with a peaceful heart. And I have done what is good in your eyes.” And Hezekiah wept, and great weeping.

2 Chron. 30:17-20 - For many are in the congregation who have not consecrated themselves, and the Levites [are] over the slaughtering of the passover for all who are not clean, to consecrate to the LORD. For the greatness of the people, many from Ephraim and Manasseh, Issachar and Zebulun have not cleansed themselves, since they have eaten of the passover not as it is written, for Hezekiah prayed for them, saying: “the LORD, the good one, will pardon on account of all whose heart is fixed to seek God, the LORD, God of his fathers, and not like the purifying of the holy thing.” And the LORD heard Hezekiah and healed the people.
## 20.10: Exegetical Exercises - Roots and Conjugations

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<th>Factive</th>
<th>Causative</th>
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<td>Active</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>send</strong></td>
<td><strong>send away</strong></td>
<td>set loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Hophal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>be sent away</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hithpael</td>
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<th>Choice of Stems Not Relevant (Occurs in Only 1 Column)</th>
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<td>בוא</td>
<td>x</td>
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### Chapter 21 (כה)  

**Pronominal Suffixes on Verbs**

#### 21.6: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle; Sfx = Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sfx</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>עֲמָדְ(ו)</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>עמד</td>
<td>your standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ונִמְעַדְ(ו)</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>עמד</td>
<td>he stationed me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תְדַבֵּר(ו)</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>דבר</td>
<td>she/you (ms) will speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וָדַּבְּרוּ(ו)</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>דבר</td>
<td>his speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְקַדִּישְךָ</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>קדש</td>
<td>the one who sanctifies you (mp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְקַדַּשְׁךְ(ו)</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>PtcP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>קדש</td>
<td>my holy ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַתִּקַּדְשְךָ</td>
<td>Hithpael</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>קדש</td>
<td>they will consecrate themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַאֲמַלְקָטֵו</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>לָבֵש</td>
<td>they have fought against me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַהֲרַךְ(ו)</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>הָרַך</td>
<td>Put it far away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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29 This form is only attested in Obadiah 11, where sense dictates a Qal Infinitive Construct with suffix; though it is formally equivalent to a Qal Perfect 3ms with suffix. (cf. 13.3, p. 153)
B.

2 Chron. 24:25-26 - When they had gone from him, when they left him with severe wounds, his servants had conspired against him, for the blood of the sons of Jehoiada, the priest. And they killed him on his bed, and he died. And they buried him in the city of David, but they did not bury him in the burial-places of the kings. And those who conspired against him were Zabad, son of Shimath, the Ammonite, and Jehozabad, son of Shimrit, the Moabite.

a. ובְֵלֶכְתָּם = Qal iC + sfx 3mp (הלך) “when they went”
b. עָזְבוּ = Qal P 3cp (עזב) “they left”
c. הִתְקַשְּׁרוּ = Hithpael P 3cp (קשׁר) “they conspired”
d. וַיַּהַרְגֻּהוּ = Qal NP 3mp + sfx 3ms (הרג) “they killed him”
e. וַיָּמֹת = Qal NP 3ms (מות) “he died”
f. וַיִּקְבְּרֻהוּ = Qal NP 3mp + sfx 3ms (קבר) “they buried him”
g. קְבָרֻהוּ = Qal P 3cp + sfx 3ms (קבר) “they buried him”
h. הַמִּתְקַשְּׁרִים = Hithpael Ptc mp (קשׁר) “the ones who conspired”
Deut. 24:1-4 - When a man takes a wife and marries her, and it comes about that she does not find favor in his eyes, since he has found in her a shameful thing, he will write her a document of divorce and give it into her hand and send her away from his house. And (should) she go out from his house and go and become another man’s; and the latter man hates her and he writes her a document of divorce and gives it into her hand and sends her away from his house or if the later man, who took her to be his wife, dies; her first husband, who sent her away, may not return to take her to become his wife after she has been defiled, since she is an abomination before the LORD. And you shall not bring sin upon the land which the LORD your God is giving you for an inheritance:

- יִקַּח = Qal Impf 3ms (לקח) “he takes”
- וּבְעָלָהּ = Qal PC 3ms + sfx 3fs (בעל) “he marries her”
- וְהָיָה = Qal PC 3ms (יה) “it will be”
- תִמְצָא = Qal Impf 3fs (מצא) “she finds”
- מָצָא = Qal P 3ms (מצא) “he found”
- וְכָתַב = Qal PC 3ms (כתב) “he will write”
- וְנָתַן = Qal PC 3ms (נתן) “he will give”
- וְשִׁלְּחָהּ = Piel PC 3ms + sfx 3fs (שלח) “he will send her away”
- וְיָצְאָה = Qal PC 3fs (יצא) “she goes out”
- וְהָלְכָה = Qal PC 3fs (הלך) “she goes”
- וְהָיְתָה = Qal PC 3fs (יה) “she will be”
- וּשְׂנֵאָהּ = Qal PC 3ms + sfx 3fs (שנה) “he hates her”
- יָמוּת = Qal Impf 3ms (מות) “he dies”
- לְקָחָהּ = Qal P 3ms + sfx 3fs (לקח) “he took her”
- יוּכַל = Qal Impf 3ms (יכל) “he is able”
- לָשׁוּב = Qal iC (שוב) “to return”
- לְקַחְתָּהּ = Qal iC + sfx 3fs (לקח) “to take her”
- לִהְיוֹת = Qal iC (יה) “to be”
- הֻטַּמָּאָה = Hothpaal P 3fs (טמא) “she has been defiled”
- תַחֲטִיא = Hiphil Impf 2ms (חטא) “you will bring sin”
- נֹתֵן = Qal PtcA ms (נתן) “he is giving”

30 עֶרְוַת דָּבָר, literally “a nakedness of word/thing”
1 Kings 1:2-4 - And his servants said to him, “Let them seek for my lord, the king, a young woman, a virgin, and she stand before the king. And she will be to him a stewardess and she will lie down upon your bosom. And my lord, the king, will be warmed.” And they sought a beautiful young woman in all the territory of Israel, and they found Abishag the Shunammite, and they brought her to the king. And the young woman was very beautiful, and she was a stewardess to the king, and she served him; but the king did not know her.

Gen. 13:7-8 - And there was a dispute between the ones shepherding the cattle of Abram and between the ones shepherding the cattle of Lot. And the Canaanites and the Perizzites were dwelling in the land at that time. And Abram said to Lot, “Let there not be strife between me and between you, between my shepherds and between your shepherds; since we are men, brothers.

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31 cf. Errata for Page 278 n.20: https://www.introductiontohebrew.com/errata
Josh. 1:1-3 - And it was after the death of Moses, the servant of the LORD, the LORD said to Joshua, son of Nun, the one who served Moses, saying: “Moses, my servant, has died. And now, rise! Pass over this Jordan, you and all this people, to the land which I am giving to them the sons of Israel. Every place which the sole of your foot will tread upon it, I have given it to you, just as I spoke to Moses.”

a. וַיְהִי = Qal NP 3ms (היה) “it was”
b. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
c. מְשָׁרֵת = Piel PtcA ms (שרת) “the one who served”
d. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “saying”
e. מֵת = Qal P 3ms (موت) “he died”
f. קוּם = Qal Impv ms (קום) “Rise!”
g. עֲבֹר = Qal Impv ms ( עבר) “Pass over!”
h. נְתַתִּיו = Qal P 1cs + sfx 3ms (נתן) “I have given it”
i. לְדִבַּרְתִּי = Piel P 1cs (דבר) “I spoke”

21.7: Exegetical Exercises - Dynamic and Formal Translation Philosophies

A. Judges 3:15
a. “A man bound of his right hand”
b. Most English translations render this dynamically: “left-handed”
c. Though אִטֵר does not occur in 1 Chr 12:2, one can infer from the two uses in Judges that it refers similarly to the left-handed stone slingers.

B. 2 Chronicles 25:17
a. “And Amaziah, the king of Judah, was advised and sent to Joash, the son of Jehoahaz, the son of Jehu, the king of Israel, saying: ‘Come! Let us look at each other’s faces.’”
b. “Let us look at each other’s faces.”
c. NIV = dynamic; ESV = formal
d. Formal equivalence helps to identify each semantic unit in the original, but it can make it difficult to understand the translation.
e. Dynamic equivalence helps to understand the overall sense, but it can leave out much of the original information.
C. Formal and Dynamic Equivalences

a. Translations

i. “A man bound of his right hand”
ii. “For what have your faces fallen?”
iii. “And the heart of his brother will not be melted like his heart”
iv. “For it is the beginning of his power”
v. “Let us look at each other’s faces”

b. | Phrase          | NIV | ESV | HCSB | KJV | NLT |
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c. Most Formally Equivalent to Most Dynamically Equivalent

i. ESV
ii. KJV
iii. HCSB
iv. NIV
v. NLT
Chapter 22 (בב)

I-Guttural Verbs

22.8: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct;
   Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect;
   PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle;
   Sfx = Suffix

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Sfx</th>
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<th>Gloss</th>
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<tr>
<td>עָמַדְנוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>עמדה</td>
<td>we stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֶאֱסֹף</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אסף</td>
<td>I will gather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָאָסָנְת</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אסן</td>
<td>they believed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ברך</td>
<td>one who is blessed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אסף</td>
<td>you (fs) will gather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תַּעֲמֹד</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>f/m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>עמד</td>
<td>she/you stood</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>עמב</td>
<td>you will forsake her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יֵאָמֵן</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אמן</td>
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<td>PtcA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>אסף</td>
<td>gathering them</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ברך</td>
<td>Stand firm (mp)!</td>
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<tr>
<td>נָעְבָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>נשב</td>
<td>she left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יִתְהַלֵּל</td>
<td>Hithpael</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>הלל</td>
<td>he will boast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָאָסָנָל</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אסנ</td>
<td>he assembled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.  
Josh. 24:1-4 - And Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem, and he called to the elders of Israel and to its heads and to its judges and to its officials. And they stationed themselves before God. And Joshua said to all the people, “Thus says the LORD, God of Israel: “In the region across the river, your fathers dwelled, long ago. Terah, father of Abraham and father of Nahor, and they served other gods. And I took your father, Abraham, from the region across the river, and I brought him through all the land of Canaan, and I multiplied his offspring, and I gave him Isaac. And I gave to Isaac, Jacob and Esau. And I gave to Esau, Mount Seir to possess. And Jacob and his sons went down to Egypt.

a. וַיֶּאֶסֹף = Qal NP 3ms (“he gathered”)
b. וַיִּקְרָא = Qal NP 3ms (“he called”)
c. שֹׁפְטָיו = Qal PtcA mp + sfx 3ms (“its judging ones”)
d. וַיִּתְיַצְּבוּ = Hithpael NP 3mp (“they stationed themselves”)
e. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (“he said”)
f. אָמַר = Qal P 3ms (“he said”)
g. יָשְׁבוּ = Qal P 3cp (“they dwelled”)
h. וָאֶקֵּח = Qal NP 1cs (“I took”)
i. וָאֶלְכֶּה = Hiphil NP 1cs (“I brought”)
j. וָאַרְבֶּה = Hiphil NP 1cs (“I multiplied”)
k. וָאֶתֶּן = Qal NP 1cs [pausal] (“I gave”)
l. וָאֶתֵּן = Qal NP 1cs (“I gave”)
m. לָרֶשֶׁת = Qal iC (“to possess”)

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And Abimelech, son of Jerubbaal, went to Shechem to the brothers of his mother, and he spoke to them and to all the clan of the house of the father of his mother, saying, “Say, now, in the ears of all the lords of Shechem: Which is better for you? For all of the seventy sons of Jerubbaal to rule over you, or for one man to rule over you? You will remember that I am your bone and your flesh.” And the brothers of his mother spoke in the ears of all the lords of Shechem all these words, and their heart was inclined [to follow] after Abimelech, since they said, “he is our brother.” And they gave him seventy [pieces of] silver from the house of Baal-Berith. And Abimelech hired with them worthless and reckless men, and they walked after him. And he went into the house of his father in Ophrah and killed his brothers, the sons of Jerubbaal, seventy men, upon one stone. But, Jotham, the youngest son of Jerubbaal remained, because he hid himself.

32 literally, “lord of [the] covenant”
33 Originally ר登入, hence the ר appearing in the Niphal
Judg. 9:6-9 - And all the lords of Shechem assembled, and all Beth-Millo, and they went and they crowned Abimelech as king at the oak that is fixed, which is in Shechem. And it was told to Jotham, and he went and stood on the top of Mount Gerizim, and he lifted his voice and called and said to them, “Listen to me, lords of Shechem! And God will listen to you. The trees truly went to anoint over them a king, and they said to the olive tree: ‘Rule over us!’ And the olive tree said to them: ‘Should I cease [having] my abundance, in which God and men honor me, and go to hold sway over the trees?’”

a. וַיֵּאָסְפוּ - Niphal NP 3mp (אסף) “they gathered”
b. וַיֵּלְכוּ - Qal NP 3mp (לך) “they went”
c. וַיַּמְלִיכוּ - Hiphil NP 3mp (מלך) “they crowned/caused to rule”
d. מֻצָּב - Hophal PtcP ms (نزב) “that which is fixed”
e. וַיַּגִּדוּ - Hiphil NP 3mp (נגד) “they told”
f. וַיֵּלֶ - Qal NP 3ms (לך) “he went”
g. וַיַּעֲמֹד - Qal NP 3ms (עמד) “he stood”
h. וַיִּשָּׂא - Hiphil NP 3ms (נשׂא) “he lifted”
i. וַיִּקְרָא - Qal NP 3ms (קרא) “he called”
j. וַיֹּאמֶר - Qal NP 3mp (אמר) “he said”
k. שִׁמְעוּ - Qal Impv mp (שׁמע) “Listen!”
l. וְיִשְׁמַע - Qal Impf/Jussive 3ms (שׁמע) “he will listen”
m. וַיֹּאמְרוּ - Qal NP 3mp (אמר) “they said”

a. והלך - Qal iA (הלך) “to go”
b. והלכו - Qal P 3cp (לך) “they went”
c. וַיִּמְשֹׁחַ - Qal iC (משׁח) “to anoint”
d. והלכו - Qal PC 1cs (לך) “I will go”
e. והלכו - Qal iC (לך) “to hold sway”
Judg. 9:10-15 - “And the trees said to the fig tree: ‘Come, you! Rule over us!’ And the fig tree said to them, ‘Should I cease [having] my sweetness and my good produce and go to hold sway over the trees?’ And the trees said to the vine: ‘Come, you! Rule over us!’ And the vine said to them, ‘Should I cease [having] my wine, which gladdens God and men and go to hold sway over the trees?’ And all the trees said to the bramble: ‘Come, you! Rule over us!’ And the bramble said to the trees, ‘If, in truth, you are anointing me as king over you, come in and take refuge in my shade. But, if not, may fire go out from the bramble and consume the cedars of Lebanon.’”

a. לְכִי = Qal Impv fs (הלך) “Come (fs)!”
b. מָלְכִי = Qal Impv fs (מלך) “Rule (fs)!”
c. וַתֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3fs (אמר) “it(f) said”
d. מְשַׂמֵּחַ = Piel PtcA ms (שׂמח) “that which gladdens”
e. לֵ = Qal Impv ms (לך) “Come (ms)!”
f. מְלָ = Qal Impv ms (מלך) “Rule (ms)!”
g. מֹשְׁחִים = Qal PtcA mp (משׁח) “anointing”
h. בֹּאוּ = Qal Impv mp (בוא) “Come in (mp)!”
i. חֲסוּ = Qal Jussive 3fs (חסה) “may it(f) take refuge!”
j. בֹּאּ = Qal Jussive 3fs (בוא) “may it(f) go out”
k. וְתֹאכַל = Qal Jussive 3fs (אכַל) “may it(f) consume”
**Judg. 9:16-21** - “Now, if, in truth and sincerity, you have done [this] and have crowned Abimelech, and if you have done good with Jerubbaal and with his house, and if according to the dealing of his hand you have done to him, which my father waged war on your behalf, and cast his soul from before him, and delivered you from the hand of Midian. And you have risen up against the house of my father this day and have killed his sons, seventy men, upon one stone, and have crowned Abimelech, the son of his maidservant, over the lords of Shechem, because he is your brother. If, in truth and sincerity, you have done [this] with Jerubbaal and with his house this day, rejoice in Abimelech and let him rejoice also in you! But if not, let fire go out from Abimelech and let it devour the lords of Shechem and Beth-Millo and let fire go out from the lords of Shechem and from Beth-Millo and let it devour Abimelech.” And Jotham ran away and fled and he went to Beer, and dwelled there because of Abimelech, his brother.

- **a.** עֲשִׂיתֶם = Qal P 2mp (עשׂה) “you have done [this]”
- **b.** וַתַּמְלִיכוּ = Hiphil NP 2mp (מלך) “you have crowned”
- **c.** נִלְחַם = Niphal P 3ms (לחם) “he waged war”
- **d.** וַיַּשְׁלֵ = Hiphil NP 3ms (שלח) “he cast”
- **e.** וַיַּצֵּל = Hiphil NP 3ms (נצל) “he delivered”
- **f.** קַמְתֶּם = Qal P 2mp (קום) “you have risen up”
- **g.** וַתַּהַרְגוּ = Qal NP 2mp (הרג) “you have killed”
- **h.** שִׂמְחוּ = Qal Impv mp (שׂמח) “Rejoice (mp)!“
- **i.** וְיִשְׂמַח = Qal Jussive 3ms (שׂמח) “let him rejoice”
- **j.** וַיָּנָס = Qal NP 3ms (נוס) “he ran away”
- **k.** וַיִּבְרַח = Qal NP 3ms (ברח) “he fled”
- **l.** וַיֵּלֶ = Qal NP 3ms (הלך) “he went”
- **m.** וַיֵּשֶׁב = Qal NP 3ms (ישׁב) “he dwelled”

22.9: Exegetical Exercises - *Hapax Legomena* and the Use of Other Semitic Languages, Part 1

**A.** In the ESV, the usual gloss for שְׁפֵלָה is “lowland”

- **a.** Obadiah 19 strengthens this idea, because the land of the Philistines is along the coastal plain or lowland.
- **b.** שָׁפֵל means to be or bring low, to sink, or to humiliate, all related to the idea that the land along the coast was lower than the mountains.

**C.** something akin to a necklace

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Chapter 23 (כג) II-Guttural and III-ה/נ Verbs

23.5: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle; Sfx = Suffix

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<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>בחר</td>
<td>they will choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּרוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>PtcP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ברך</td>
<td>blessed</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>נשממ</td>
<td>I have pitied</td>
</tr>
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<td>כָעָם</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>חזק</td>
<td>it (f) strengthened</td>
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<td>Impv</td>
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<td>m</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Choose (mp)!</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ברך</td>
<td>they blessed</td>
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<td>NP</td>
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<td>m</td>
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<td>PtcP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>chosen</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>בחר</td>
<td>he was chosen</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>I will pity</td>
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<td>PtcA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>ברך</td>
<td>the one blessing you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hithpael</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>חזק</td>
<td>he strengthened himselfe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

Gen. 27:41-43 - And Esau hated Jacob on account of the blessing which his father had blessed him, and Esau said in his heart, “The days of mourning my father approach, then let me kill Jacob, my brother.” But to Rebekah were told the words of Esau, her older son. And she sent and called to Jacob, her younger son, and she said to him, “Behold! Esau, your brother, is comforting himself regarding you, to kill you. Now, my son, hear my voice and rise, flee you to Laban my brother, to Haran.”

a. וַיִּשְׂטֹם = Qal NP 3ms (שׂטם) “he hated”
b. בֵּרֲכוֹ = Piel P 3ms + sfx 3ms (ברך) “he blessed him”
c. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
d. יִקְרְבוּ = Qal Impf 3mp (קרב) “they approach”
e. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal Coh 1cs (אמר) “Then let me kill”
f. וַיֹּאמֶר = Hophal NP 3ms (נָגַד) “it was told”
g. וַתִּשָּׁלַח = Qal NP 3fs (שלח) “she sent”
h. וַתִּקְרָא = Qal NP 3fs (קרא) “she called”
i. וַתֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3fs (אמר) “she said”
j. מִתְנַחֵם = Hithpael PtcA ms (נחם) “he is comforting himself”
k. ואַהַרְגָה = Qal iC + sfx 2ms (הרג) “to kill you”
l. וַיֵּעְצָה = Qal Impv ms (עצת) “Hear (ms)!”
m. קוּם = Qal Impv ms (קום) “Rise (ms)!”

35 this form is a construct form
36 cf. Errata for Page 309, n. 1: https://www.introductiontohebrew.com/errata
Num. 22:37-40 - And Balak said to Balaam, “Did I not surely send to you, to call to you? Why have you not come to me? Am I truly not able to honor you?” And Balaam said to Balak, “Behold! I have come to you. Now, am I truly able to speak anything? The word which God will place in my mouth, that I will speak.” And Balaam went with Balak, and they entered Kiriath-Huzoth. And Balak slaughtered cattle and sheep and sent for Balaam and for the princes who were with him.

a. **וַיֹּאמֶר** = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
b. **שָׁחַ** = Qal iA (שלח) “to send”
c. **שָׁלַחְתִּי** = Qal P 1cs (שלח) “I sent”
d. **אָפָא** = Qal iC (אוּכַל) “to call”
e. **הָלַכְתָּ** = Qal P 2ms (הלך) “you came”
f. **אֲדַבֵּר** = Qal Impf 1cs (דבר) “I am able”
g. **כַּבְּדֶ** = Piel iC + sfx 2ms (כבד) “to honor you”
h. **בָאתִי** = Qal P 1cs (בוא) “I have come”
i. **יָכוֹל** = Qal iA (יכל) “to be able”
j. **דַּבֵּר** = Piel iC (דבר) “to speak”
k. **יָשִׂים** = Qal Impf 3ms (שׂים) “he will place”
l. **אֲדַבֵּר** = Piel Impf 1cs (דבר) “I will speak”
m. **וַיֵּלֶ** = Qal NP 3ms (לך) “he went”

n. **וַיָּבֹאוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (בוא) “they entered”
o. **וַיְשַׁלַּח** = Qal NP 3ms (שלח) “he slaughtered”
p. **וַיִּזְבַּח** = Qal NP 3ms (זבח) “he sent”
Gen. 48:18-20 - And Joseph said to his father, “Not so, my father, for this is the firstborn. Place your right hand upon his head.” But, his father refused, and said, “I know, my son, I know. He also will become a nation and he also will be great. But, his younger brother will be greater than he, and his seed will be a multitude of nations.” And he blessed them on that day, saying: “By you Israel will bless, saying, ‘May God place you as Ephraim and [then] as Manesseh.’” And he placed Ephraim before Manasseh.

Deut. 16:13-15 - The festival of Sukkot (the booths) you will do for you [for] seven days. In your gathering from the threshing-floor and from your winepress. And you will rejoice in your festival, you and your son and your daughter and your male-servant and your female servant and the Levite and the sojourner and the orphan and the widow who is within your gates. Seven days you will keep the festival to the LORD your God in the place which the LORD will choose. For the LORD your God will bless you in all your produce and all the works of your hands. And surely you will be joyful.
23.6: Exegetical Exercises - *Hapax Legomena* and the Use of Other Semitic Languages, Part 2

A.

- Akkadian šibbu and Arabic saff/siff/suff
- Considering the context of the verse, using שׁוֹנֵן ‘serpent’ and הַנֹּשֵׁ “the biter”, Wenham’s suggestion seemed defensible. Therefore, we likely find the fulfillment of the prophecy in Samson and the Danite sack of Laish.

B.

- “he who does not wander upon his tongue, and does not do evil to his neighbor, and does not lift reproach upon those near him”
- Dahood takes הַנֹּשֵׁ to mean “trip”
  1. “usual, practised”
  2. “slander”
  3. the connection has to do with moving about on foot, specifically as a slanderer.
  4. Not likely. Based on the context, “slander” seems more appropriate than “trip”.
### 24.8: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle; Sfx = Suffix

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<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>חוה</td>
<td>you worshiped</td>
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<td>Niphal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>גלה</td>
<td>it (f) revealed itself</td>
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<tr>
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<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>חוה</td>
<td>they will worship</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>נעשה</td>
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<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Impv</td>
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<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>עלה</td>
<td>we will go up</td>
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37 This is the proper paradigmatic form; however, this form only occurs once (Isa 53:1), and there it is pausal נִגְלָתָה.

38 Due to compensatory lengthening with the ה, this form could also be parsed as a Hiphil נִגְלָת.

39 Only occurring in Neh 8:6, this is a defective form of הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָ.
Judg. 7:15-18 - And it was that when Gideon heard the telling of the dream and its interpretation, he worshiped. And he returned to the camp of Israel and said, “Rise! For the LORD has given into your hand the camp of Midian.” And he divided the three hundred men into three “heads” and he put trumpets into all of their hands and empty jars, and torches inside of the jars. And he said to them, “Look at me and do likewise. And behold! I am coming to the edge of the camp and it shall be that as I do, you shall do. And when I sound the trumpet, I and all who are with me, then you will also sound the trumpets, going around all the camp, and you will say “For the LORD and for Gideon!”

a. וַיְהִי = Qal NP 3ms (יהיו) “it was”
b. כִשְׁמֹעַ = Qal iC (שמע) “in the hearing”
c. וַיִּשְׁתָּחוּ = Hishtaphel NP 3ms (שהה) “he worshiped”
d. וָיָּשָׁב = Qal NP 3ms (שב) “he returned”
e. וַיִּמָר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
f. קוּמוּ = Qal Impv mp (קום) “Rise (mp)!”
g. נָתַן = Qal P 3ms (נתן) “he has given”
h. וַיִּתֵּן = Qal NP 3ms (נתן) “he gave”
i. תִרְאוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (ראה) “you (mp) will look”
j. תַּעֲשׂוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (עשה) “you (mp) will do”
k. תַּעֲשׂוּן = Qal Impf 2mp (עשה) “you (mp) will do”
l. בָא = Qal PtcA ms (בוא) “coming”
m. וְהָיָה = Qal PC 3ms (יהי) “it will be”

n. אֶעֱשֶׂה = Qal Impf 1cs (עשה) “I will do”
o. תַּעֲשׂוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (עשה) “you (mp) will do”
p. וְתָקַעְתִּי = Qal PC 1cs (תקע) “I will sound”
q. וְתָקַעְתֶּם = Qal PC 2mp (תקע) “you (mp) will sound”
r. וְאָמַרְתֶּם = Qal PC 2mp (אמר) “you (mp) will say”
And the sons of Israel did that which is evil in the eyes of the LORD and they served the Baalim. And they abandoned the LORD, the God of their fathers, the one who brought them out from the land of Egypt, and they walked after other gods from the gods of the peoples who surrounded them. And they bowed down to them and they provoked the LORD. And they abandoned the LORD and served Baal and the Ashtaroth. And the anger of the LORD burned against Israel and he gave them into the hand of plunderers and they plundered them. And he sold them into the hand of their surrounding enemies, and they were not able any longer to stand before their enemies. In every place which they went, the hand of the LORD was against them for harm, just as the LORD has spoken and just as the LORD had sworn to them. And it was very difficult for them.

A. וַיַּעֲשׂוּ = Qal NP 3mp (עשה) “they did”
B. וַיַּעַבְדוּ = Qal NP 3mp (עבד) “they served”
C. וַיַּעַזְבוּ = Qal NP 3mp (עזב) “they abandoned”
D. הַמּוֹצִיא = Hiphil PtcA ms (יצא) “the one who brought them out”
E. וַיֵּלְכוּ = Qal NP 3mp (הלך) “they went”
F. וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ = Hishtaphel NP 3mp (חוה) “they bowed down”
G. וַיַּכְעִסוּ = Hiphil NP 3mp (כעס) “they provoked”
H. וַיִּחַר = Qal NP 3ms (חרה) “it burned”
I. וַיִּתְּנֵם = Qal NP 3ms + sfx 3mp (נתן) “he gave them”
J. שֹׁסִים = Qal PtcA mp (שׁסס) “plundering ones”
K. וַיָּשֹׁסּוּ = Qal NP 3mp (שׁסס) “they plundered”
L. וַיִּמְכְּרֵם = Qal NP 3ms + sfx 3mp (מכר) “he sold them”
M. יָכְלוּ = Qal P 3cp (יכל) “they were able”
N. לַעֲמֹד = Qal iC (עמד) “to stand”
O. יָצְאוּ = Qal P 3cp (יצא) “to go out”
P. הָיְתָה = Qal P 3fs (יהיה) “it was”
Q. דִּבֶּר = Piel P 3ms (דבר) “he spoke”
R. נִשׁבַּע = Niphal P 3ms (שׁבע) “he swore”
S. וַיֵּצֶר = Qal NP 3ms (צרר) “it was difficult”

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40 BDB and HALOT both list this under the supposed root שׁסה
Ex. 20:22-26 - And the LORD said to Moses, “Thus shall you say to the sons of Israel:
‘You have seen that I have spoken with you from heaven. You shall not make [to be] with me gods of silver and gods of gold you shall not make for yourselves. An altar of earth you shall make for me and you shall sacrifice upon it your burnt-offerings and your peace-offerings, your sheep and your ox in every place which I will cause my name to be remembered I will come to you and will bless you. And if you make for me an altar of stones, you shall not build them from hewnstone; when you have swung your sword over it, you have polluted it. And you will not ascend the steps of my altar, so that your nakedness will not be uncovered upon it.”

a. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
b. תֹואַמְר = Qal Impf 2ms (אמר) “you (ms) will say”
c. רְאִיתֶם = Qal P 2mp (ראה) “you (mp) have seen”
d. דִּבַּרְתִּי = Piel P 1cs (דבר) “I spoke”
e. תַעֲשׂוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (עשה) “you (mp) will make”
f. תַעֲשׂוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (עשה) “you (mp) will make”
g. תַעֲשֶׂה = Qal Impf 2ms (עשה) “you (ms) will make”
h. אָזְכִּיר = Hiphil Impf 1cs (זכור) “I will cause to remember”
i. אָבוֹא = Qal Impf 1cs (בוא) “I will come”
j. בֵּרַכְתִּי = Piel PC 1cs + sfx 2ms (ברך) “I will bless you (ms)”
k. תַּעֲשֶׂה = Qal Impf 2ms (עשה) “you will build”
l. תִבְנֶה = Hiphil Impf 2ms (בנה) “you have swung”
m. הֵנַפְתָּ = Hiphil P 2ms (נוף) “it (f) will be uncovered”
n. וְזָבַחְתָּ = Qal PC 2ms (זבח) “you (ms) will sacrifice”
o. וּבֵרַכְתִּי = Piel PC 1cs + sfx 3fs (ברך) “I will bless you (ms)”
p. תִגָּלֶה = Niphal Impf 3fs (גלה) “it (f) will be uncovered”
24.9: Exegetical Exercises - Euphemism

A. “For Job said, ‘Perhaps my sons have sinned, and they have blessed God in their hearts.’”

B. ברך is glossed as “curse”.

C. “When he lies down, know the place which he will lie down there. And Go! and uncover the place of his feet and lie down, and he will tell you that which you should do.”

1. In Leviticus 18 and 20, it speaks of uncovering someone’s nakedness
   - Deut 23:1 and 27:20, it means “having sex”, while in Isa 22:8 indicates something more forceful.
   - Exodus 4:25 seems to mean “genitalia”. Judges and 1 Samuel indicate using the bathroom. Isaiah 6:2 must mean the angel is literally covering its feet.
   - All four mean “to have sex”

2. בַּרְגָּתָיו
   - It occurs six times
   - Daniel 10:6
   - legs or feet; i.e. NOT euphemistic
   - It occurs ten times
   - headrest, the place where the head goes.
   - Likewise, it seems to indicate the place where the feet go.

3. “And he said, ‘May you be blessed by the LORD, my daughter.’”
   - “And now, my daughter, do not fear! All which you have said I will do for you, for all measure [gate?] of my people know that you are a worthy woman.”
   - “Worth” here would indicate moral uprightness, so nothing sexual has occurred.
   - Boaz is keeping the letter of the law in regards to kinsman redemption, therefore, we shouldn’t assume that he would not keep the letter of the law regarding sexual matters.

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41 Ketiv reads as a Qal P 1cs, while Qere reads it as a Qal Impv fs.
Chapter 25 (ו

III-א

Verbs

25.6: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle; Sfx = Suffix

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<td>Niphal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>קָרָא</td>
<td>he was called</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Piel</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>קָרָא</td>
<td>I called you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42 This form is also that of a Qal Impf 1cp “we will call,” but only occurs twice (Gen 24:57 and Ps 80:19)
B.

Ex. 20:7-11 - You will not carry the name of the LORD your God for nothing, for the LORD will not hold guiltless whoever carries his name for nothing. Remember the day of the Sabbath to set it apart. Six days you will work and do all of your occupations; but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. You will not do any work, nor your son, nor your daughter, your male servant nor your female servant, nor your cattle, nor your sojourner who is within your gates. For in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth [and] the sea and all which is in them. And he rested on the seventh day; therefore, the LORD blessed the day of the Sabbath and he set it apart:

a. נשיית = Qal Impf 2ms (נָשִּית) “you will carry”
b. ינק = Piel Impf 3ms (נְקָה) “he will hold guiltless”
c. נשיית = Qal Impf 3ms (נָשִּית) “he will carry”
d. זכר = Qal iA (זָכַר) “to remember”
e. לקדשים = Piel iC + sfx 3ms (לְקַדְּשׁוֹ) “to set it apart”
f. עבד = Qal Impf 2ms (עָבַד) “you will work”
g. עשה = Qal PC 2ms (עָשָׂה) “you will do”
h. עשה = Qal Impf 2ms (עָשֶׂה) “you will do”
i.עשה = Qal P 3ms (עשָׂה) “he made”
j. ניח = Qal NP 3ms (נָיחָה) “he rested”
k. ברך = Piel P 3ms (בְּרָכֵה) “he blessed”
l. יקדשים = Piel NP 3ms + sfx 3ms (קָדַשׁוּ) “he set it apart”
Ex. 7:8-13 - And the LORD said to Moses and Aaron, saying: “When Pharaoh speaks to you, saying: ‘Give for yourselves a sign!’ then you will say to Aaron: ‘Take your staff and throw [it] before Pharaoh!’ Let it become a serpent.” And Moses and Aaron came to Pharaoh and they did just as the LORD commanded and Aaron threw his staff before Pharaoh, and before his servants and it became a serpent. And Pharaoh also called to the wise men and the magicians. And the sorcerers of Egypt, even they did their sorcery thus. And each of them threw down his staff and they became snakes. But the staff of Aaron swallowed their staffs. And heart of Pharaoh hardened and he did not listen to them, just as the LORD had spoken.

a. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
b. לֵאמֹר = Qal iC (אמר) “saying”
c. יְדַבֵּר = Piel Impf 3ms (דבר) “he will say”
d. תְּנוּ = Qal Impv mp (נתן) “Give (mp)!”
e. וְאָמַרְתָּ = Qal PC 2ms (אמר) “you (ms) will say”
f. קַח = Qal Impv ms (לקח) “Take (ms)!”
g. וְהַשְׁלֵ = Hiphil Impv ms (שׁלך) “Throw (ms)!”
h. יְהִי = Qal Jussive 3ms (יהי) “Let it be”
i. וַיָּבֹא = Qal NP 3ms (בוא) “he came”
j. וַיַּעַשׂו = Qal NP 3mp (עשה) “they did”
k. צִוָּה = Piel P 3ms (צוה) “he commanded”
l. וַיַּשְׁלֵ = Hiphil NP 3ms (שלח) “he threw”
m. וַיְהִי = Qal NP 3ms (יהי) “it became”

n. וַיּוֹדֵעָה = Qal NP 3ms (ידע) “he called”
o. מְכַשְּׁפִים = Piel PtcA mp (כשׁף) “ones who practice magic”
p. וַיַּשְׁלִיכוּ = Hiphil NP 3mp (שׁלך) “they threw”
q. וַיִּהְיוּ = Qal NP 3mp (יהי) “they became”
r. וַיֶּכֶב = Qal NP 3ms (כח) “it swallowed”
s. וַיִּהְיוּ = Qal NP 3mp (יהי) “it hardened”
t. וַיִּשְּׁמֶעָה = Qal P 3ms (שמע) “he listened”
u. דִּבֶּר = Piel P 3ms (דבר) “he spoke”
1 Kings 22:1-9 - And they dwelled three years. There was no war between Aram and Israel. And it was in the third year and Jehoshaphat, king of Judah went down to the king of Israel. And the king of Israel said to his servants, “Did you know that Ramoth-Gilead belongs to us? And we are being silent from taking it from the hand of the king of Aram.” And he said to Jehoshaphat, “Are you going with me to fight [in/for] Ramoth-Gilead?” And Jehoshaphat said to the king of Israel, “I am just as you are, my people are just as your people, my horses are just as your horses.” And Jehoshaphat said to the king of Israel, “Seek, now, this day, the word of the LORD.” And the king of Israel gathered the prophets, about four hundred men and he said to them, “Should I go against Ramoth-Gilead to fight, or should I cease?” And they said, “Go up! my lord has given it into the hand of the king.” And Jehoshaphat said, “Isn’t there here yet a prophet of the LORD? Let us seek from him.” And the king of Israel said to Jehoshaphat, “[There is] yet one man to seek the LORD from him, but I hate him. For, he will not prophesy to me good, but only evil; Micaiah, son of Imlah.” And Jehoshaphat said, “The king should not say this.” The king of Israel called a certain eunuch and said, “Hurry to Micaiah, son of Imlah.”

a. ָּדַע = Qal NP 3mp (שָׁעַר) “they dwelled”
b. ָּרַו = Qal NP 3ms (וָדַו) “it was”
c. ְּדָרְכָּה = Qal NP 3ms (רֹכָּד) “he went down”
d. ִּדְרָשׁ = Qal NP 3ms (אָמָר) “he said”
e. ְֶדָּרְשׁוּ = Qal P 2mp + ḫ interpolative (דָּרָשׁ) “Did you (mp) know?”
f. ְָּמָּשֲׁא = Hiphil PtcA mp (שָׁמְאָה) “being silent”
g. ְַדְּרָשׁ = Qal iC + min (לָשׁוּ) “from taking”
h. ָּדַּרְשׁוּ = Qal Impf 2ms + ḫ interrogative (דָּרָשׁ) “Are you going?”
i. ְַדְּרָשׁוּ = Qal Impv ms (לָשׁוּ) “Seek (ms)!”
j. ְָּדָּרְכָּה = Qal NP 3ms (כָּבָּד) “he gathered”
k. ְָּדָּרְךָ = Qal Impf 1cs + interrogative (דָּרָךְ) “Should I go?”
l. ְָּדָּרְךְ = Qal Impf 1cs (in pause) (דָּרָךְ) “I will cease”
m. ְָּדָּרְכָּה = Qal NP 3mp (אָמָר) “they said”

n. ְָּדַּזְל = Qal Impv ms (לָזַל) “Go up (ms)!”
o. ְֹדָּזְל = Qal NP 3ms (לַזֵּל) “he has given”
p. ְָּדַּיְשָׁא = Qal Cohortative 1cp (רְיָשָׁה) “Let us seek”
q. ְָּדַּרְשׁוּ = Qal iC (רָשׁוּ) “to seek”
r. ְַדָּרְשׁוּ = Qal P 1cs + sfx 3ms (שָׁרַשׁ) “I hate him”
s. ְָּדָּרְשׁוּ = Hithpael Impf 3ms (רָשָּׁב) “he will prophesy”
t. ְַדָּרְשׁוּ = Qal Jussive 3ms (אָמָר) “Let him say”
u. ְָּדָּרְשׁוּ = Piel Impv ms (כָּרָשָׁה) “Hurry (ms)!"
25.7: Exegetical Exercises - Secondary Volitives

A. “Go! Speak to Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and that he might let the sons of Israel go from his land.”
   a. בֹּא = Qal Impv ms (בֹּא) “Go!”
   b. דַבֵּר = Piel Impv ms (דבר) “Speak!”
   c. וִיְשַׁלַּח = Piel Impf 3ms (שלח) “He will let go”
   d. Modal Imperfect

B. ESV and NIV translate as an infinitive “to let go”

C.
   a. And the LORD said to Moses, “Go to Pharaoh and say to him, ‘Thus says the LORD: “Let my people go! that they may serve me.”’”
      i. Secondary Volitive
   b. And the LORD said to Moses, “Gather for me 70 men of the elders of Israel whom you know that they are elders of the people, and its officers. And you shall bring them to the tent of meeting, and they shall station themselves there with you.”
      i. Narrative
   c. And the servants of Pharaoh said to him, “How long will this man be as a trap to us? Let the men go, that they may serve the LORD.”
      i. Secondary Volitive
   d. Go to the flock and bring me from there two healthy young goats, that I may make them into delicacies for your father, just as he loves.
      i. Secondary Volitive
   e. And the young woman was very beautiful and she was a servant to the king. And she served him, but the king did not know her.
      i. Narrative
## Chapter 26 (כו)

### Middle-Weak Verbs

#### 26.9: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:**
- Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct;
- Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect;
- PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle;
- Sfx = Suffix

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<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>סים</td>
<td>he turned aside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קוּמִי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>קום</td>
<td>Rise (fs)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רָצוּ</td>
<td>Qal Pass</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>רצה</td>
<td>it (m) was placed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קִרְאִי</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>קרי</td>
<td>she will run quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

**Gen. 43:1-3** - A severe famine was in the land. And it was as they finished eating the grain which they had brought in from Egypt, their father said to them, “Return to buy grain for we have little food.” And Judah said to him, “the man certainly warned us, saying: ‘you will not see my face without your brother with you.’”

a. וַיְהִי = Qal NP 3ms ( TypeName ) “it was”
b. כִּלּוּ = Piel P 3cp ( TypeName ) “they finished”
c. לֶאֱכֹל = Qal iC ( TypeName ) “eating”
d. הֵבִיאוּ = Hiphil P 3cp ( TypeName ) “they brought”
e. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms ( TypeName ) “he said”
f. שֻׁבוּ = Qal Impv mp ( TypeName ) “Return (mp)!”
g. שֻׁבְרוּ = Qal Impv mp ( TypeName ) “Buy grain (mp)!”
h. לֶאֱכֹל = Qal iC ( TypeName ) “saying”
i. הֵעִד = Hiphil iA ( TypeName ) “to warn”
j. הָעֵד = Hiphil P 3ms ( TypeName ) “he warned”
k. תִרְאוּ = Qal Impf 2mp ( TypeName ) “you (mp) will see”

43 Though, see note in HALOT concerning the Hiphil of שֻׂם
Ex. 20:18-21 - And all the people were seeing the sounds and the flames and the sound of the shofar and the mountain smoking. The people saw and they trembled and they stood at a distance. And they said to Moses, “You speak with us and let us listen. But let not God speak with us, lest we die” And Moses said to the people, “Do not fear! for in the produce of testing you, the God has come, and in the produce his fear will be upon your faces, for you to not sin.” And the people stood at a distance and Moses drew near to the cloud which is where the God was.

a. רואים = Qal PtcA mp (ראה) “seeing”
b. רואים = Qal NP 3mp (ראה) “they saw”
c. נזע = Qal NP 3mp (نزע) “they trembled”
d. נמלט = Qal NP 3mp (מלט) “they stood”
e. אמרו = Qal NP 3mp (אמר) “they said”
f. דיבור = Piel Impv ms (דבר) “Speak (ms)!”
g. שמעו = Qal Cohortative 1cp (שמע) “Let us listen”
h. ידבר = Piel Jussive 3ms (דבר) “Let him speak”
i. נמצאת = Qal Impf 1cp (מצאת) “we will die”
j. יירא = Qal Jussive 2mp (ירא) “May you fear”
k. נסה = Piel iC (נסה) “to test”
l. הנה = Qal P 3ms (נה) “he has come”
m. תהיות = Qal Impf 3fs (היה) “it (f) will be”
n. ת CACHE = Qal Impf 2mp (CACHE) “you will not sin”
o. נמלט = Qal NP 3mp (מלט) “he [the people] stood”
p. נשא = Niphal P 3ms (נשא) “he drew near”
Ex. 3:15-22 - And God again said to Moses, “Thus you will say to the sons of Israel: ‘The LORD, God of your fathers, God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob has sent me to you. This is my name forever and this is my memorial from generation to generation.’ Go! and you will gather the elders of Israel and you will say to them: ‘The LORD, God of your fathers has appeared to me, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying: “I have certainly attended to you and that which was done to you in Egypt. And I say, ‘I will bring you up from the affliction of Egypt, to the land of the Canaanites and the Hittites and the Amorites and the Perizzites and the Hivites and the Jebusites, to a land flowing with milk and honey.’” And they will listen to your voice and you will go, you and the elders of Israel to the king of Egypt and you will say to him, ‘The LORD, God of the Hebrews, has encountered us. And now, let us go, now, a journey of three days into the wilderness, and let us sacrifice to the LORD our God.’ But, I know that the king of Egypt will not give you leave to go; only by a strong hand. And I will send forth my hand and will smite Egypt with all my wonders which I will do in his midst. And after this, he will release you. And I will give grace of this people in the eyes of Egypt and it will be that they will go and they will not go empty-handed. And a woman will ask her neighbor and from the sojourner in her house for silver things and gold things and clothing. And you will place them upon your sons and upon your daughters and will strip Egypt bare.

a. לֵאמֹר = Qal Impf 2ms (אָמר) “you will say”
b. יָדַעְתִּי = Qal P 3ms + sfx 1cs (שָׁלֵם) “he has sent me”
c. הָלַךְ = Qal Impv ms (הלך) “Go (ms)!”
d. נִרְאָה = Qal PC 2ms (ראה) “you (ms) will gather”
e. נִקְרָה = Qal PC 2ms (קר) “you (ms) will say”
f. פָּקֹד = Niphal P 3ms (פקד) “he appeared”
g. נִזְבָּה = Qal iC (זבח) “saying”
h. פְּקֹד = Qal iA (פקד) “to attend to”
i. יָדַע = Qal P 1cs (ידע) “I have attended to”
j. אָסַפְתָּ = Qal PtcP ms (אסף) “the thing done”
k. נִרְאָה = Qal NP 1cs (ראה) “I say”
l. נִרְאָה = Hiphil Impf 1cs (ראה) “I will bring up”
m. פָּקֹד = Qal PtcA fs (פקד) “flowing”

n. שְׁלָחַנִי = Qal PC 3cp (שלח) “they will listen”
o. יָדַע = Qal PC 2ms (ידע) “you (ms) will go”
p. נִרְאָה = Qal PC 2mp (ראה) “you (mp) will say”
q. נִרְאָה = Niphal P 3ms (רא) “he encountered”
r. נִרְאָה = Qal Cohortative 1cp (ראה) “Let us go”
s. נִרְאָה = Qal Cohortative 1cp (ראה) “Let us sacrifice”
t. נִרְאָה = Qal P 1cs (ראה) “I know”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>u.</td>
<td>יִתֵּן = Qal Impf 3ms (נתן)</td>
<td>“he will give leave”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>לַהֲ = Qal iC (לך)</td>
<td>“to go”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w.</td>
<td>וְשָׁלַחְתִּי = Hiphil PC 1cs (שלח)</td>
<td>“I will send forth”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.</td>
<td>נִפְלְאוֹתָי = Niphal Ptc fp + sfx 1cs (פלא)</td>
<td>“my things that are wonderful”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y.</td>
<td>נִמְשַׁךְלִי = Qal Impf 1cs (משך)</td>
<td>“I will do”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa.</td>
<td>יְשַׁלַּח = Piel Impf 3ms (שלח)</td>
<td>“he will release”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bb.</td>
<td>וְנָתַתּי = Qal PC 1cs (נתן)</td>
<td>“I will give”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc.</td>
<td>אֶעֱשֶׂה = Qal Impf 1cs (עשה)</td>
<td>“I will do”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dd.</td>
<td>תֵלֵכוּן = Qal Impf 2mp + paragogic nun (הלך)</td>
<td>“you (mp) will go”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee.</td>
<td>תֵלְכוּ = Qal Impf 2mp (הלך)</td>
<td>“you (mp) will go”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ff.</td>
<td>וְשַׁאֲלָה = Qal PC 3fs (שאלה)</td>
<td>“she will ask”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gg.</td>
<td>וְבִשְׁמַת = Qal PC 2mp (بشמה)</td>
<td>“you (mp) will place”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh.</td>
<td>וְנִצַּלְתֶּם = Piel PC 2mp (נצל)</td>
<td>“you (mp) will strip bare”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26.10: Exegetical Exercises - Hebrew Poetry

1. Many are saying of my soul / there is no salvation for him in God
2. Hear, Mountains, the lawsuit of the LORD / [Hear, also] the everlasting foundations of the earth
3. Rise! Shine! for your light has come / And the glory of the LORD has risen upon you
4. From where will my wisdom be found? / And where is this; that is, the place of understanding?
5. Come! Eat my bread / and drink the wine I have poured

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#44 On the distributive use of ב, cf. IBHS 11.2.5.f.30.
### Chapter 27 (כז)

**I-ט Verbs**

#### 27.7: Language Exercises

**A. Abbreviations:** Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; 
Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; 
PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle;  
Sfx = Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sfx</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יורשь</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ירש</td>
<td>he will become poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יטב</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>יטב</td>
<td>they were good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יוורכפא</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ירד</td>
<td>you (mp) will bring down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ישנה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>you (ms) have dwelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יש</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ירש</td>
<td>Possess!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הושקבם</td>
<td>Hophal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>You (mp) are made to dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יגיו</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>גיד</td>
<td>to declare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יהרשמם</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ירש</td>
<td>you (mp) have caused to dispossess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שבחת</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>iC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>to dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יIŞיב</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>it will be good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יהרימ</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ירד</td>
<td>they brought down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ישיב</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>they will settle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. **Gen. 43:4-7** - If you will send our brother with us, may we go down and may we buy grain for you for food. But if you will not send [him], we will not go down, because the man said to us, “you will not see my face without your brother with you.” And Israel said, “Why have you done evil to me, to tell the man, you had still another brother?” And they said, “The man certainly asked about us and about our family, saying, ‘Is your father still alive? Do you have a brother?’ and we told him upon the mouth of these things. Could we have certainly known that he would say, ‘Bring down your brother!’?”

- **mешלך** = Piel PtcA ms (שלח) “sending”
- **נרדָה** = Qal Cohortative 1cp (ירד) “may we go down”
- **נישָּרָה** = Qal Cohortative 1cp (שבר) “may we buy grain”
- **נֵרֵד** = Qal Impf 1cp (ירד) “we will go down”
- **אָמַר** = Qal P 3ms (אמר) “he said”
- **תירְאוּ** = Qal Impf 2mp (ראה) “you (mp) will see”
- **וַיֹּאמֶר** = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
- **הֲרֵעֹתֶם** = Hiphil P 2mp (רעע) “you have done evil”
- **לְהַגִּיד** = Hiphil iC (נגד) “to tell”
- **וַיֹּאמְרוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (אמר) “they said”
- **שָׁאַל** = Qal P 3ms (שאל) “he asked”
- **לֵאמֹר** = Qal iC (אמר) “saying”
- **וַנַגֶּד** = Hiphil NP 1cp (נגד) “we told”
- **הֲיָדוֹעַ** = Qal iA (ידע) “to know”
- **נֵדַע** = Qal Impf 1cp (ידע) “we will know”
- **יֹאמַר** = Qal Impf 3ms (אמר) “he will say”
- **הוֹרִידוּ** = Hiphil Impv mp (ירד) “Bring down (mp)!”
Judg. 3:12-14 - And the sons of Israel again did the evil in the eyes of the LORD and the LORD strengthened Eglon, king of Moab, against Israel, on account of the fact that they did the evil in the eyes of the LORD. And he gathered to him the sons of Ammon and Amalek, and he went and struck Israel and they possessed the city of palms. And the sons of Israel served Eglon, king of Moab, 18 years.

a. וַיֹּסִפוּ = Hiphil NP 3mp (יסף) “they did again”
b. לַעֲשׂוֹת = Qal iC (עשה) “to do”
c. וַיְחַזֵּק = Piel NP 3ms (חזק) “he strengthened”
d. עָשׂוּ = Qal P 3cp (עשה) “they did”
e. וַיֶּאֱסֹף = Qal NP 3ms (אסף) “he gathered”
f. וַיֵּלֶ = Qal NP 3ms (הלך) “he went”
g. וַיַּ = Hiphil NP 3ms (נכה) “he struck”
h. וַיִּירְשׁוּ = Qal NP 3mp (ירש) “they possessed”
i. וַיַּעַבְדוּ = Qal NP 3mp (עבד) “they served”
Josh. 24:1-5 - Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem and called to the elders of Israel, and to its heads and to its judges and to its officials. And they stationed themselves before the God. And Joshua said to all the people, “Thus says the LORD, God of Israel: ‘In the region beyond the river, your fathers dwelled, from ages past; Terah, father of Abraham and father of Nahor. And they served other gods. And I took your father Abraham from the region across the river and I led him through all the land of Canaan, and I multiplied his seed and I gave to him Isaac. And I gave to Isaac, Jacob and Esau, and I gave to Esau the hill of Seir to possess it. Meanwhile, Jacob and his sons went down to Egypt. And I sent Moses and Aaron and I struck Egypt with what I did in its midst. And afterward, I brought you out.”

a. וַיֶּאֱסֹף = Qal NP 3ms (אסף) “he gathered”
b. וַיִּקְרָא = Qal NP 3ms (קרא) “he called”
c. וַיִּתְיַצְּבוּ = Hithpael NP 3mp (צָב) “they stationed themselves”
d. וַיֹּאמֶר = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
e. אָמַר = Qal P 3ms (אמר) “he said”
f. יָשְׁבוּ = Qal P 3cp (ישׁב) “they dwelled”
g. וָאֶקַּח = Qal NP 1cs (לקח) “I took”
h. וָאֶרֶב = Hiphil NP 1cs (רבה) “I multiplied”
i. וָאֶתֶּּן = Qal NP 1cs (נתן) “I gave”
j. לָרֶשֶׁת = Qal iC (ירשׁ) “to possess”
k. יָרְדוּ = Qal P 3cp (ירד) “they went down”
l. וָאֶשְׁלַח = Qal NP 1cs (שלח) “I sent”
m. וָאֶגֹּף = Qal NP 1cs (נגף) “I struck”

q. יָשְׁבוּ = Hiphil P 1cs (צָב) “I brought out”

The Ketiv reads וָאַרְבֶּ, vocalized to match the Qere וָאֶרֶב. However, this form would generally be parsed as the Cohortative “may I multiply his seed”. It would seem that the Ketiv is accurate in this instance as III-7 verbs apocopate when used as preterites.
Josh. 24:6-10 - And I brought your fathers from out of Egypt and you (mp) entered the sea. And Egypt [they] chased after your fathers with chariot and horsemen to the Red Sea. And they cried to the LORD and he placed a darkness between you and between the Egyptians and brought the sea in upon him. And he covered him. And your eyes saw that which I did in Egypt and you have dwelt in the wilderness for many days. And I brought you into the land of the Amorites, the ones who lived in the region across the Jordan, and they made war with you. And I gave them into your hand and you possessed their land, and I exterminated them from before you. And Balaq, son of Tsippor, king of Moab, rose up and he made war against Israel. And he sent and called for Balaam, son of Beor to curse you. But, I was not willing to listen to Balaam. He surely blessed you! And I delivered you from his hand.

Josh. 24:6-10 - יושב 24:6-10:

a. וַאוֹצִיא = Hiphil NP 1cs (וצא) “I brought out”

b. וָתָּבֹאוּ = Qal NP 2mp (בוא) “you entered”

c. וָתָּרְדְפוּ = Qal NP 3mp (רדף) “they chased”

d. וָתָּצֲעֲקוּ = Qal NP 3mp (צעק) “they cried”

e. וַיָּשֶׂם = Qal NP 3ms (שׂים) “he placed”

f. וַיָּבֵא = Hiphil NP 3ms (בוא) “he brought in”

g. וַיָּכַסֵּהוּ = Piel NP 3ms + sfx 3ms (כסה) “he covered him”

h. וָתִּרְאֶינָה = Qal NP 3fp (ראה) “they (f) saw”

i. עָשִׂיתִי = Qal P 1cs (עשׂה) “I did”

j. וָתֵּשְׁבוּ = Qal NP 2mp (ישׁב) “you have dwelt”

k. וַיָּבָא = Hiphil NP 1cs (בוא) “I brought in”

l. לאֵצְבֵּרְהוּ = Qal PtcA ms (אצל) “the one who dwells”

m. וָאָבִיא = Hiphil NP 3cs (בוא) “I brought in”

n. וָאָבִי = Qal NP 2mp (בוא) “he covered him”

o. וָאָבִיה = Qal NP 1cs (בוא) “I gave”

p. וָאָבִיהוּ = Qal NP 2mp (בוא) “you possessed”

q. וָאָבִי = Hiphil NP 1cs (בוא) “I exterminated”

r. וָאָבִי = Qal NP 3ms (בוא) “he rose”

s. וָאָבִי = Niphal NP 3ms (לאב) “he made war”

t. וָאָבִי = Niphal NP 3mp (לאב) “he sent”

u. וָאָבִי = Qal NP 2mp (בוא) “he called”

v. וָאָבִי = Qal iC (ﬠָבֵר) “to curse”

w. וָאָבִי = Qal iC (ﬠָבֵר) “to listen”

x. וָאָבִי = Qal NP 3ms (보호) “he blessed”

y. וָאָבִי = Qal iA (בָּרֹ) “to bless”

z. וָאָבִי = Hiphil NP 1cs (בָּרֹ) “I delivered”
Josh. 24:11-13 - And you passed over the Jordan and came to Jericho, and the lords of Jericho made war against you; [also] the Amorites, Perizzites, Canaanites, Hittites, Girgashites, Hivites, and the Jebusites. And I gave them into your hand. And I sent before you the hornet, which drove them from before you, the two kings of the Amorites. It was not by your sword and it was not by your bow. And I gave to you a land which you did not toil for it, and cities which you did not build. And you dwelled in them. Vineyards and olive orchards which you did not plant them, you are eating from.

27.8: Exegetical Exercises - Theological Controversies

A. The LORD possessed me [at the] beginning of his way / the first of his acts of old // From eternity I was installed / from the first, from before the beginning of the earth

- יָגוֹעַ has two basic meanings, either “to possess, acquire, buy” or “to create, make”. Therefore, ESV, NJPS, and NETS all are justifiable in their translations. Though, possession seems to be the desired idea. Had the author wanted to speak of Wisdom as created, ברא would have been a more natural choice.

- יִשַּׁב has multiple meanings of יָגוֹעַ (in Hebrew, but not in the LXX that Arians used; i.e. κτίζω), typological (as opposed to actual) equation of Wisdom with Christ, and other considerations.

- יָגוֹעַ is most importantly, though, is to highlight the theological nature of the issue, and not merely the exegetical nature.
Chapter 28 (ב)  

28.8: Language Exercises

A. Abbreviations: Coh = Cohortative; iA = Infinitive Absolute; iC = Infinitive Construct; Impf = Imperfect; Impv = Imperative; NP = Narrative Preterite; P = Perfect; PC = Converted Perfect; PtcA = Active Participle; PtcP = Passive Participle; Sfx = Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Conj.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sfx</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>סָבְבוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>סבב</td>
<td>they went around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תָּמּוּ</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>תםמ</td>
<td>they were finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סָבִּי</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Impv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>סבב</td>
<td>Go around (fs)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָזָלָה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>גלה</td>
<td>he uncovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָרוֹר</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>iA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>אֵרָר</td>
<td>to curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַיִּקָם</td>
<td>Hophal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>קום</td>
<td>it was raised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָשָׁם</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>שׁם</td>
<td>he placed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הקֹס</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>תוספ</td>
<td>you will finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סֵבָב</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>סבב</td>
<td>we went around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָלַת</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>גלה</td>
<td>it was revealed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָדָל</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Impf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>הֵלָלו</td>
<td>it will flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָסֻבָה</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>סבב</td>
<td>you have turned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְסֵים</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>PtcA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>קָסֵים</td>
<td>setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.

**Judg. 1:1-8** - And it was after the death of Joshua, the sons of Israel inquired of the LORD, saying, “Who shall go up for us to the Canaanite at the front to make war with him?” And the LORD said, “Judah will go up, behold! I have given the land into his hand.” And Judah said to Simeon, his brother, “Come up with me into my border and let us make war against the Canaanite and I shall go, also, I with you, into your border” and Simeon went with him. And Judah went up and the LORD gave the Canaanite and the Perizzite into their hand, and they struck them in Bezek, 100,000 men. And they found Adoni-Bezek in Bezek and they made war with him and they struck the Canaanite and the Perizzite. And Adoni-Bezek fled, and they chased after him, and they caught him, and they cut off the thumbs of both his hands and both his feet. And Adoni-Bezek said, “Seventy kings, having had the thumbs of both their hands and both their feet cut off, they were gatherers under my table. As I have done, this God has repaid me.” And they brought him to Jerusalem and he died there. And the sons of Israel made war against Jerusalem and captured it and struck it by the edge of the sword, and they shot the city with fire.

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a. **וַיְהִי** = Qal NP 3ms (היה) “it was”
b. **וַיִּשְׁאֲלוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (שואל) “they inquired”
c. **לֵאמֹר** = Qal iC (אמר) “saying”
d. **יַעֲלֶה** = Qal Impf 3ms (עלה) “he will go up”
e. **לְהִלָּחֶם** = Niphal iC (לחם) “to make war”
f. **וַיֹּאמֶר** = Qal NP 3ms (אמר) “he said”
g. **נָתַתִּי** = Qal P 1cs (נתן) “he gave”
h. **עֲלֵה** = Qal Impv ms (עלה) “Go up!”
i. **וְנִלָּחֲמָה** = Niphal np 3mp (לחם) “let us make war”
j. **וַיַּעֲל** = Qal NP 3ms (עלה) “I will go”
k. **וַיַּכּוּ** = Hiphil NP 3mp (נכה) “they struck”
l. **וַיִּמְצְאוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (מצא) “they found”
m. **וַיִּלָּחֲמוּ** = Niphal NP 3mp (לחם) “they made war”

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n. **וַיַּכּוּם** = Hiphil NP 3mp + sfx 3mp (נכה) “they struck them”
o. **וַיִּרְדְּפוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (רדף) “they found”
p. **וַיִּתֵּן** = Qal NP 3mp (נתן) “they made war”
q. **וַיַּקְצְצוּ** = Piel NP 3mp (קצץ) “they cut off”
r. **וַיִּאָחֲזוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (אחז) “they grabbed”
s. **וַיִּרְדְּפוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (רדף) “they chased”
t. **וַיִּכָּפְרוּ** = Qal NP 3mp (CAF) “they grabbed”
u. **וַיְקַצְּצוּ** = Piel NP 3mp (קצץ) “they cut off”
v. **וַיְקִזֵּל** = Pual PtcP mp (קזל) “having had cut off”
w. **וַיִּזְרְצֵו** = Qal P 3cp (זרעם) “they were”

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1 Kings 1:1-5 - Now, the King, David was old, he entered in days [advancing in years]. And they covered him with garments, but it was not warm for him. So his servants said to him, “Let them seek for my lord, the king, a young woman, a virgin, that she would stand before the king and she will be to him an attendant, and she shall lie down at your bosom. It will be warm to my lord, the king.” And they sought a beautiful young woman in all the border of Israel, and they found Abishag, the Shunammite, and they brought her to the king. And the young woman was exceedingly beautiful and she was an attendant to the king and she served him. But the king did not know her. And Adonijah, son of Haggith, was exalting himself, saying, “I will reign.” And he made for himself chariotry and horsemen, and fifty men running before him.
Josh. 6:12-17 - And Joshua rose early in the morning, and the priests lifted the ark of the LORD, and the seven priests lifting seven trumpets of rams’ horns before the ark of the LORD were walking, going. And they blew the trumpets. And the one who was equipped was walking before them. And the one who was gathering was walking after the ark of the LORD. [The priests] were walking and blowing the trumpets. And they went around the city on the second day one time, and they returned to the camp. Thus they did six days. And it was on the seventh day, they rose early as the dawn was rising, and they went around the city, according to this judgment [manner], seven times. Only on that day did they go around the city seven times. And it was on the seventh time, the priests blew the trumpets, and Joshua said to the people, “Shout! for the LORD has given to you the city. And the city will be a devoted thing, and all with is in it, to the LORD. Only Rahab the prostitute, she will live, and all who are with her in her house, for she hid the messengers whom we sent.”

a. נָתַן - Hiphil NP 3ms (שׁכָּב) “he rose early”
b. לָשׁוּת - Qal NP 3mp (שׁשָּׁנָה) “they lifted”
c. לָשׁוֵא - Qal PtcA mp (שׁשָּׁנָה) “lifting (mp)”
d. לָשׂוּת - Qal PtcA mp (וְלָשׂוּת) “walking”
e. לָשׂוֹע - Qal iA (וְלָשׂוֹע) “to walk”
f. לְשׁוּת - Qal PC (שׁוּת) “they were blowing”
g. לְשׁוּת - Qal PtcP ms (וְלָשׂוֹת) “the one who was equipped”
h. לָשׂוּת - Qal PtcA ms (וְלָשׂוּת) “walking”
i. לָשׂוּת - Piel PtcA (וְלָשׂוּת) “the one gathering”
j. לָשׂוּת - Qal iA (וְלָשׂוּת) “to walk”
k. לְשׁוֹע - Qal iA (שׁוֹע) “to blow”
l. לַשׁוּת - Qal NP 3mp (כֹּבֵד) “they went around”
m. לַשׁוּת - Qal NP 3mp (שׁוּב) “they returned”

n. לַשׁוּת - Qal P 3cp (שׁוּב) “they did”
o. לַשׁוּת - Qal NP 3ms (שׁוַּע) “and it was”
p. לַשׁוּת - Hiphil NP 3mp (שׁוַּע) “they rose early”
q. לָשׂוֹת - Qal iC (שׂוֹת) “as the going up”
r. לָשׂוֹת - Qal P 3cp (שׂוּב) “they went around”
s. לָשׂוּת - Qal P 3cp (שׂוּב) “they blew”
t. לָשׂוּת - Qal NP 3ms (שׂוּר) “he said”
u. לָשׂוּת - Hiphil Impv mp (שׂוּר) “Shout (mp)! ”
v. לָשׂוּת - Qal P 3ms (שׂוּר) “he has given”
w. לָשׂוּת - Qal PC 3fs (שׂוּר) “it will be”
x. לָשׂוּת - Qal Impf 3fs (שׁוּר) “she will live”

46 Ketiv reads נָתַן and the apparatus notes that multiple manuscripts point this as נָתַן (i.e., Qal PtcA ms). However, the Qere moves the t to render נָתַן (i.e. Qal iA), which matches the previous use as well the the following נָתַן.
28.9: Exegetical Exercises - The Text-Critical Apparatus

A. But the sons of Benjamin did not dispossess the Jebusites dwelling in Jerusalem, and the Jebusites have dwelt with the sons of Benjamin in Jerusalem until this day.

B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BHS Symbol/Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>BHQ Symbol/Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nonn</td>
<td>some/several</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Old Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mss</td>
<td>Heb. manuscripts</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vulgate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QOr</td>
<td>Qere apud Orientales = read w/ Oriental (i.e. Babylonian masoretes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יֹשְׁבֵי</td>
<td>Have יֹשְׁבֵי</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf</td>
<td>confer</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Syriac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27a</td>
<td>note a on v. 27</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Targum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(assim-ctext)</td>
<td>assimilation to context</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. The BHS/Q textual note indicates that many witnesses have a MP construct form here.

D. Text critical principle - prefer reading that most easily explains other readings - lectio difficilior.

E. Judges 5:3
   a. BHS - a few MSS are missing these two words; BHQ - Relatively unified tradition has these words.
   b. This appears to be an instance of haplography. Therefore, the credibility of Leningrad is not affected.

F. Judges 16:14
   a. BHS - before the 1st word, in several MSS the verb has dropped out. LXX has noticeably more text.
   b. Due to the highly repetitive nature of the story, it appears that at least 1 line was skipped. In addition, the apparatus notes in vs 13 that LXX reads other than MT, including the same initial word. Therefore, this is scribal error.