Picture Hebrew
English Flashcard Companion

Jesse R. Scheumann
2018

Introduction to the English Flashcard Companion

The vocabulary list in this companion corresponds to the numbering of the flashcards. As you learn each new flashcard, you should consult this list to make sure you notice exactly what we intended to illustrate. Each vocab entry gives an English translation and provides a Hebrew verse using the word, and many entries have information on usage and extra forms.

Our list consists specifically of all verbs that belong to a root that occurs 100+ times and all non-verbs that occur 100+ times. Non-verb illustrations are simple and generic. Verbs illustrate an iconic usage, and every biblical character is recognizable from card to card.

We reflect a growing movement of professors who require students to memorize all verbs as words in the 3ms qatal, not as consonantal roots. In this companion, we specify each verb's binyan (stem): Pa = pa'al, Ni = nif'al, Pi = pi'el, Hi = hif'il, and Htp = hitpa'el.

Most of the flashcards contain a textbox in a particular corner of the illustration to indicate whether the word is a verb, noun, adjective, or pronoun (see card #420, which is a key for reading the cards). Any other part of speech lacks a text box. There are thirty-eight words that were too abstract to illustrate. These flashcards contain an English translation.

We designed each picture according to a common set of principles. By becoming familiar with these, you will be able to interpret each card more quickly and accurately.
- The primary figure on the card is centered, foregrounded, and bolded with pen
- All "movement" flows from right to left
- The illustration captures the central sense of the word within its semantic range
    o Literal sense is preferred over metaphorical sense
    o One sense is preferred over multiple senses, unless a secondary sense seems
        ▪ On par with the first sense as central in the semantic range, or
        ▪ Unrelated to the primary sense and confusing even within context
- A word with two senses has the Hebrew word "or" between the illustrations
- A solid line separates a word and its antonym; the bolded scene illustrates the word
- Antonyms with one form each are on the same card and separated by Hebrew "and"
- If a general word is illustrated with a specific example, the card depicts one example only and includes an "or …" in the bottom left-hand corner

Rationale for Non-Verb Forms

Noun flashcards list both the singular and plural forms. The plural form demonstrates that many nouns take irregular endings and that the added suffix often causes initial-vowel reduction. By memorizing the plural form, a learner will be more likely to recognize the inflected words in the Hebrew Bible. All adjectives list both the masculine and feminine singular forms. As with nouns, this helps students naturally absorb patterns of inflection.

There are several cards that list multiple words. For these cards, there are always two or more morphologically-related words that were too difficult to distinguish with separate illustrations. We illustrated the more concrete word, and we listed the related word(s) in smaller font on the back. For example, card 271 illustrates the adjective "strong," and also lists the related verb "to be strong" in smaller font under the adjective forms.

We illustrated only the spatial sense for prepositions, even though most prepositions have logical extensions. These cards are designed for beginner students who, like children, thrive in absorbing the language as a simple, concrete system. Card 418 illustrates the spatial prepositions together on a single card. The maturing student who reads biblical texts will pick up on the logical extensions of these prepositions in context. This companion lists English translations for those logical extensions.

We did illustrate each geographic place that occurs 100+ times. Even though these place names get transliterated into English, most people do not know where Moab was in relation to Israel, for example. We adapted our maps from Thomas V. Brisco, *Holman Bible Atlas: A Complete Guide to the Expansive Geography of Biblical History* (Nashville, Tennessee: B&H, 1998). The size of each nation most closely represents the height of its power in a way that does not overlap with any other nation. Card 419 illustrates all of the nations together.

We did not illustrate personal names that occur 100+ times, because there is no way to illustrate what these people looked like. Furthermore, someone familiar with an English Bible will recognize these names quite easily, because English transliterates the Hebrew names. Page 80 in this companion lists all of these names in order of frequency. A new learner should read the list to get a feel for how English transliterates the Hebrew.

Rationale for Verb Forms

This section is written especially for Hebrew teachers and students who come from a traditional Hebrew background. Those who are new to Hebrew do not need to read this.

The biggest divergence in how we list vocabulary words is the way we treat verbs. Traditionally, verbs are listed according to their consonantal root, and they are often vocalized uniformly according to the default pa'al (qal) pattern. This practice leaves students memorizing either an unpronounceable consonantal root (e.g. שׁ־ל־ךּ), or lists many words as imaginary pa'al verbs (e.g. שָׁלַךּ "throw"). Many verbal roots never occur in the Hebrew Bible as a pa'al verb. שׁ־ל־ךּ simply occurs as a hif'il word: הִשְׁלִיךְ "throw." We list verbs as actual words.

An added benefit of learning these flashcards is that students will naturally absorb the inflectional patterns of each binyan. For each verb, we list the 3ms qatal (perfect) and yiqtol (imperfect) forms in large font on the back side of the card. A student can produce any derived conjugation (e.g. imperative, infinitive, participle) or inflected word if these two forms are mastered.

The Hebrew clause at the bottom of a flashcard is taken from the illustrated verse, and is (often) slightly edited. All proper names are in grey font, and no words are written in their pausal form. We also converted every verbal form to a participle. We did this in part to show a third verbal form, but mainly to describe accurately the illustration on the front, which is a snapshot of an in-progress action. We believe the participle is the default form for communicating the present progressive tense. For example, see Gen 37:15–16; 1 Sam 17:45; Jer 1:11–13; see also Randall Buth, "Word Order in the Verbless Clause: A Generative-Functional Approach," in Cynthia Miller, ed., *The Verbless Clause in Biblical Hebrew* (Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbraun's, 1999) 79–108.

List of Abbreviations

adj	adjective
adv	adverb
f	feminine
Hi	hif'il (a binyan/verbal stem)
Htp	hitpa'el (a binyan/verbal stem)
imp	imperative
inf	infinitive
m	masculine
n	noun
Ni	nif'al (a binyan/verbal stem)
p	plural
Pa	pa'al (a binyan/verbal stem, often called qal)
Pi	pi'el (a binyan/verbal stem)
prep	preposition
pro	pronoun
ptcp	participle
s	singular
vyqtl	vayyiqtol (a verbal conjugation)
1	1st person (e.g. "I," "we")
2	2nd person (e.g. "you")
3	3rd person (e.g. "he," "she," "it," "they")

Table of Contents

The order of these flashcards corresponds to our reading fluency course that is still in a beta version. The first seven groups of cards consist of concrete vocabulary that is easy to use in the classroom with props. The following sixteen groups of cards provide the vocabulary for a new story each week. Each story employs a certain subset of pa'al, pi'el, or hif'il verbs. The final seven groups of cards relate to the book of Jonah, and include learning several nif'al and hitpa'el verbs. The exact order within each group of cards is determined by word frequency according to the following strata: verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and miscellaneous. The description of each group in this table is not exhaustive—it merely highlights the emphasis of cards in that group.

1. חֶרֶב|n–sword (f) (411)[1]

   ➢ (Judg 3:21a) וַיִּשְׁלַח אֵהוּד אֶת־יַד שְׂמֹאלוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הַחֶרֶב

   • And Ehud sent out his left hand and took the sword. (Judg 3:21a)

     ❖ Consult card 420, which is a key for reading the cards. On one side it lists what the textbox represents on the fronts of the cards. On the other side, it describes what forms are listed on the backs of the cards.

2. סוּס|n–horse (m) (137)

   ➢ (2 Kgs 5:9a) וַיָּבֹא נַעֲמָן בְּסוּסוֹ וּבְרִכְבּוֹ

   • And Naaman came with his horse and with his chariot. (2 Kgs 5:9a)

3. כִּסֵּא|n–chair, throne (m) (135)

   ➢ (2 Kgs 4:10a) וְנָשִׂים לוֹ שָׁם מִטָּה וְשֻׁלְחָן וְכִסֵּא וּמְנוֹרָה

   • "Let us set for him there a bed and a table and a chair and a lamp." (2 Kgs 4:10a)

   ➢ (2 Sam 7:13) וְכֹנַנְתִּי אֶת־כִּסֵּא מַמְלַכְתּוֹ עַד־עוֹלָם

   • "I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever." (2 Sam 7:13)

     ❖ Even though כִּסֵּא appears in the OT most often to refer to a throne, this is a context-specific meaning—a king's chair. The basic meaning is a chair in general.

4. כֶּבֶשׂ|n–sheep (alt. form: כֶּשֶׂב) (m) (113)

   ➢ (Lev 14:13a) וְשָׁחַט אֶת־הַכֶּבֶשׂ

   • "And he shall slaughter the sheep." (Lev 14:13a)

5. הַ-|the (30,368*)

   ➢ (Gen 2:1a) וַיְכֻלּוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ

   • And the heavens and the earth were finished. (Gen 2:1a)

     ❖ Hebrew only has the definite article. It lacks an indefinite article like "a, an." The dash after a vocab word means that the word is never written as an independent word—it is always adjoined to another word as a prefix.

---

[1] This list of Hebrew vocabulary words was initially adapted from a list in Randall Buth, *Living Biblical Hebrew: Selected Readings with 500 Friends* (Zeeland, MI: Biblical Language Center, 2006): 1–43. All of the word-frequency numbers in parentheses in this companion are taken from Buth, unless they are marked with an asterisk; in these cases, the numbers reflect my own Logos searches. I have subtracted from and added to Buth's list using the frequency criteria described above in the introduction, critically examining the inclusion of every word. This is my own list and represents my own work. I have determined the order of vocabulary words, English translations, Hebrew verses chosen, English translations, comments on words, and verb phrases for the backs of the cards.

6. נָשָׂא|Pa–carry; pick up (626)

> ➤ (Josh 3:8a) וְאַתָּה תְּצַוֶּה אֶת־הַכֹּהֲנִים נֹשְׂאֵי אֲרוֹן־הַבְּרִית

- And you shall command the priests, the ones who carry the ark of the covenant. (Josh 3:8a)

> ➤ (Josh 4:8a) וַיִּשְׂאוּ שְׁתֵּי־עֶשְׂרֵה אֲבָנִים מִתּוֹךְ הַיַּרְדֵּן

- And they picked up twelve stones from the midst of the Jordan. (Josh 4:8a)
    - ❖ For any vocab word, a diagonal line through the illustrated front with "or" in the middle indicates two different senses of the same word. The sense of "to carry" is the dominant usage of this word. When it means "to pick up," נָשָׂא usually has עֵינַיִם "eyes" for its object: someone lifts up his eyes to see someone/thing (e.g. Gen 18:2; 22:4; Num 24:2; Josh 5:13)
    - ❖ וַיִּשָּׂא (vyqtl), שָׂא (imp), שְׂאֵת/נְשֹׂא (inf), נֹשֵׂא (ptcp)
        - ▪ "The priests are carrying the ark of the covenant"

7. קָם|Pa–arise, get up (460)

> ➤ (1 Sam 3:6b) וַיָּקָם שְׁמוּאֵל וַיֵּלֶךְ אֶל־עֵלִי

- And Samuel arose and walked to Eli. (1 Sam 3:6a)
    - ❖ וַיָּקָם (vyqtl), קוּם (imp), קוּם (inf), קָם (ptcp)
        - ▪ "Samuel is getting up to walk to Eli"

8. אִישׁ|n–man; husband (m) (2,179)

> ➤ (Gen 6:9b) נֹחַ אִישׁ צַדִּיק

- Noah was a righteous man. (Gen 6:9b)

> ➤ (Gen 3:6b) וַתִּתֵּן גַּם־לְאִישָׁהּ

- And she gave also to her husband. (Gen 3:6b)
    - ❖ Context determines whether אִישׁ should be translated as "man" or "husband." It always means "husband" if there is an attached pronoun (i.e. "*her* man," like in Gen 3:6).

9. שֵׁם|n–name (m) (862)

> ➤ (Gen 3:20a) וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חַוָּה

- And the man called the name of his wife "Eve." (Gen 3:20a)

10. אִשָּׁה|n–woman; wife (f) (782)

> ➤ (Gen 12:11b) אִשָּׁה יְפַת־מַרְאֶה אָתְּ

- "A woman beautiful in appearance are you." (Gen 12:11b)

➤ (Gen 12:11a) וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־שָׂרַי אִשְׁתּוֹ

- And he said to Sarai his wife. (Gen 12:11a)

❖ As with אִישׁ, context determines whether אִשָּׁה should be translated as "woman" or "wife." It always means "wife" if there is an attached pronoun (i.e. "*his* woman," like in Gen 12:11a).

11. לֶחֶם|n–bread (m) (297)

➤ (Gen 41:54b) וּבְכָל־אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם הָיָה לָחֶם

- But in the land of Egypt there was bread. (Gen 41:54b)

12. בָּשָׂר|n–meat, flesh (m) (270)

➤ (1 Kgs 17:6a) וְהָעֹרְבִים מְבִיאִים לוֹ לֶחֶם וּבָשָׂר בַּבֹּקֶר

- And the ravens were bringing to him bread and meat in the morning. (1 Kgs 17:6a)

❖ This word is often translated "flesh," because it is used frequently to refer to humans as בָּשָׂר (e.g. Gen 2:23, 24; 6:3, 12, 13, etc.). The plural form בְּשָׂרִים only occurs once, so it is not listed on the card.

13. אֶבֶן|n–stone (f) (269)

➤ (1 Sam 17:49a) יִשְׁלַח דָּוִד אֶת־יָדוֹ אֶל־הַכֶּלִי וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁם אֶבֶן

- And David sent his hand into the pouch and took from there a stone. (1 Sam 17:49a)

14. וְ-|and; but, then (50,273*)

➤ (Gen 1:1a) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ

- God created the heavens and the earth. (Gen 1:1a)

❖ The dash after a vocab word means that the word is never written as an independent word—it is always adjoined to another word as a prefix.

15. אֵת|(definite direct object marker) (11,134*)

➤ (Gen 1:31a) וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה

- And God saw all that he had made. (Gen 1:31a)

❖ While there is some variation, the dominate use of this particle is to mark the definite direct object of transitive verbs. As a free-standing word, the object marker is spelled with a *tsere*: אֵת; when it is joined to the following

word by a *maqqef* (־), it is spelled with a *seghol*: אֶת־. It does not receive a translation in English.

16. יָשַׁב|Pa–sit; dwell (774)

➢ וַיַּעַשׂ לוֹ שָׁם סֻכָּה וַיֵּשֶׁב תַּחְתֶּיהָ (Jon 4:5b)
• And he made for himself there a shelter, and he sat underneath it. (Jon 4:5b)
   ❖ When יָשַׁב has the sense of "dwell" (e.g. Gen 13:12), it "has the meaning of to dwell in a precise, clearly demarcated area, and so to be in a fixed position, or to sit" (HALOT, 1497).
   ❖ וַיֵּשֶׁב (vyqtl), שֵׁב (imp), שֶׁבֶת (inf), יֹשֵׁב (ptcp)
      ▪ "Jonah is sitting under the shelter"

17. אֲנִי|pro–I [874]
אָנֹכִי|pro–I [442] (1,316)

➢ עִבְרִי אָנֹכִי וְאֶת־יהוה אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲנִי יָרֵא (Jon 1:9a)
• "I am a Hebrew and YHWH, the God of heaven, I fear." (Jon 1:9a)
   ❖ This is pronoun is unmarked for gender, so can refer to a male or female.

18. אַתָּה|pro–you (ms) (809)

➢ אֱלֹהִים עִמְּךָ בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר־אַתָּה עֹשֶׂה (Gen 21:22b)
• "God is with you in all that you do." (Gen 21:22b)

19. הוּא|pro–he, it; that (1,533)

➢ וְהוּא כֹהֵן לְאֵל עֶלְיוֹן (Gen 14:18b)
• And he was priest to God Most High. (Gen 14:18b)

20. הִיא|pro–she, it; that (541)

➢ הוּא הָיְתָה אֵם כָּל־חָי (Gen 3:20b)
• She was mother of all living. (Gen 3:20b)

21. מַה|pro–what? (554)

➢ מַזֶּה בְיָדֶךָ וַיֹּאמֶר מַטֶּה (Exod 4:2)
• "What is this in your hand?" He said, "A staff." (Exod 4:2)
   ❖ This interrogative pronoun is written as מָה when it precedes א, ה, or ר. It is written as מֶה when it precedes ע or ח (BHRG §43.3.2).

22. מִי|pro–who? (423)

➤ וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ יִצְחָק אָבִיו מִי־אָֽתָּה (Gen 27:32a)

- And his father Isaac said to him, "Who are you?" (Gen 27:32a)

23. טוֹב|adj–good [557]

➤ וְהִנֵּה־טוֹב מְאֹד(Gen 1:31a)

- And behold, it was very good. (Gen 1:31a)

יִיטַב|Pa–will be good [43] (600)

➤ וַיִּיטַב בְּעֵינֵי פַרְעֹה (Gen 45:16b)

- And it was pleasing in the eyes of Pharaoh. (Gen 45:16b)
  - ❖ All adjective flashcards list the masculine and feminine singular forms. The pa'al verb יִיטַב only occurs in the *yiqtol* and *vayyiqtol*.

24. גָּדוֹל|adj–big, great [525]

➤ אֶת־הַמָּאוֹר הַגָּדֹל לְמֶמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם (Gen 1:16b)

- The great light to rule the day. (Gen 1:16b)

גָּדַל|Pa–grow up, become great [53] (578)

➤ וַיְהִי אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַנַּעַר וַיִּגְדָּל (Gen 21:20a)

- And God was with the boy, and he grew up. (Gen 21:20a)

25. -לְ|prep–to, toward, for [4,360]

אֶל|prep–to, toward, into [5,464] (9,824)

➤ וַיֹּאמֶר לָהּ מַלְאַךְ יהוה שׁוּבִי אֶל־גְּבִרְתֵּךְ(Gen 16:9a)

- And the angel of YHWH said to her, "Return to your mistress." (Gen 16:9a)
  - ❖ Whereas -לְ is always written as a prefix, אֶל is an independent preposition.
  - ❖ For the prepositions, we only tried to capture the locative/spacial sense, which is illustrated by the position of the sphere with respect to the box. Most prepositions have derived meanings that we did not illustrate.
  - ❖ Consult card 418, which illustrates most of the spacial prepositions on one card.

26. עַל|prep–on; against; concerning [5,772]

➤ וַיָּשֶׁת עַל־רֹאשׁ אֶפְרַיִם(Gen 48:14a)

- And he placed (it) on the head of Ephraim. (Gen 48:14a)

מֵעַל|prep–above; upwards [140] (5,912)

➤ וְכָל־תְּמוּנָה אֲשֶׁר בַּשָּׁמַ֫יִם מִמַּ֫עַל (Exod 20:4a)

- "...or any likeness of what is in heaven above." (Exod 20:4a)

27. אַחַר|prep–behind; adv–after (809)

➤ הִנֵּה עַבְדְּךָ יַעֲקֹב אַחֲרֵ֫ינוּ (Gen 32:21a)

- "Your servant Jacob is behind us." (Gen 32:20a*)

➤ וְאַחֲרֵי־כֵן אֶרְאֶה פָנָיו (Gen 32:21b)

- "And after this I shall see his face." (Gen 32:20b*)

   ❖ If אַחַר/אַחֲרֵי appears before a noun, it functions *spatially*, "behind"; if it appears before a verb, it functions *temporally*, "after."

28. תַּ֫חַת|prep–under; instead of (506)

➤ וְהוּא־עֹמֵד עֲלֵיהֶם תַּ֫חַת הָעֵץ (Gen 18:8b)

- And he was standing by them under the tree. (Gen 18:8b)

29. הֲ-|(question particle) (743*)

➤ הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי (Gen 4:9b)

- "Am I the keeper of my brother?" (Gen 4:9b)

   ❖ This interrogative particle is prefixed to the first word of a question. The most appropriate word (the focus of the question) is fronted in the clause, to which this particle attaches (BHRG §43.2).

30. אוֹ|or (311)

➤ הֲיֵשׁ־לָכֶם אָב אוֹ־אָח (Gen 44:19b)

- "Do you have a father or a brother?" (Gen 44:19b)

31. עָשָׂה|Pa–do, make (2,624)

➤ וַיַּ֫עַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר־צִוָּ֫הוּ יהוה (Gen 7:5)

- And Noah did all that YHWH had commanded him. (Gen 7:5)

   ❖ עָשָׂה (ptcp), עֲשׂוֹת (inf), עֲשֵׂה (imp), עָשֶׂה (vyqtl), וַיַּ֫עַשׂ

32. עָלָה|Pa–go up (632)

➤ וַיִּקְרָא יהוה לְמֹשֶׁה אֶל־רֹאשׁ הָהָר וַיַּ֫עַל מֹשֶׁה (Exod 19:20b)

- YHWH called Moses to the top of the mountain, and Moses went up. (Exod 19:20b)

   ❖ עֹלֶה (ptcp), עֲלוֹת (inf), עֲלֵה (imp), עָלֶה (vyqtl), וַיַּ֫עַל

- ▪ "Moses is going up to the top of the mountain"

33. עָמַד|Pa–stand (434)

   ➢ הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵד עָלָיו אַדְמַת־קֹדֶשׁ הוּא (Exod 3:5b)
   - • "The place on which you are standing is holy ground." (Exod 3:5b)
      - ❖ וַיַּעֲמֹד (vyqtl), עֲמֹד (imp), עֲמֹד (inf), עֹמֵד (ptcp)
         - ▪ "Moses is standing on holy ground"

34. יָרַד|Pa–go down (306)

   ➢ וְיוֹנָה יָרַד אֶל־יַרְכְּתֵי הַסְּפִינָה (Jon 1:5b)
   - • But Jonah had gone down into the rear parts of the ship. (Jon 1:5b)
      - ❖ וַיֵּרֶד (vyqtl), רֵד (imp), רֶדֶת (inf), יֹרֵד (ptcp)
         - ▪ "Jonah is going down into the rear parts of the ship"

35. הִשְׁלִיךְ|Hi–throw (125)

   ➢ וַיַּשְׁלֵךְ אַהֲרֹן אֶת־מַטֵּהוּ לִפְנֵי פַרְעֹה (Exod 7:10b)
   - • And Aaron threw his staff before Pharaoh. (Exod 7:10b)
      - ❖ הִשְׁלִיךְ "throw" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
      - ❖ מַשְׁלִיךְ (ptcp), הַשְׁלִיךְ (inf), הַשְׁלֵךְ (imp), וַיַּשְׁלֵךְ (vyqtl)
         - ▪ "Aaron is throwing his staff before Pharaoh"

36. רֹאשׁ|n–head (m) (600)

   ➢ וַיִּצֹק עַל־רֹאשׁוֹ (1 Sam 10:1a)
   - • And he poured (it) on his head. (1 Sam 10:1a)

37. יָד|n–hand (f) (1,617)

   ➢ וַיִּשְׁלַח אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יָדוֹ (Gen 22:10a)
   - • And Abraham sent out his hand. (Gen 22:10a)
      - ❖ On the back of the card, the dual form יָדַיִם (256x) is listed instead of the plural form יָדוֹת (20x).

38. עַיִן|n–eye; spring, well (f) (868)

   ➢ וְנֹחַ מָצָא חֵן בְּעֵינֵי יהוה (Gen 6:8)
   - • But Noah found favor in the eyes of YHWH. (Gen 6:8)
   ➢ וַיִּמְצָאָהּ מַלְאַךְ יהוה עַל־עֵין הַמָּיִם (Gen 16:7a)
   - • And the angel of YHWH found her by a spring of water. (Gen 16:7a)

❖ Whenever עַיִן is used as "spring/well," מַיִם "water" is usually in the immediate context. On the back of the card, the dual form עֵינַ֫יִם (757x) is listed instead of the plural form עֵינוֹת (5x).

39. אַף|n–nose, nostril; anger (m) (279)

➢ וַיָּ֫קָם לִקְרָאתָם וַיִּשְׁתַּ֫חוּ אַפַּ֫יִם אָ֫רְצָה (Gen 19:1b)

• And he rose to meet them, and he bowed with nostrils to the ground. (Gen 19:1b)

➢ בְּאַפָּם הָרְגוּ אִישׁ (Gen 49:6b)

• "In their anger they slayed a man." (Gen 49:6b)

❖ If אַף appears in the singular, it is "nose"; if it appears in the dual (אַפַּ֫יִם), it is "nostrils." It never occurs in the plural form. If it takes on the metaphorical sense of "anger," it usually occurs in idioms such as "heat of nose" or "nose was kindled." There are a few instances where אַף means "anger" on its own outside of the idiomatic phrase. Context always makes it clear.

40. רֶ֫גֶל|n–foot, leg; occurrence (f) (251)

➢ וְסִיסְרָא נָס בְּרַגְלָיו אֶל־אֹ֫הֶל יָעֵל (Judg 4:17a)

• And Sisera fled on his feet to the tent of Jael. (Judg 4:17a)

➢ וּמִצְחַת נְחֹ֫שֶׁת עַל־רַגְלָיו (1 Sam 17:6a)

• And shin guards of bronze were on his legs. (1 Sam 17:6a)

❖ On the back of the card, the dual form רַגְלַ֫יִם (164x) is listed instead of the plural form רְגָלִים (4x). On these few occasions, the plural (not dual) form of this noun, means "occurrences" (e.g. Exod 23:14; Num 22:28, 32), synonymous with פַּ֫עַם (#71).

41. אֹ֫זֶן|n–ear (f) (187)

➢ וַיְדַבְּרוּ עַבְדֵי שָׁאוּל בְּאָזְנֵי דָוִד אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵ֫לֶּה(1 Sam 18:23a)

• And the servants of Saul spoke in the ears of David these words. (1 Sam 18:23a)

❖ On the back of the card, the dual form אָזְנַ֫יִם (107x) is listed instead of the plural form, which doesn't occur.

42. שָׂפָה|n–lip; shore; language (f) (178)

- ➤ מוֹצָא שְׂפָתֶיךָ תִּשְׁמֹר וְעָשִׂיתָ (Deut 23:24a)
  - • "What has gone out of your lips you shall keep and do." (Deut 23:23a*)
    - • On the back of the card, the dual form שְׂפָתַיִם (85x) is listed instead of the plural form שְׂפָתוֹת (23x). If שָׂפָה is used as a bound form with יָם "sea" (#337), the entire phrase (שְׂפַת יָם "lip of sea") means "seashore" (e.g. Exod 14:30). Hebrew also uses "lip" sometimes to refer to a language (e.g. Gen 11:1).

43. זֶה|pro–this (m) [968*]

    זֹאת|pro–this (f) [502*] (1,470)

    - ➤ וְעָבַדְתָּ אֶת־הָעֲבֹדָה הַזֹּאת בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַזֶּה (Exod 13:5b)
    - • "And you shall perform this service in this month." (Exod 13:5b)

44. אֵלֶּה|pro–these (745)

    - ➤ מָה הָאֲבָנִים הָאֵלֶּה לָכֶם (Josh 4:6b)
    - • "What are these stones to you?" (Josh 4:6b)

45. יֵשׁ|there is [139]

    אֵין|there is not [805*] (944)

    - ➤ הֲיֵשׁ יהוה בְּקִרְבֵּנוּ אִם־אָיִן (Exod 17:7b)
    - • "Is YHWH in our midst or not?" (Exod 17:7b)
      - ❖ These are predicators of existence and non-existence respectively. אֵין negates participial statements and nominal clauses, while לֹא (#73) negates finite clauses (e.g. *qatal* and *yiqtol* verbs).

46. בָּא|Pa–come, enter (1,992)

    - ➤ שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בָּאוּ אֶל־נֹחַ אֶל־הַתֵּבָה (Gen 7:9a)
    - • Two by two they came to Noah, into the ark. (Gen 7:9a)
      - ❖ Context, especially the object of בָּא, determines if the action is "come" or "enter."
      - ❖ וַיָּבֹא (vyqtl), בֹּא (imp), בֹּא (inf), בָּא (ptcp)
        - ▪ "Two by two they are coming to Noah"

47. הָלַךְ|Pa–walk, go (1,390)

    - ➤ וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו (Gen 22:8b)

- And the two of them walked together. (Gen 22:8b)
  - ❖ וַיֵּלֶךְ (vyqtl), לֵךְ (imp), לֶכֶת (inf), הֹלֵךְ (ptcp)
    - "Abraham and Isaac are walking together to the mountain"

48. לָקַח|Pa–take, grab (949)
   - ➤ (Judg 15:15) וַיִּמְצָא לְחִי־חֲמוֹר טְרִיָּה וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ
   - He found a fresh jawbone of a donkey, and he sent out his hand and took it. (Judg 15:15)
     - ❖ וַיִּקַּח (vyqtl), קַח (imp), קַחַת (inf), לֹקֵחַ (ptcp)
       - "Samson is grabbing a fresh jawbone of a donkey"

49. שָׂם|Pa–set down, place (584)
   - ➤ (Gen 22:9b) וַיָּשֶׂם אֹתוֹ עַל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ מִמַּעַל לָעֵצִים
   - And he placed him on the altar, on top of the wood. (Gen 22:9b)
     - ❖ וַיָּשֶׂם (vyqtl), שִׂים (imp), שִׂים (inf), שָׂם (ptcp)
       - "Abraham is placing Isaac on the altar"

50. שָׁתָה|Pa–drink (217)
   - ➤ (Exod 17:6a) וְיָצְאוּ מִמֶּנּוּ מַיִם וְשָׁתָה הָעָם
   - "And water will come out from it, and the people shall drink." (Exod 17:6a)
     - ❖ וַיֵּשְׁתְּ (vyqtl), שְׁתֵה (imp), שְׁתוֹת (inf), שֹׁתֶה (ptcp)
       - "The people are drinking water from the rock"

51. הִתְהַלֵּךְ|Htp–walk about (64)
   - ➤ (Gen 13:17a) קוּם הִתְהַלֵּךְ בָּאָרֶץ לְאָרְכָּהּ וּלְרָחְבָּהּ
   - "Arise, walk about in the land, to its length and to its breadth." (Gen 13:17a)
     - ❖ הִתְהַלֵּךְ "walk about" is derived from the pa'al verb הָלַךְ"walk" (#47). Generally speaking, הָלַךְ has a destination in mind, while הִתְהַלֵּךְ does not.
     - ❖ מִתְהַלֵּךְ (ptcp), הִתְהַלֵּךְ (inf), הִתְהַלֵּךְ (imp), וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ (vyqtl)
       - "Abram is walking about in the land of Canaan"

52. בַּיִת|n–house (m) (2,036)
   - ➤ (Gen 12:15b) וַתֻּקַּח הָאִשָּׁה בֵּית פַּרְעֹה
   - And the woman was taken to the house of Pharaoh. (Gen 12:15b)

53. מַיִם|n–water (m) (580)

➢ וְהַבּוֹר רֵק אֵין בּוֹ מָיִם (Gen 37:24b)

- And the cistern was empty—there was no water in it. (Gen 37:24b)

54. זָהָב|n–gold (m) (383)

➢ וְאַבְרָם כָּבֵד מְאֹד בַּמִּקְנֶה בַּכֶּסֶף וּבַזָּהָב (Gen 13:2)

- And Abram was very rich in livestock, in silver, and in gold. (Gen 13:2)

55. יַיִן|n–wine (m) (141)

➢ וּמַלְכִּי־צֶדֶק מֶלֶךְ שָׁלֵם הוֹצִיא לֶחֶם וָיָיִן (Gen 14:18a)

- And Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine. (Gen 14:18a)

56. אֲנַחְנוּ|pro–we (156)

➢ שְׁנֵים־עָשָׂר אֲנַחְנוּ אַחִים בְּנֵי אָבִינוּ (Gen 42:32a)

- "We are twelve—brothers, sons of our father." (Gen 42:32a)

57. אַתֶּם|pro–you (mp) (284)

➢ אַתֶּם רְאִיתֶם אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי לְמִצְרָיִם (Exod 19:4a)

- "You have seen what I did to Egypt." (Exod 19:4a)

58. הֵם|pro–they; those (mp) (1,553)

➢ וְהֵם לֹא יָדְעוּ כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ יוֹסֵף (Gen 42:23a)

- But they did not know that Joseph was listening. (Gen 42:23a)

59. גַּם|adv–also, even (812)

➢ וַתִּתֵּן גַּם־לְאִישָׁהּ עִמָּהּ (Gen 3:6b)

- And she gave also to her husband with her. (Gen 3:6b)

60. בְּ-|prep–in, at, by; with; against (1,362)

➢ יהוה בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה (Gen 28:16a)

- "YHWH is in this place." (Gen 28:16a)

61. נָתַן|Pa–give (2,003)

➢ וַתִּתֵּן גַּם־לְאִישָׁהּ עִמָּהּ (Gen 3:6b)

- And she gave also to her husband with her. (Gen 3:6b)
  - ❖ וַיִּתֵּן (vyqtl), תֵּן (imp), תֵּת (inf), נֹתֵן (ptcp)
    - "Eve is giving the fruit to her husband"

62. אָכַל|Pa–eat (788)

- ➤ (Gen 3:6b)וַתִּתֵּן גַּם־לְאִישָׁהּ עִמָּהּ וַיֹּאכַל
- • And she gave also to her husband with her, and he ate. (Gen 3:6b)
  - ❖ אֹכֵל (ptcp), אֱכֹל (inf), אֱכֹל (imp), וַיֹּאכַל (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Adam is eating the fruit"

63. הָרַג|Pa–slay (171)

- ➤ (Gen 34:26a) וְאֶת־חֲמוֹר וְאֶת־שְׁכֶם בְּנוֹ הָרְגוּ לְפִי־חָרֶב
- • Hamor and his son Shechem they slayed by the mouth of the sword. (Gen 34:26a)
  - ❖ הָרַג most often describes a slaying action done with a sword.
  - ❖ הֹרֵג (ptcp), הֲרֹג (inf), הֲרֹג (imp), וַיַּהֲרֹג (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Simeon and Levi are slaying Hamor and Shechem"

64. נִלְחַם|Ni–fight (167)

- ➤ (1 Sam 17:10b) תְּנוּ־לִי אִישׁ וְנִלָּחֲמָה יָּחַד
- • "Give me a man and let us fight together." (1 Sam 17:10b)
  - ❖ There is a related pa'al verb לָחַם "fight" that occurs 3x in the Tanakh (Ps 35:1; 56:2,3). נִלְחַם refers to the fighting that usually occurs within a battle where one person tries to kill the other. It is not as broad as the English verb "to fight," which can refer to a verbal spat. נִלְחַם usually marks its object either with preposition בְּ- or preposition עִם.
  - ❖ נִלְחָם (ptcp), הִלָּחֵם (inf), הִלָּחֵם (imp), וַיִּלָּחֶם (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "David is fighting Goliath"

65. שָׁפַךְ|Pa–pour out (109)

- ➤ (Exod 4:9b) וְלָקַחְתָּ מִמֵּימֵי הַיְאֹר וְשָׁפַכְתָּ הַיַּבָּשָׁה
- • "You shall take from the water of the Nile, and you shall pour (it) out on the dry ground." (Exod 4:9b)
  - ❖ About 90% of the time, שָׁפַךְ occurs in conjunction with דָּם "blood" either literally ("pour out blood" in sacrificial acts with the altar) or metaphorically ("to shed blood").
  - ❖ שֹׁפֵךְ (ptcp), שְׁפֹךְ (inf), שְׁפֹךְ (imp), וַיִּשְׁפֹּךְ (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Moses is pouring water from the Nile onto the dry ground"

66. רוּץ|Pa–run (72)

➤ אָרוּצָה נָּא וַאֲבַשְּׂרָה אֶת־הַמֶּלֶךְ (2 Sam 18:19a)

• "Let me run please, that I may inform the king." (2 Sam 18:19a)

❖ וַיָּ֫רָץ (ptcp), רוּץ (inf), רוּץ (imp), רוּץ (vyqtl)

▪ "Ahimaaz is running by way of the plain to David"

67. מֶלֶךְ|n–king (m) [2,518]

➤ בֹּא דַבֵּר אֶל־פַּרְעֹה מֶלֶךְ מִצְרָיִם (Exod 6:11a)

• "Go, speak to Pharaoh, the king of Egypt." (Exod 6:11a)

מָלַךְ|Pa–reign, rule [297] (2,815)

➤ יהוה יִמְלֹךְ לְעֹלָם (Exod 15:18)

• "YHWH will reign forever." (Exod 15:18)

68. כֶּסֶף|n–silver, money (m) (403)

➤ הוּשַׁב כַּסְפִּי וְגַם הִנֵּה בְאַמְתַּחְתִּי (Gen 42:28a)

➤ "My money has been returned; and also, behold, it is in my sack!" (Gen 42:28a)

69. אָרוֹן|n–ark, chest (m) (202)

➤ וְעָשׂוּ אֲרוֹן עֲצֵי שִׁטִּים (Exod 25:10a)

• "And they shall make an ark of wood from acacia trees." (Exod 25:10a)

❖ Although אָרוֹן simply denotes a chest in general, it most often refers to the ark of the covenant.

70. סֵפֶר|n–book, scroll (m) (185)

➤ זֶה סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדֹת אָדָם (Gen 5:1a)

• This is the book of the generations of Adam. (Gen 5:1a)

71. פַּעַם|n–time, occurrence; foot, step (f) (115)

➤ וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ אַרְצָה שֶׁבַע פְּעָמִים (Gen 33:3b)

• And he bowed to the ground seven times. (Gen 33:3b)

❖ The sense of "foot" or "step" is very rare and is usually restricted to poetic material, but it does refer to the feet of the ark (e.g. Exod 25:12).

72. רַע|adj–bad, evil [142]

➤ הֵן הָאָדָם הָיָה כְּאַחַד מִמֶּנּוּ לָדַעַת טוֹב וָרָע (Gen 3:22a)

• "Behold, man has become like one of us, knowing good and evil." (Gen 3:22a)

רַע|n–evil, misfortune [203]

רָעָה|n–evil, disaster [319]

➢ וְאֵיךְ אֶעֱשֶׂה הָרָעָה הַגְּדֹלָה הַזֹּאת (Gen 39:9b)

• "And how could I do this great evil?" (Gen 39:9b)

רַע|Pa–be bad, evil [25] (689)

➢ וַיֵּרַע בְּעֵינֵי יהוה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה (Gen 38:10a)

• And it was evil in the eyes of YHWH what he had done. (Gen 38:10a)

73. לֹא|adv–no, not [5,097]

➢ לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה־לְךָ פֶסֶל (Exod 20:4a)

• "You shall not make for yourself a carved image." (Exod 20:4a)

אַל|adv–no, not [725]

➢ אַל־תִּירָא לֹא תָמוּת (Judg 6:23)

• "Do not fear; you shall not die." (Judg 6:23)

בִּלְתִּי|adv–not, except [111] (5,933)

➢ לְבִלְתִּי־לֶכֶת אַחֲרֵי אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים (1 Kgs 11:10a)

• "... not to walk after other gods." (1 Kgs 11:10a)

❖ לֹא occurs the most frequently because it can negate *qatal* and the *yiqtol* verbs. When it negates a *yiqtol* with an imperatival force, לֹא takes on the sense of "never," as in the Ten Commandments. אַל negates the jussive and can be used for both "not ever" and "not now" negative commands. בִּלְתִּי negates the infinitive.

74. עוֹד|adv–again, still, yet (489)

➢ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶל־יַעֲקֹב עוֹד (Gen 35:9a)

• And God appeared to Jacob again. (Gen 35:9a)

75. עַתָּה|adv–now (433)

➢ עַתָּה יָדַעְתִּי כִּי־גָדוֹל יהוה מִכָּל־הָאֱלֹהִים (Exod 18:11a)

• "Now I know that YHWH is greater than all the gods." (Exod 18:11a)

76. קָרָא|Pa–call, cry out; read (aloud) (738)

➢ וַתִּקְרָא לְאַנְשֵׁי בֵיתָהּ וַתֹּאמֶר לָהֶם (Gen 39:14a)

- And she cried out to the men of her house and said to them. (Gen 39:14a)

➤ וַיִּקְרָא בְּאָזְנֵי הָעָם (Exod 24:7a)

- And he read (it) in the ears of the people. (Exod 24:7a)

  ❖ וַיִּקְרָא (vyqtl), קְרָא (imp), קְרֹא (inf), קֹרֵא (ptcp)

    ▪ "Potiphar's wife is crying out to the men of the house"

77. שָׁב|Pa–return (685)

➤ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל־הַתֵּבָה (Gen 8:9a)

- And it returned to him, to the ark. (Gen 8:9a)

  ❖ וַיָּשָׁב (vyqtl), שׁוּב (imp), שׁוּב (inf), שָׁב (ptcp)

    ▪ "The dove is returning to the ark"

78. הֵבִין|Hi–explain (cause to understand); understand (61)*

➤ גַּבְרִיאֵל הָבֵן לְהַלָּז אֶת־הַמַּרְאֶה (Dan 8:16b)

- "Gabriel, make this one understand the vision!" (Dan 8:16b)

➤ וְדָנִיֵּאל הֵבִין בְּכָל־חָזוֹן וַחֲלֹמוֹת (Dan 1:17b)

- And Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams. (Dan 1:17b)

  ❖ הֵבִין "understand, give understanding" is derived from the pa'al verb

    בָּן//יָבִין "understand" (not a flashcard), which does occur about 64x in the Tanakh.

  ❖ וַיָּבֶן (vyqtl), הָבֵן (imp), הָבִין (inf), מֵבִין (ptcp)

    ▪ "Gabriel is explaining the vision to Daniel"

79. יִשְׂרָאֵל|n–Israel (m) (2,512)

➤ וַיִּתֵּן יהוה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־כָּל־הָאָרֶץ (Josh 21:43a)

- And YHWH gave to Israel all the land. (Josh 21:43a)

  ❖ Consult card 419, which shows where each of the geographical places are on a single map.

80. עֶבֶד|n–slave, servant (m) (799)

➤ עֲבָדִים הָיִינוּ לְפַרְעֹה בְּמִצְרָיִם (Deut 6:21a)

- "We were slaves to Pharaoh in Egypt." (Deut 6:21a)

  ❖ Context often helps decide whether the translation of "servant" or "slave" is more fitting.

81. אֹיֵב|n–enemy (m) (281)

➢ (Esth 7:6a) וַתֹּאמֶר־אֶסְתֵּר אִישׁ צַר וְאוֹיֵב הָמָן הָרָע הַזֶּה

• And Esther said, "A foe and an enemy is this evil Haman." (Esth 7:6a)

82. אֵם|n–mother (f) (220)

➢ (Gen 3:20b) חַוָּה כִּי הוּא הָיְתָה אֵם כָּל־חָי

• "Eve," because she was mother of all living. (Gen 3:20b)

83. גִּבּוֹר|n–warrior, mighty man (m) (161)

➢ (2 Sam 10:7b) וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת־יוֹאָב וְאֵת כָּל־הַצָּבָא הַגִּבֹּרִים

• And he sent Joab and all the army, the mighty men. (2 Sam 10:7b)

84. אֶחָד|adj–one (959)

➢ (Gen 2:24b) וְהָיוּ לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד

• And they shall become one flesh. (Gen 2:24b)

❖ אֶחָד is an adjective; thus, it always appears after the noun it modifies.

85. שְׁנַיִם|n–two (768)

➢ (Gen 7:9a) שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בָּאוּ אֶל־נֹחַ אֶל־הַתֵּבָה

• Two by two they came to Noah, into the ark. (Gen 7:9a)

❖ While number 1 is an adjective, all other numbers are nouns.

86. שְׁלֹשָׁה|n–three (423)

➢ (Gen 9:19a) שְׁלֹשָׁה אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי־נֹחַ

• These three were the sons of Noah. (Gen 9:19a)

87. רַב|adj–much, many; great [413]

➢ (Num 20:15a) וַנֵּשֶׁב בְּמִצְרַיִם יָמִים רַבִּים

• "And we dwelt in Egypt many days." (Num 20:15a)

רֹב|n–multitude; greatness (m) [153]

➢ (Isa 1:11a) לָמָּה־לִּי רֹב־זִבְחֵיכֶם

• "What (lit. "Why") to me is the multitude of your sacrifices?" (Isa 1:11a)

רָבָה|Pa–be numerous; be great [59] (625)

➢ (Exod 1:20b) וַיִּרֶב הָעָם וַיַּעַצְמוּ מְאֹד

• And the people multiplied, and they became very strong. (Exod 1:20b)

88. כִּי|because, that, but, when (4,475)

- ➤ לְזֹאת יִקָּרֵא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לֻקֳחָה־זֹּאת (Gen 2:23b)
- • "This one shall be called Woman, because from Man this one was taken." (Gen 2:23b)

89. לָמָּה|why? (178)

- ➤ לָמָּה לֹא־הִגַּדְתָּ לִּי כִּי אִשְׁתְּךָ הִוא (Gen 12:18b)
- • "Why did you not tell me that she is your wife?" (Gen 12:18b)

90. אַךְ|but; only, truly (161)

- ➤ אַךְ־בָּשָׂר בְּנַפְשׁוֹ דָמוֹ לֹא תֹאכֵלוּ (Gen 9:4)
- • "But meat with its life—its blood—you shall not eat." (Gen 9:4)

91. אָמַר|Pa–say [5,298]

דִּבֶּר|Pi–speak [1,086]

- ➤ כִּי יְדַבֵּר אֲלֵכֶם פַּרְעֹה לֵאמֹר (Exod 7:9a)
- • "When Pharoah speaks to you, saying…" (Exod 7:9a)

דָּבָר|n–word; matter, thing [1,426] (7,810)

- ➤ וַיְדַבֵּר אַהֲרֹן אֵת כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים (Exod 4:30a)
- • And Aaron spoke all the words. (Exod 4:30a)
  - ❖ אָמַר is the most general and frequent word for speaking in the Tanakh. It can be used to introduce all kinds of reported speech (i.e., commands, questions, exclamations, and statements), even internal speech (i.e., thinking). דִּבֶּר is less frequent and is used exclusively for conversation.
  - ❖ וַיֹּאמֶר (vyqtl), אֱמֹר (imp), אֱמֹר (inf), אֹמֵר (ptcp)
  - ❖ וַיְדַבֵּר (vyqtl), דַּבֵּר (imp), דַּבֵּר (inf), מְדַבֵּר (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Pharaoh is speaking to Moses and Aaron, saying"

92. שָׁמַע|Pa–hear; obey (1,094)

- ➤ וַיְהִי כִשְׁמֹעַ גִּדְעוֹן אֶת־מִסְפַּר הַחֲלוֹם (Judg 7:15a)
- • And it happened, after Gideon heard the telling of the dream. . . (Judg 7:15a)
  - ❖ שָׁמַע takes on the nuance of obedience in contexts where a command or desire is expressed, because "to hear" the request properly means to comply with it. This is why English often translates שָׁמַע as "obey."
  - ❖ וַיִּשְׁמַע (vyqtl), שְׁמַע (imp), שְׁמֹעַ (inf), שֹׁמֵעַ (ptcp)

- ▪ "Gideon is hearing the telling of the dream"

93. מָצָא|Pa–find (448)

- ➤ סֵפֶר הַתּוֹרָה מָצָאתִי בְּבֵית יהוה (2 Kgs 22:8a)
- • "I found the Book of the Law in the house of YHWH." (2 Kgs 22:8a)
    - ❖ וַיִּמְצָא (ptcp) מֹצֵא ,(inf) מְצֹא ,(imp) מְצָא ,(vyqtl)
        - ▪ "The high priest is finding the Book of the Law"

94. בִּקֵּשׁ|Pi–seek, look for (225)

- ➤ וַיְבַקְשֵׁהוּ שָׁאוּל כָּל־הַיָּמִים (1 Sam 23:14b)
- • And Saul searched for him all the days. (1 Sam 23:14b)
    - ❖ בִּקֵּשׁ "look for" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
    - ❖ וַיְבַקֵּשׁ (ptcp) מְבַקֵּשׁ ,(inf) בַּקֵּשׁ ,(imp) בַּקֵּשׁ ,(vyqtl)
        - ▪ "Saul is looking for David"

95. פְּרִי|n–fruit; offspring (m) (118)

- ➤ וּבֵרַךְ פְּרִי־בִטְנְךָ וּפְרִי־אַדְמָתֶךָ (Deut 7:13b)
- • "And he will bless the fruit of your womb and the fruit of your land." (Deut 7:13b)

96. קָרַב|Pa–come near [106]

- ➤ וַתִּקְרַב אֶסְתֵּר וַתִּגַּע בְּרֹאשׁ הַשַּׁרְבִיט (Esth 5:2b)
- • And Esther came near, and she touched the head of the scepter. (Esth 5:2b)

נִגַּשׁ|Ni/Pa–come near [85] (191)

- ➤ עַד־גִּשְׁתּוֹ עַד־אָחִיו (Gen 33:3b)
- • ... until he came near to his brother. (Gen 33:3b)
    - ❖ נִגַּשׁ is unique in that it is a nif'al word (נִגַּשׁ) for the *qatal* and participle forms, but it is a pa'al word (יִגַּשׁ) for the *yiqtol*, imperative, and infinitive forms.
    - ❖ וַיִּקְרַב (ptcp) קָרֵב ,(inf) קְרֹב ,(imp) קְרַב ,(vyqtl)
    - ❖ וַיִּגַּשׁ (vyqtl), גַּשׁ (imp), גֶּשֶׁת (inf), --- (ptcp)
        - ▪ "Esther is coming near to the king"

97. שָׁאַל|Pa–ask (172)

- ➤ הָעָם הַשֹּׁאֲלִים מֵאִתּוֹ מֶלֶךְ (1 Sam 8:10b)

- ... the people who asked for a king from him. (1 Sam 8:10b)
  - ❖ וַיִּשְׁאַל (vyqtl), שְׁאַל (imp), שְׁאֹל (inf), שֹׁאֵל (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The people are asking for a king from Samuel"

98. אֵל|n–God, god (m) [235]

   אֱלוֹהַּ|n–God, god (poetic singular form) (m) [57]

   אֱלֹהִים|n–God, gods (m) [2,603] (2,895)

   ➢ וַיֹּאמֶר אָנֹכִי אֱלֹהֵי אָבִיךָ אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם (Exod 3:6a)
   - And he said, "I am the God of your father, the God of Abraham." (Exod 3:6a)

99. כֵּן|adv–thus, so (565)

   ➢ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים כֵּן עָשָׂה (Gen 6:22b)
   - According to all that God commanded him, thus he did. (Gen 6:22b)

100. אַף|indeed, really (130)

   ➢ הַאַף תִּסְפֶּה צַדִּיק עִם־רָשָׁע (Gen 18:23b)
   - "Will you indeed sweep away righteous with wicked?" (Gen 18:23b)
     - ❖ This word and אַף "nose, anger" (#39) in the singular are homophones. They sound and are written the same; context alone determines the word.

101. שָׁלַח|Pa–send (563)

   ➢ וַתִּשְׁלַח אֶת־אֲמָתָהּ וַתִּקָּחֶהָ (Exod 2:5b)
   - And she sent her servant woman, and she took it. (Exod 2:5b)
     - ❖ וַיִּשְׁלַח (vyqtl), שְׁלַח (imp), שְׁלֹחַ (inf), שֹׁלֵחַ (ptcp)
       - ▪ "The daughter of Pharaoh is sending a servant woman to the basket"

102. אָהַב|Pa–love (192)

   ➢ וַיֶּאֱהַב גַּם־אֶת־רָחֵל מִלֵּאָה (Gen 29:30a)
   - Also, he loved Rachel more than Leah. (Gen 29:30a)
     - ❖ וַיֶּאֱהַב (vyqtl), אֱהַב (imp), אַהֲבָה/אֱהֹב (inf), אֹהֵב (ptcp)
       - ▪ "Jacob loves Rachel more than Leah."

103. עֵץ|n–tree, wood (m) (339)

   ➢ וַיְבַקַּע עֲצֵי עֹלָה (Gen 22:3b)
   - And he split wood for a whole burnt offering. (Gen 22:3b)

104. רַק|adv–only (108)

> ➤ וְכָל־יֵ֫צֶר מַחְשְׁבֹת לִבּוֹ רַק רַע (Gen 6:5b)

- And every inclination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil. (Gen 6:5b)

105. הֵן|behold, look [100]

> ➤ הֵן לִי לֹא נָתַ֫תָּה זָ֫רַע (Gen 15:3a)

- "Behold, to me you have not given a seed." (Gen 15:3a)

הִנֵּה|behold, look [1,037] (1,137)

> ➤ וְהִנֵּה אִשָּׁה שֹׁכֶ֫בֶת מַרְגְּלֹתָיו (Ruth 3:8b)

- And behold, a woman was lying at the place of his feet! (Ruth 3:8b)
  - ❖ הֵן/הִנֵּה is a discourse marker that shines a spotlight on the utterance that follows: "Attention is focused on events that are surprising or unexpected for the person addressed or the characters in a story. It often introduces an important change of perspective in a story." (BHRG §44.3.4)

106. נָס|Pa–flee (154)

> ➤ וַיִּרְאוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי־מֵת גִּבּוֹרָם וַיָּנֻ֫סוּ (1 Sam 17:51b)

- And the Philistines saw that their warrior was dead, and they fled. (1 Sam 17:51b)
  - ❖ וַיָּנָס (vyqtl), נוּס (imp), נוּס (inf), נָס (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The Philistines are fleeing before David"

107. נָח|Pa–rest (34)

> ➤ וַתָּ֫נַח הַתֵּבָה ... עַל הָרֵי אֲרָרָט (Gen 8:4)

- And the ark came to rest ... upon the mountains of Ararat. (Gen 8:4)
  - ❖ וַיָּ֫נַח (vyqtl), נוּחַ (imp), נוֹחַ/נוּחַ (inf), נָח (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The ark is resting on the mountains of Ararat"

108. הָיָה|Pa–be, become; happen (3,514)

> ➤ וַיְהִי־עֶ֫רֶב וַיְהִי־בֹ֫קֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי (Gen 1:13)

- And there was evening and there was morning, a third day. (Gen 1:13)
  - ❖ When הָיָה is followed by ל- + noun, the verb often means "become": וְהָיוּ לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד "and they shall become one flesh" (Gen 2:24).
  - ❖ וַיְהִי (vyqtl), הֱיֵה (imp), הֱיוֹת (inf), --- (ptcp)

109. צֹאן|n–flock(s) (m) (273)

  ➤ וַיְהִי־הֶבֶל רֹעֵה צֹאן (Gen 4:2b)

  • Now Abel was a shepherd of a flock. (Gen 4:2b)

    ❖ Sheep and goats often grazed together, so צֹאן usually refers to a flock consisting of both. But צֹאן can refer to a flock of only sheep as distinguished from goats like in 1 Sam 25:2. Likely you could also have a צֹאן consisting only of goats, but צֹאן itself refers to a flock of small domesticated animals. Context can provide other specifics.

110. נֶגֶד|prep–opposite, in front of (151)

  ➤ וְהִנֵּה־אִישׁ עֹמֵד לְנֶגְדּוֹ (Josh 5:13a)

  • And behold, a man was standing opposite him. (Josh 5:13a)

111. סָר|Pa–turn aside (161)

  ➤ וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אָסֻרָה־נָּא וְאֶרְאֶה אֶת־הַמַּרְאֶה הַגָּדֹל הַזֶּה (Exod 3:3a)

  • And Moses said, "I shall turn aside that I may see this great sight." (Exod 3:3a)

    ❖ סָר (ptcp), סוּר (inf), סוּר (imp), וַיָּסַר (vyqtl)

      ▪ "Moses is turning aside to see the bush"

112. חֲצִי|n–half, middle [123]

  ➤ וְגַם חֲצִי עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל (2 Sam 19:41b)

  • ...and also half of the people of Israel. (2 Sam 19:40b*)

כֹּל|n–all, each, every [5,408] (5,531)

  ➤ וְכָל־עַם יְהוּדָה (2 Sam 19:41b)

  • And all of the people of Judah. (2 Sam 19:40b*)

    ❖ כֹּל is translated "all" before a definite, plural, or a collective noun—and "every" before an indefinite or singular noun (HALOT, 474). כֹּל is written with a *qamets chatuf* (כָּל־) when joined to the following word by a *maqqef*.

113. פָּנִים|n–face (f) (2,040)

  ➤ וַיִּפֹּל אַבְרָם עַל־פָּנָיו (Gen 17:3a)

  • And Abram fell on his face. (Gen 17:3a)

    ❖ פָּנִים always occurs in this plural form. The bound (construct) form is פְּנֵי.

114. שָׂדֶה|n–open field (m) (332)

➤ וַיָּבֹא עֵשָׂו מִן־הַשָּׂדֶה וְהוּא עָיֵף (Gen 25:29b)

- And Esau came in from the field, and he was exhausted. (Gen 25:29b)
  - ❖ Bushes and plants naturally grow in a שָׂדֶה as food for wild animals (hence, Esau's hunting). A שָׂדֶה could be cultivated for crops (e.g. Ruth 2:2).

115. מִן|prep–from, out of; because; than (1,323)

➤ וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו מַלְאַךְ יהוה מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם (Gen 22:11a)

- And the angel of YHWH cried to him from heaven. (Gen 22:11a)

116. רָם|Pa–be high, be exalted (41)

➤ וָאֶרְאֶה אֶת־אֲדֹנָי יֹשֵׁב עַל־כִּסֵּא רָם וְנִשָּׂא (Isa 6:1a)

- "I saw the Lord sitting on a throne, high and lifted up." (Isa 6:1a)
  - ❖ The nuance of being exalted, which is emphasized a lot in the Psalms, is a sense derived from being lifted high.
  - ❖ וַיָּרָם (vyqtl), רוּם (imp), רוּם (inf), רָם (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The Lord is high who is on a throne"

117. לֵב|n–heart (m) [601*]

➤ כָּבֵד לֵב פַּרְעֹה (Exod 7:14a)

- "The heart of Pharaoh is heavy." (Exod 7:14a)

לֵבָב|n–heart (m) [252*] (853)

➤ וַיֵּהָפֵךְ לְבַב פַּרְעֹה (Exod 14:5b)

- And the heart of Pharaoh was turned. (Exod 14:5b)
  - ❖ There is no semantic or syntactic difference between the two forms. Both forms appear frequently in narrative and poetic material. Even morpho-phonologically, both can appear with pronominal suffixes and as bound (construct) nouns.

118. שָׁלוֹם|n–peace (m) (237)

➤ שָׁלוֹם לְךָ אַל־תִּירָא לֹא תָמוּת (Judg 6:23b)

- "Peace to you. Do not fear—you will not die." (Judg 6:23b)
  - ❖ שָׁלוֹם "peace" is related to the adjective שָׁלֵם "whole" (#416).

119. אֲשֶׁר|pro–who, that, which (relative pronoun) [5,500*]

➤ וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה (Gen 1:31a)

• And God saw all that he had made. (Gen 1:31a)

-שֶׁ (also: -שַׁ)|pro–who, that, which (prefixed relative pronoun) [136] (5,636)

➤ וְעָשִׂיתָ לִּי אוֹת שָׁאַתָּה מְדַבֵּר עִמִּי (Judg 6:17b)

• "And you shall make me a sign that you are speaking with me." (Judg 6:17b)

120. יַעַן|prep–on account of, because (99*)

➤ יַעַן אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה (Gen 22:16b)

• "Because you have done this thing…" (Gen 22:16b)

❖ About two-thirds of the time, יַעַן occurs with אֲשֶׁר to mean "because," introducing a protasis (conditional) statement.

121. רָאָה|Pa–see (1,126)

➤ וַתֵּרֶא הָאִשָּׁה כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל (Gen 3:6a)

• And the woman saw that the tree was good for food. (Gen 3:6a)

❖ רֹאֶה (ptcp), רְאוֹת (inf), רְאֵה (imp), רָאָה (vyqtl), וַיַּרְא

▪ "The woman sees that the tree is good for food"

122. בָּנָה|Pa–build (199*)

➤ נִבְנֶה־לָּנוּ עִיר וּמִגְדָּל (Gen 11:4a)

• "Let us build for ourselves a city and a tower." (Gen 11:4a)

❖ בֹּנֶה (ptcp), בְּנוֹת (inf), בְּנֵה (imp), בָּנָה (vyqtl), וַיִּבֶן

▪ "The children of man are building a tower"

123. יְהוָה|n–YHWH (God's covenant name) (m) (6,828*)

➤ יהוה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם (Exod 3:15a)

• "YHWH, the God of your fathers." (Exod 3:15a)

124. בֵּן|n–son (m) (4,887)

➤ וַתֵּלֶד שָׂרָה לְאַבְרָהָם בֵּן (Gen 21:2a)

• And Sarah bore for Abraham a son. (Gen 21:2a)

125. אָדָם|n–man, mankind; Adam (m) (561)

➤ וַיַּרְא יהוה כִּי רַבָּה רָעַת הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ (Gen 6:5b)

• YHWH saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth. (Gen 6:5b)

- ➤ וּלְאָדָם לֹא־מָצָא עֵזֶר (Gen 2:20b)
- • But for Adam he did not find help. (Gen 2:20b)
  - ❖ אָדָם "mankind; Adam" is morphologically related to the noun אֲדָמָה "ground" (#388). If it occurs with the article, it can't refer to Adam, because Hebrew proper nouns don't take the article.

126. כָּלָה|Pa–be finished (62)

- ➤ וַתֵּכֶל כָּל־עֲבֹדַת מִשְׁכַּן אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד (Exod 39:32a)
- • And all the work of the tabernacle of the tent of meeting was finished. (Exod 39:32a)
  - ❖ כָּלָה never occurs as a participle, so the verbal form in the verb phrase on the back of the card is a *qatal*.
  - ❖ וַיֵּכֶל (vyqtl), --- (imp), כְּלוֹת (inf), --- (ptcp)
    - ▪ "All the work of the tabernacle is finished"

127. אֶרֶץ|n–land; earth (f) (2,498)

- ➤ וַתֵּלַהּ אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם וְאֶרֶץ כְּנַעַן (Gen 47:13b)
- • The land of Egypt and the land of Canaan languished. (Gen 47:13b)
- ➤ בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ (Gen 1:1)
- • In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth. (Gen 1:1)

128. עִיר|n–city, town (f) (1,042)

- ➤ נִבְנֶה־לָּנוּ עִיר (Gen 11:4a)
- • "Let us build ourselves a city." (Gen 11:4a)

129. רֵעַ|n–neighbor, friend (m) (187)

- ➤ לֹא תַחְמֹד בֵּית רֵעֶךָ (Exod 20:17a)
- • "You shall not covet the house of your neighbor." (Exod 20:17a)

130. עֲבֹדָה|n–service; work, slavery (f) (145)

- ➤ בָּאוּ הַלְוִיִם לַעֲבֹד אֶת־עֲבֹדָתָם בְּאֹהֶל מוֹעֵד (Num 8:22a)
- • The Levites entered to perform their service in the tent of meeting. (Num 8:22a)
- ➤ תִּכְבַּד הָעֲבֹדָה עַל־הָאֲנָשִׁים (Exod 5:9a)
- • "Let the work be heavy upon the men." (Exod 5:9a)

❖ עֲבֹדָה "work, service" is morphologically related to the pa'al verb עָבַד "work" (#182). עֲבֹדָה is used most often in the 2nd half of Exodus, Numbers, and the books of Chronicles to refer to the service at the tent of meeting. Sometimes it is used to refer to the slavery in Egypt; other times it refers to work in general.

131. פָּנָה|Pa–turn (117)

➢ וַיִּפֶן פַּרְעֹה וַיָּבֹא אֶל־בֵּיתוֹ (Exod 7:23a)

• And Pharaoh turned, and he went into his house. (Exod 7:23a)

❖ פֹּנֶה (vyqtl), פְּנֵה (imp), פְּנוֹת (inf), פָּנָה (ptcp) וַיִּפֶן

▪ "Pharaoh is turning from Moses and Aaron"

132. נָטָה|Pa–stretch out; turn (110)

➢ וַיֵּט מֹשֶׁה אֶת־יָדוֹ עַל־הַיָּם (Exod 14:21a)

• And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea. (Exod 14:21a)

❖ Besides stretching out one's hand, the most common usage of נָטָה is to stretch out (i.e. "pitch") a tent (e.g. Gen 26:25). By extension, נָטָה also means to turn (oneself) aside (e.g. Num 21:22a).

❖ נֹטֶה (vyqtl), נְטֵה (imp), נְטוֹת (inf), נָטָה (ptcp) וַיֵּט

▪ "Moses is stretching out his hand over the sea"

133. עִם|prep–with [1,091]

➢ וְרָחֵל בָּאָה עִם־הַצֹּאן (Gen 29:9b)

• And Rachel came with the flock. (Gen 29:9b)

אֵת|prep–with [938] (2,029)

➢ וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנוֹךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים (Gen 5:22a)

• And Enoch walked with God. (Gen 5:22a)

❖ The preposition אֵת "with" and the direct object marker אֵת (#15) are homophones. They sound and are written the same; context alone determines which word it is.

134. לִפְנֵי|prep–in front of; adv–before (1103)

➢ וַאֲבָרֶכְכָה לִפְנֵי יהוה לִפְנֵי מוֹתִי (Gen 27:7b)

• "And I shall give a blessing in front of YHWH before I die." (Gen 27:7b)

❖ If לִפְנֵי appears before a noun, it functions *spatially*, "in front of"; if it appears before a verb, it functions *temporally*, "before." לִפְנֵי consists of the preposition -לְ "to" and the bound (construct) form of פָּנִים "face" (#113). A literal translation would be "to the face of."

135. לָכֵן|therefore (197)

➤ לָכֵן שְׁמַע דְּבַר־יהוה (1 Kgs 22:19a)

• "Therefore, hear the word of YHWH." (1 Kgs 22:19a)

136. עָבַר|Pa–pass over, pass by (465)

➤ וְעָבַרְתִּי בְאֶרֶץ־מִצְרַיִם בַּלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה (Exod 12:12a)

• "And I will pass over the land of Egypt during this night." (Exod 12:12a)

❖ עֹבֵר (ptcp), עֲבֹר (inf), עֲבֹר (imp), וַיַּעֲבֹר (vyqtl)

▪ "The angel of YHWH passes over the land of Egypt"

137. לָכַד|Pa–catch, seize (118)

➤ וַיֵּלֶךְ שִׁמְשׁוֹן וַיִּלְכֹּד שְׁלֹשׁ־מֵאוֹת שׁוּעָלִים (Judges 15:4a)

• And Samson went and caught 300 foxes. (Judges 15:4a)

❖ לֹכֵד (ptcp), לְכֹד (inf), לְכֹד (imp), וַיִּלְכֹּד (vyqtl)

▪ "Samson is seizing a fox"

138. זָבַח|Pa–slaughter, sacrifice (114)

➤ וַיִּזְבְּחוּ־זֶבַח לַיהוה (Jon 1:16b)

• And they sacrificed a sacrifice to YHWH. (Jon 1:16b)

❖ זֶבַח occurs occasionally as "slaughter" even when sacrifice is not in view (e.g. Deut 12:15, 21; 1 Sam 28:24).

❖ זֹבֵחַ (ptcp), זְבַח (inf), זְבַח (imp), וַיִּזְבַּח (vyqtl)

▪ "The sailors are sacrificing a sacrifice to YHWH"

139. כֹּחַ|n–strength, power (m) (125)

➤ הַגִּידָה־נָּא לִי בַּמֶּה כֹּחֲךָ גָדוֹל (Judg 16:6a)

• "Tell me, please, in what is your great strength?" (Judg 16:6a)

140. עַמּוּד|n–pillar (m) (111)

➤ וַיָּקֶם אֶת־הָעַמֻּדִים לְאֻלָם הַהֵיכָל (1 Kgs 7:21a)

• And he raised the pillars for the porch of the temple. (1 Kgs 7:21a)

❖ עַמּוּד "pillar" is related to the pa'al verb עָמַד "stand" (#33).

141. כָּרַת|Pa–cut; make a covenant (with בְּרִית) (204)

➢ (1 Sam 24:5b) וַיִּכְרֹת אֶת־כְּנַף־הַמְּעִיל אֲשֶׁר־לְשָׁאוּל

• And he cut the corner of robe that belonged to Saul. (1 Sam 24:4b*)

❖ This verb most often occurs in conjunction with בְּרִית "covenant" (#229) as "to cut a covenant." This probably comes from the common covenant–making ceremony of cutting animals in half and having one or both parties walk through the pieces to signify the pledge. For more, see בְּרִית.

❖ וַיִּכְרֹת (ptcp) כֹּרֵת (inf), כְּרֹת (imp), כְּרֵת (vyqtl) וַיִּכְרֹת

▪ "David is cutting the corner of the robe that belongs to Saul"

142. זָכַר|Pa–remember (191)

➢ (Gen 42:9a) וַיִּזְכֹּר יוֹסֵף אֵת הַחֲלֹמוֹת

• And Joseph remembered the dreams. (Gen 42:9a)

❖ זֹכֵר (ptcp), זְכֹר (inf), זְכֹר (imp), וַיִּזְכֹּר (vyqtl)

▪ "Joseph remembers the dream"

143. רָדַף|Pa–pursue, chase (133)

➢ (Exod 14:9a) וַיִּרְדְּפוּ מִצְרַיִם אַחֲרֵיהֶם

• And Egypt pursued them. (Exod 14:9a)

❖ רֹדֵף (ptcp), רְדֹף (inf), רְדֹף (imp), וַיִּרְדֹּף (vyqtl)

▪ "Egypt is chasing after the children of Israel"

144. נָכוֹן|Ni–be ready; be established (68)

➢ (Exod 34:2a) וֶהְיֵה נָכוֹן לַבֹּקֶר וְעָלִיתָ בַבֹּקֶר אֶל־הַר סִינַי

• "Be ready by morning, and come up in the morning to Mount Sinai. (Exod 34:2a)

➢ (Prov 12:3) לֹא־יִכּוֹן אָדָם בְּרֶשַׁע

• A man is not established by wrongdoing. (Prov 12:3)

❖ נָכוֹן "be ready, established" is not derived from a pa'al verb.

❖ נָכוֹן (ptcp), --- (inf), הִכּוֹן (imp), וַיִּכּוֹן (vyqtl)

▪ "Moses is ready to go up to Mount Sinai"

145. מֵאָה|n–hundred (581)

➤ וְאַרְבַּע־מֵאוֹת אִישׁ עִמּוֹ (Gen 32:7b)

- "And four hundred men are with him." (Gen 32:7b)

146. אָבַד|Pa–become lost, perish (117)

➤ וַתֹּאבַ֫דְנָה הָאֲתֹנוֹת לְקִישׁ אֲבִי שָׁאוּל (1 Sam 9:3a)

- And the donkeys were lost that belonged to Kish, the father of Saul. (1 Sam 9:3a)
  - ❖ וַיֹּאבַד (vyqtl), --- (imp), אֲבֹד (inf), אֹבֵד (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The donkeys are lost that belong to Kish, the father of Saul"

147. שָׂרַף|Pa–burn (117)

➤ וַיִּקַּח אֶת־הָעֵגֶל אֲשֶׁר עָשׂוּ וַיִּשְׂרֹף בָּאֵשׁ (Exod 32:20a)

- And he took the calf that they had made and burned (it) with fire. (Exod 32:20a)
  - ❖ וַיִּשְׂרֹף (vyqtl), שְׂרֹף (imp), שְׂרֹף (inf), שֹׂרֵף (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Moses is burning the calf with fire"

148. שָׁבַר|Pa–break (110)

➤ וַיִּשְׁבְּרוּ הַכַּדִּים (Judg 7:20a)

- And they broke the pitchers. (Judg 7:20a)
  - ❖ וַיִּשְׁבֹּר (vyqtl), שְׁבֹר (imp), שְׁבֹר (inf), שֹׁבֵר (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The men of Gideon are breaking pitchers"

149. אֵשׁ|n–fire (f) (378)

➤ וַתִּפֹּל אֵשׁ־יהוה וַתֹּאכַל אֶת־הָעֹלָה (1 Kgs 18:38a)

- And the fire of YHWH fell and ate the burnt offering. (1 Kgs 18:38a)

150. בֵּין|prep–between (407*)

➤ וַיָּשֶׂם לַפִּיד אֶחָד בֵּין־שְׁנֵי הַזְּנָבוֹת (Judg 15:4b)

- And he placed one torch between the two tails. (Judg 15:4b)
  - ❖ This word occurs in one of three constructions: (1) בֵּין (2) בֵּין ... בֵּין (3) בֵּין ... לְ (BHRG §39.7).

151. פָּקַד|Pa–visit; list, look after; appoint (301)

➤ וְאֶת־אַחֶ֫יךָ תִּפְקֹד לְשָׁלוֹם (1 Sam 17:18b)

- "And your brothers you shall visit to see if they are well." (1 Sam 17:18b)

➤ וַיִּפְקֹד שָׁאוּל אֶת־הָעָם הַנִּמְצָאִים עִמּוֹ (1 Sam 13:15b)

- "And Saul listed the people who were found with him. (1 Sam 13:15b)
  - ❖ פָּקַד is perhaps the most semantically flexible verb in the Old Testament. There is no consensus for its basic meaning, but two of the most likely candidates are "to visit" and "to list."
  - ❖ וַיִּפְקֹד (vyqtl), פְּקֹד (imp), פָּקֹד (inf), פֹּקֵד (ptcp)
    - ▪ "David is visiting his brothers to see if they are well"

152. אָסַף|Pa–gather [185]

- ➢ וַיַּאַסְפוּ אֶת־הַשְּׂלָו (Num 11:32a)
- And they gathered the quail. (Num 11:32a)

קָבַץ|Pa–gather [69] (254)

- ➢ וַיִּשְׁלַח אַחְאָב בְּכָל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּקְבֹּץ אֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים (1 Kgs 18:20)
- And Ahab sent out among all the sons of Israel and gathered the prophets. (1 Kgs 18:20)
  - ❖ אָסַף overlaps significantly with קָבַץ. Both can be used with gathering together persons and things. אָסַף is by far the more frequent word, and perhaps more often occurs as gathering things, while קָבַץ is rarely used with gathering things.
  - ❖ וַיֵּאֶסֹף (vyqtl), אֱסֹף (imp), אֱסֹף (inf), אֹסֵף (ptcp)
  - ❖ וַיִּקְבֹּץ (vyqtl), קְבֹץ (imp), קְבֹץ (inf), קֹבֵץ (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The people are gathering the quail"

153. דָּרַשׁ|Pa–inquire, seek (163)

- ➢ אֵשֶׁת בַּעֲלַת־אוֹב וְאֵלְכָה אֵלֶיהָ וְאֶדְרְשָׁה־בָּהּ (1 Sam 28:7b)
- "… a woman who is master of the dead, and I shall go to her and inquire of her." (1 Sam 28:7b)
  - ❖ This word is most often translated "seek after" or "inquire of" and usually has YHWH or a false god as the object.
  - ❖ וַיִּדְרֹשׁ (vyqtl), דְּרֹשׁ (imp), דְּרֹשׁ (inf), דֹּרֵשׁ (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Saul is inquiring of a medium"

154. מִשְׁפָּט|n–judgment, decision (m) (424)

- ➢ וְשָׁאַל לוֹ בְּמִשְׁפַּט הָאוּרִים (Num 27:21a)
- "And he shall inquire for him by the judgment of the Urim." (Num 27:21a)

❖ מִשְׁפָּט "judgment" is related to the pa'al verb שָׁפַט "judge" (#162).

155. אָז|adv–then, at that time (141)

> אָז יִבְנֶה יְהוֹשֻׁעַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוה (Josh 8:30a)

• Then Joshua was building an altar to YHWH. (Josh 8:30a)

156. שָׁמַר|Pa–guard, keep (407)

> לִשְׁמֹר אֶת־דֶּרֶךְ עֵץ הַחַיִּים (Gen 3:24b)

• ... to guard the way to the tree of life. (Gen 3:24b)

❖ שֹׁמֵר (ptcp), שָׁמֹר (inf), שְׁמֹר (imp), וַיִּשְׁמֹר (vyqtl)

▪ "Cherubim are guarding the way to the tree of life"

157. שָׁכַן|Pa–dwell (111)

> וְהוּא שֹׁכֵן בְּאֵלֹנֵי מַמְרֵא הָאֱמֹרִי (Gen 14:13b)

• And he was dwelling among the oaks of Mamre the Amorite. (Gen 14:13b)

❖ שָׁכַן has a similar meaning to the second sense of יָשַׁב "to sit; dwell" (#16), except "שָׁכַן does not have such a strongly defined local significance as in יָשַׁב, which has the meaning of residing in a precise, clearly demarcated area, and so to be in a fixed position, or to sit" (HALOT, 1497).

❖ שֹׁכֵן (ptcp), שְׁכֹן (inf), שְׁכֹן (imp), וַיִּשְׁכֹּן (vyqtl)

▪ "Abram is dwelling among the oaks of Mamre the Amorite"

158. תָּוֶךְ|n–middle (416)

תּוֹךְ|(bound (construct) form) midst of

> וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ־הַגָּן (Gen 3:3a)

• "But from the fruit of the tree that is in the midst of the garden..." (Gen 3:3a)

❖ This word almost always occurs in the bound form. Only 7x does it occur in its free-standing form תָּוֶךְ: Gen 15:10; Num 35:5; Josh 8:22; Judg 15:4; 16:29; Isa 66:17; Jer 39:3.

159. חֹק|n–statute, prescription (m) [129]

חֻקָּה|n–statute, prescription (f) [100] (229)

> וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם אֶת־הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה לְדֹרֹתֵיכֶם חֻקַּת עוֹלָם (Exod 12:17b)

• "And you shall keep this day throughout your generations, a statute forever." (Exod 12:17b)

160. אִם|if (1,071)

> ➢ וּסְפֹר הַכּוֹכָבִים אִם־תּוּכַל לִסְפֹּר אֹתָם (Gen 15:5b)

- • "...and count the stars, if you are able to count them." (Gen 15:5b)

161. עָזַב|Pa–leave, abandon (208)

> ➢ וַיַּעֲזֹב בִּגְדוֹ בְּיָדָהּ וַיָּנׇס וַיֵּצֵא הַחוּצָה (Gen 39:12b)

- • And he left his garment in her hand and fled and went outside. (Gen 39:12b)
  - ❖ וַיַּעֲזֹב (vyqtl), עֲזֹב (imp), עֲזֹב (inf), עֹזֵב (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Joseph is leaving his garment in the hand of the wife of his master"

162. שָׁפַט|Pa–judge (141)

> ➢ וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ כָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הַמִּשְׁפָּט אֲשֶׁר שָׁפַט הַמֶּלֶךְ (1 Kgs 3:28a)

- • And all of Israel heard the judgment that the king judged. (1 Kgs 3:28a)
  - ❖ וַיִּשְׁפֹּט (vyqtl), שְׁפֹט (imp), שְׁפֹט (inf), שֹׁפֵט (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Solomon is judging between two prostitute women"

163. עַם|n–people (m) (1,850)

> ➢ עַם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל רַב וְעָצוּם מִמֶּנּוּ (Exod 1:9b)

- • "The people of Israel are more numerous and stronger than us." (Exod 1:9b)
  - ❖ Perhaps the smallest numerical reference for עַם is when Jacob splits his people into two groups (Gen 32:8). Most of the references are to a nation-size group of people.

164. מִצְוָה|n–commandment (f) (181)

> ➢ מִצְוֹתָיו אֲשֶׁר־צִוָּה יהוה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה (2 Kgs 18:6b)

- • ... his commandments that YHWH had commanded Moses. (2 Kgs 18:6b)
  - ❖ מִצְוָה "commandment" is related to the pi'el verb צִוָּה "command" (#266).

165. חַי|adj–living, alive [239]

> ➢ וַיַּגִּדוּ לוֹ לֵאמֹר עוֹד יוֹסֵף חַי (Gen 45:26a)

- • And they reported to him, saying, "Joseph is still alive." (Gen 45:26a)

חַיִּים|n–life (m) [150]

> ➢ רְאֵה נָתַתִּי לְפָנֶיךָ הַיּוֹם אֶת־הַחַיִּים וְאֶת־הַטּוֹב (Deut 30:15a)

- • "See, I have set before you today life and good." (Deut 30:15a)

חָיָה|Pa–live [206] (595)

> וַיְחִי יַעֲקֹב בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם שְׁבַע עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה (Gen 47:28a)

• And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years. (Gen 47:28a)

166. חָטָא|Pa–sin (206)

> אָמְנָה אָנֹכִי חָטָאתִי לַיהוה אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (Josh 7:20b)

• "Truly, I have sinned against YHWH the God of Israel." (Josh 7:20b)

❖ וַיֶּחֱטָא (vyqtl), --- (imp), חֲטֹא (inf), חֹטֵא (ptcp)

▪ "Achan is sinning against YHWH"

167. בָּחַר|Pa–choose (172)

> וַיִּבְחַר־לוֹ חֲמִשָּׁה חַלֻּקֵי־אֲבָנִים מִן־הַנַּחַל (1 Sam 17:40b)

• And he chose for himself five smooth stones from the stream. (1 Sam 17:40b)

❖ וַיִּבְחַר (vyqtl), בְּחַר (imp), בְּחֹר (inf), בֹּחֵר (ptcp)

▪ "David is choosing for himself five smooth stones"

168. כֹּהֵן|n–priest (m) (749)

> וְלָקַח הַכֹּהֵן הַמָּשִׁיחַ מִדַּם הַפָּר (Lev 4:5a)

• "And the anointed priest shall take from the blood of the bull." (Lev 4:5a)

169. נַעַר|n–young man (m) (240)

> יוֹסֵף בֶּן־שְׁבַע־עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה וְהוּא נַעַר (Gen 37:2b)

• Joseph, 17 years old … and he was a young man. (Gen 37:2b)

❖ The chronological sequence seems to be יוֹנֵק "one who suckles, infant," then יֶלֶד "boy," then נַעַר "youth," then אִישׁ "man." There is, nevertheless, a great age range for נַעַר: Moses in the basket (Exod 2:6), Ishmael at age 14 (Gen 21:12; cf. 17:24–25; 21:8), and a Levite (Judg 17:7), who is also described as a "man" (17:8). נַעַר cannot be used, however, to describe a man who is betrothed or married (HALOT, 707).

170. עַד|prep–until; while, during (1,269)

> וַיָּבֹאוּ עַד־חָרָן (Gen 11:31b)

• And they came to Haran. (Gen 11:31b)

❖ Whereas אֶל/לְ- "to, toward" (#25) is directional, עַד is destinational. As BHRG §39.18 puts it, when עַד indicates spatial positioning, it "marks a

point up to which a movement occurs"; when it indicates temporal positioning, it indicates "a point in time up to which events occur."

171. לָבַשׁ|Pa–put on, wear (60*)

➢ (Jon 3:5b) וַיִּלְבְּשׁוּ שַׂקִּים וַיִּקְרְאוּ־צוֹם

• And they called a fast and put on sackcloth. (Jon 3:5b)

❖ וַיִּלְבַּשׁ (vyqtl), לְבַשׁ (imp), לְבֹשׁ (inf), לֹבֵשׁ (ptcp)

▪ "The men of Ninevah are putting on sackcloth"

172. חַיִל|n–strength; wealth; army (m) (246)

➢ (Judg 11:1a) וְיִפְתָּח הַגִּלְעָדִי הָיָה גִּבּוֹר חַיִל

• Now Jepthah the Gileadite was a warrior of strength. (Judg 11:1a)

➢ (1 Kgs 10:2a) וַתָּבֹא יְרוּשָׁלַמָה בְּחַיִל כָּבֵד מְאֹד

• She came to Jerusalem with very much wealth. (1 Kgs 10:2a)

➢ (Exod 14:17b) וְאִכָּבְדָה בְּפַרְעֹה וּבְכָל־חֵילוֹ

• "And I shall be glorified in Pharaoh and in all his army." (Exod 14:17b)

173. בֶּגֶד|n–clothes, cloth (m) (214)

➢ (Gen 38:19b) וַתִּלְבַּשׁ בִּגְדֵי אַלְמְנוּתָהּ

• And she put on the clothes of her widowhood. (Gen 38:19b)

➢ (Gen 39:15b) וָאֶקְרָא וַיַּעֲזֹב בִּגְדוֹ אֶצְלִי

• "And I cried out and he left his garment beside me." (Gen 39:15b)

➢ (Num 4:9a) וְלָקְחוּ בֶּגֶד תְּכֵלֶת

• "And they shall take a purple cloth." (Num 4:9a)

174. שֵׁבֶט|n–rod, scepter; tribe (m) (190)

➢ (Prov 26:3b) וְשֵׁבֶט לְגֵו כְּסִילִים

• And a rod for the back of fools. (Prov 26:3b)

➢ (Gen 49:10a) לֹא־יָסוּר שֵׁבֶט מִיהוּדָה

• "The scepter shall not turn aside from Judah." (Gen 39:10a)

➢ (Judg 21:6b) נִגְדַּע הַיּוֹם שֵׁבֶט אֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל

• "There is cut off today one tribe from Israel." (Judg 21:6b)

175. עֲשָׂרָה|n–ten (176)

➢ (Gen 18:32b) אוּלַי יִמָּצְאוּן שָׁם עֲשָׂרָה

- "Perhaps ten are found there." (Gen 18:32b)

176. שָׂמַח|Pa–be glad, rejoice (126)

> ➤ (Jonah 4:6b) וַיִּשְׂמַח יוֹנָה עַל־הַקִּיקָיוֹן שִׂמְחָה גְדוֹלָה

- And Jonah was happy concerning the plant with a great happiness. (Jonah 4:6b)
    - ❖ שָׂמֵחַ (ptcp), שָׂמֹחַ (inf), שְׂמַח (imp), וַיִּשְׂמַח (vyqtl)
        - ▪ "Jonah is happy concerning the plant"

177. בָּטַח|Pa–trust (115)

> ➤ (2 Kgs 18:21a) בָּטַ֫חְתָּ לְּךָ עַל־מִשְׁעֶ֫נֶת הַקָּנֶה הָרָצוּץ הַזֶּה עַל־מִצְרַ֫יִם

- "You have trusted in a staff—this broken reed—in Egypt." (2 Kgs 18:21a)
    - ❖ Whereas the verb "to trust" in English can marks its object with the preposition "in" ("Don't trust in your strength") or accusative case ("I trusted you"), בָּטַח never takes accusative case. It usually takes the preposition עַל or -בְּ, and sometimes אֶל (Judg 20:36; Jer 7:4; Pss 31:7).
    - ❖ בֹּטֵחַ (ptcp), בְּטֹחַ (inf), בְּטַח (imp), וַיִּבְטַח (vyqtl)
        - ▪ "A man is trusting in a staff"

178. שָׁכַח|Pa–forget (99)

> ➤ (Gen 27:45a) וְשָׁכַח אֵת אֲשֶׁר־עָשִׂ֫יתָ לּוֹ

- "...and he forgets what you did to him." (Gen 27:45a)
    - ❖ שֹׁכֵחַ (ptcp), שְׁכֹחַ (inf), שְׁכַח (imp), וַיִּשְׁכַּח (vyqtl)
        - ▪ "Esau forgets what Jacob did to him"

179. יוֹם|n–day (m) (2,291)

> ➤ (Gen 1:5a) וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם

- And God called the light "day." (Gen 1:5a)

180. חֲמִשָּׁה|n–five (478)

> ➤ (Josh 10:16a) וַיָּנֻ֫סוּ חֲמֵ֫שֶׁת הַמְּלָכִים הָאֵ֫לֶּה

- And these five kings fled. (Josh 10:16a)

181. חָנָה|Pa–set up camp (143)

> ➤ (Exod 14:9a) וַיִּרְדְּפוּ מִצְרַ֫יִם אַחֲרֵיהֶם וַיַּשִּׂיגוּ אוֹתָם חֹנִים עַל־הַיָּם

- And they overtook them encamped by the sea. (Exod 14:9a)
    - ❖ חֹנֶה (ptcp), חֲנוֹת (inf), חֲנֵה (imp), וַיִּ֫חַן (vyqtl)

- ▪ "The children of Israel are encamping by the sea"

182. בָּכָה|Pa–cry, weep (112)

- ➢ וַיִּשָּׂא עֵשָׂו קֹלוֹ וַיֵּבְךְּ (Gen 27:38b)
- • And Esau lifted up his voice, and he wept. (Gen 27:38b)
  - ❖ בֹּכֶה (ptcp), בְּכוֹת (inf), בְּכֵה (imp), וַיֵּבְךְ (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Esau is weeping because his father does not have a single blessing"

183. יָצָא|Pa–go out (785)

- ➢ וְהִנֵּה בִתּוֹ יֹצֵאת לִקְרָאתוֹ (Judg 11:34b)
- • And behold, his daughter was coming out to meet him. (Judg 11:34b)
  - ❖ יֹצֵא (ptcp), צֵאת (inf), צֵא (imp), וַיֵּצֵא (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "The Jepthah's daughter is going out to meet him"

184. מִצְרַיִם|n–Egypt (709)

- ➢ וַיֵּרֶד אַבְרָם מִצְרַיְמָה לָגוּר שָׁם (Gen 12:10b)
- • And Abram went down to Egypt to dwell there. (Gen 12:10b)

185. מִדְבָּר|n–wilderness, desert (m) (271)

- ➢ כִּי אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה הָלְכוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּמִּדְבָּר (Josh 5:6a)
- • For the sons of Israel walked forty years in the wilderness. (Josh 5:6a)

186. עָנָה|Pa–answer (314)

- ➢ וַתַּעַן אֶסְתֵּר וַתֹּאמַר (Esth 5:7a)
- • And Esther answered and said. (Esth 5:7a)
  - ❖ עֹנֶה (ptcp), עֲנוֹת (inf), עֲנֵה (imp), וַיַּעַן (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Esther is answering the king"

187. גָּלָה|Pa–depart; uncover (ear) (51)

- ➢ וַיִּגֶל יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵעַל אַדְמָתוֹ אַשּׁוּרָה (2 Kgs 17:23b)
- • And Israel went into exile from its land to Assyria. (2 Kgs 17:23b)
  - ❖ גָּלָה is the Hebrew word used for when Israel/Judah went into exile (22x), but it in not a technical term for departing into bondage; it is also used for glory departing (1 Sam 4:21,22; Hos 10:5), as well as joy (Isa 24:11), possessions (Job 20:28), and grass (Prov 27:25). On the other hand, it appears often in an idiom for disclosing something as uncovering

someone's ear (always sg., 13x) or a secret (Amos 3:7; Prov 20:19). Or it is used as a passive participle to describe uncovered eyes (Num 24:4, 16), a book (Jer 32:11, 14), and an edict (Esth 3:14; 8:13).

- ❖ גְלֵה (ptcp), גָלוֹת (inf), גְלֵה (imp), וַיִּגֶל (vyqtl)
  - ▪ "Israel is going into exile from its land to Assyria"

188. הִכָּה|Hi–hit, strike (488)

- ➤ וְהִכִּיתָ בַצוּר (Exod 17:6b)
- • "And you shall strike the rock." (Exod 17:6b)
  - ❖ הִכָּה "strike" is not derived from a pa'al verb. הִכָּה usually denotes a death blow if it is towards a person. It takes a direct object for that which gets struck. When object has a בְ- prefixed preposition, it is either the instrument of striking (e.g. Exod 17:5), or it is the place where the striking occurs (e.g. Exod 12:13; cf. v. 12).
  - ❖ מַכֶּה (ptcp), הַכּוֹת (inf), הַכֵּה/הַךְ (imp), וַיַּךְ (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Moses is striking the rock"

189. עָבַד|Pa–work, serve (279)

- ➤ וַיַּעֲבֹד יַעֲקֹב בְּרָחֵל שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים (Gen 29:20a)
- • And Jacob worked for Rachel seven years. (Gen 29:20a)
  - ❖ עֹבֵד (ptcp), עֲבֹד (inf), עֲבֵד (imp), וַיַּעֲבֹד (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Jacob is working seven years for Rachel"

190. מַטֶּה|n–staff; tribe (m) (251)

- ➤ וְאֶת־הַמַּטֶּה הַזֶּה תִּקַּח בְּיָדֶךָ (Exod 4:17a)
- • "And this staff you shall take in your hand." (Exod 4:17a)
- ➤ וַיִּתֵּן מֹשֶׁה לְמַטֵּה בְנֵי־רְאוּבֵן (Josh 13:15)
- • And Moses gave to the tribe of the sons of Rueben... (Josh 13:15)
  - ❖ מַטֶּה "staff" is morphologically related to the hif'il verb הִטָּה "turn something; stretch out" (#307). מַטֶּה and שֵׁבֶט, which is card #172, are synonyms. Both can refer to a piece of wood that symbolizes authority, and by extension that piece of wood symbolizes each of the tribes, but they usually occur in distinct contexts. For example, שֵׁבֶט usually refers to displaced tribes, while מַטֶּה usually refers to a tribe settled in its own

territory (HALOT, 1388). Moreover, מַטֶּה alone refers to the staffs of Israel's leaders (e.g. Moses and Aaron), while שֵׁבֶט is almost always ued to refer to the authoritative stick of a disciplinarian ("rod") or of a king ("scepter").

191. רָעָה|Pa–tend; graze (168*)

➢ רֹעֶה הָיָה עַבְדְּךָ לְאָבִיו בַּצֹּאן (1 Sam 17:34b)

• "A shepherd was your servant for his father with the flock." (1 Sam 17:34b)

➢ גַּם־הַצֹּאן וְהַבָּקָר אַל־יִרְעוּ אֶל־מוּל הָהָר הַהוּא (Exod 34:3b)

• "Both the flock and the cattle must not graze before that mountain." (Exod 34:3b)

❖ Depending on the subject of רָעָה, the verb either refers to a human taking care of cattle or a flock, or it refers to these animals grazing in the fields.

❖ ??? (vyqtl), רְעֵה (imp), רְעוֹת (inf), רֹעֶה (ptcp)

▪ "David is shepherding the flock of his father"

192. הַר|n–mountain (m) (554)

➢ וַתָּנַח הַתֵּבָה...עַל הָרֵי אֲרָרָט (Gen 8:4)

• And the ark rested . . . on the mountains of Ararat. (Gen 8:4)

193. פֶּה|n–mouth (m) (530)

➢ וְעַתָּה לֵךְ וְאָנֹכִי אֶהְיֶה עִם־פִּיךָ (Exod 4:12a)

• "And now, go, and I will be with your mouth." (Exod 4:12a)

194. עֵדָה|n–congregation (f) (149)

➢ וַיַּקְהֵל מֹשֶׁה אֶת־כָּל־עֲדַת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (Exod 35:1a)

• And Moses assembled all the congregation of the people of Israel. (Exod 35:1a)

195. מְעַט|n–little, few (101)

➢ הַגְמִיאִינִי נָא מְעַט־מַיִם מִכַּדֵּךְ (Gen 24:17b)

• "Please give me a little water from your jar." (Gen 24:17b)

196. מֵת|Pa–die [565]

➢ וּמֵת כָּל־בְּכוֹר בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם (Exod 11:5a)

• "And every firstborn in the land of Egypt shall die." (Exod 11:5a)

מָוֶת|death [159] (724)

- ➤ וְלֹא־נוֹתַר כָּל־יֶרֶק בָּעֵץ וּבְעֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה (Exod 10:15b)
  - And there did not remain any green in tree or plant of the field. (Exod 10:15b)
    - ❖ Bother verbs have a morphologically related pa'al verb that occurs very infrequently in the Tanakh. Both נִשְׁאַר and נוֹתַר usually occur in contexts of judgement to describe who/what is left over after the rest dies off or is destroyed. There is no discernible, consistent difference between the two words, and they even occur as parallel in Josh 11:2; Jer 34:7; Isa 4:3.
    - ❖ וַיִּשָּׁאֵר (vyqtl), --- (imp), --- (inf), נִשְׁאָר (ptcp)
    - ❖ וַיִּוָּתֵר (vyqtl), --- (imp), --- (inf), נוֹתָר (ptcp)
      - ▪ "Naomi remains without her two children and her husband"

202. קָרָא|Pa–meet, encounter (121*)

- ➤ וַיַּעַל לִקְרַאת־יִשְׂרָאֵל אָבִיו גֹּשְׁנָה (Gen 46:29b)
  - And he went up to meet Israel his father in Goshen. (Gen 46:29b)
    - ❖ This verb (קָרָא) occurs in a finite form only 12x in the Tanakh. 91% of the word occurrences are as an infinitive with a לְ- preposition. As a finite verb it is a homophone with קָרָא "call out; read" (#76); only context determines which word it is. However, as an infinitive with the לְ- preposition, "to call out" is לִקְרֹא, while "to meet" is לִקְרַאת.
    - ❖ ??? (vyqtl), --- (imp), קְרַאת (inf), קֹרֵא (ptcp)
      - ▪ "Joseph is meeting Israel his father"

203. דָּם|n–blood (m) (356)

- ➤ וַיִּטְבְּלוּ אֶת־הַכֻּתֹּנֶת בַּדָּם (Gen 37:31b)
  - And they dipped the robe in the blood. (Gen 37:31b)

204. בֹּקֶר|n–morning (m) (200)

- ➤ וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד (Gen 1:5b)
  - And there was evening and there was morning, day one. (Gen 1:5b)

205. כִּי אִם|except, but (150)

- ➤ אֵין זֶה כִּי אִם־בֵּית אֱלֹהִים (Gen 28:17b)
  - "This is nothing except the house of God." (Gen 28:17b)

206. קָבַר|Pa–bury (126)

➤ (Gen 50:13b) וַיִּקְבְּר֤וּ אֹתוֹ֙ בִּמְעָרַ֖ת שְׂדֵ֥ה הַמַּכְפֵּלָ֑ה

- And they buried him in a cave of the field at Machpelah. (Gen 50:13b)
  - ❖ This word always refers to burying the dead in some sort of grave.
  - ❖ קְבֹר (ptcp) וַיִּקְבֹּר (vyqtl), קְבֹר (imp), קָבֹר (inf), קִבֵּר (inf)
    - ▪ "Jacob's sons are burying him in a cave"

207. בַּת|n–daughter (f) (582)

➤ (Gen 19:15b) ק֣וּם קַ֗ח אֶֽת־אִשְׁתְּךָ֙ וְאֶת־שְׁתֵּ֣י בְנֹתֶ֔יךָ

- "Arise! Take your wife and your two daughters." (Gen 19:15b)

208. אֱמֶת|n–truth, faithfulness [127]

שֶׁקֶר|n–lie [113] (240)

➤ (Jer 9:4b) וֶאֱמֶת לֹ֣א יְדַבֵּ֔רוּ לִמְּד֥וּ לְשׁוֹנָ֖ם דַּבֶּר־שֶׁ֑קֶר

- And truth they do not speak; they teach their toungue to speak a lie. (Jer 9:5b*)

209. אוֹר|n–light (m) (125)

➤ (Jer 31:35a) כֹּ֣ה ׀ אָמַ֣ר יְהוָ֗ה נֹתֵ֤ן שֶׁ֙מֶשׁ֙ לְא֣וֹר יוֹמָ֔ם

- "Thus says YHWH, who gives the sun for light by day." (Jer 31:35a)

➤ (Jer 25:10b) וְא֖וֹר נֵֽר

- "... light of a lamp." (Jer 25:10b)

210. חָכָם|adj–wise [138]

➤ (1 Kgs 3:12b) הִנֵּ֣ה נָתַ֤תִּי לְךָ֙ לֵ֣ב חָכָ֣ם וְנָב֔וֹן

- "Behold, I give to you a wise and discerning heart." (1 Kgs 3:12b)

חָכְמָה|n–wisdom, skill (f) [152] (290)

➤ (Deut 4:6a) וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם֮ וַעֲשִׂיתֶם֒ כִּ֣י הִ֤וא חָכְמַתְכֶם

- "And you shall keep them and do them, because that is your wisdom." (Deut 4:6a)

211. יָלַד|Pa–give birth (252)

➤ (Gen 21:2a) וַתַּ֩הַר֩ וַתֵּ֨לֶד שָׂרָ֧ה לְאַבְרָהָ֛ם בֵּ֖ן

- And Sarah conceived and gave birth for Abraham a son. (Gen 21:2a)
  - ❖ וַיֵּלֶד (vyqtl), --- (imp), לֶדֶת (inf), יֹלֶדֶת (fs ptcp)
    - ▪ "Sarah gives birth to a son for Abraham"

212. יָרַשׁ|Pa–take possession of (164)

- ➤ אֲשֶׁר הִכּוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּרְשׁוּ אֶת־אַרְצָם (Josh 12:1b)
- • ... whom the sons of Israel struck and took possession of their land. (Josh 12:1b)
  - ❖ יָרֵשׁ usually refers to taking possession of the Promised Land (most frequently in the book of Deuteronomy: 63x); it usually assumes a battle as the means of taking possession from someone else. On the other hand, יָרֵשׁ infrequently refers to the passing down of a family inheritance, as is the case in the Abraham narrative (Gen 15:3, 4, 7, 8; 21:10).
  - ❖ וַיִּירַשׁ (vyqtl), רָשׁ (imp), רֶשֶׁת (inf), יֹרֵשׁ (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The children of Israel are taking possession of the land of Canaan"

213. נִרְאָה|Ni–appear (101*)

- ➤ וְנִרְאֲתָה הַקֶּשֶׁת בֶּעָנָן (Gen 9:14b)
- • "And the bow will appear in the cloud." (Gen 9:14b)
  - ❖ נִרְאָה "appear" is derived from the pa'al verb רָאָה "see" (#121). נִרְאָה is the verb used whenever God appears to someone.
  - ❖ נִרְאֶה (ptcp), הֵרָאוֹת (inf), הֵרָאֶה (imp), וַיֵּרָא (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "A rainbow appears in the clouds"

214. שָׁנָה|n–year (f) (874)

- ➤ וַיַּעֲבֹד יַעֲקֹב בְּרָחֵל שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים (Gen 29:20a)
- • And Jacob served seven years for Rachel. (Gen 29:20a)

215. זָקֵן|adj–old; n–an elder (178)

- ➤ הֲשָׁלוֹם אֲבִיכֶם הַזָּקֵן אֲשֶׁר אֲמַרְתֶּם (Gen 43:27b)
- • "Is your old father well, of whom you spoke?" (Gen 43:27b)

216. יָדַע|Pa–know (862)

- ➤ וַיֵּדַע נֹחַ כִּי־קַלּוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ (Gen 8:11b)
- • And Noah knew that the waters had become light from upon the earth. (Gen 8:11b)
  - ❖ וַיֵּדַע (vyqtl), דַּע (imp), דַּעַת (inf), יֹדֵעַ (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Noah knows that the waters have become light from the earth"

217. אֹהֶל|n–tent (m) (342)

- ➤ וַיָּסַר אֵלֶיהָ הָאֹהֱלָה (Judg 4:18b)

- And he turned aside to her into the tent. (Judg 4:18b)

218. עֵת|n–time (f) (294)

> וַיֹּאמֶר לָה בֹעַז לְעֵת הָאֹכֶל (Ruth 2:14a)
- And Boaz said to her at the time for the food. (Ruth 2:14a)

219. פֶּתַח|n–opening (m) (164)

> תַּקְרִיב אֶל־פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד (Exod 29:4a)
- "You shall bring to the opening of the tent of meeting." (Exod 29:4a)
  - ❖ פֶּתַח "opening" is related to the pa'al verb פָּתַח "open" (#309).

220. -כְּ|as, like; according to [2,902*]

כְּמוֹ|as, like [139] (3,041)

> כָּמוֹנִי כָמוֹךָ כְּעַמִּי כְעַמֶּךָ כְּסוּסַי כְּסוּסֶיךָ (1 Kgs 22:4b)
- "I am as you, my people as your people, my horses as your horses." (1 Kgs 22:4b)
  - ❖ There is no difference in meaning between these two forms, but they appear in different contexts. כְּ is always a clitic that appears as a prefix; כְּמוֹ is a stand-alone preposition. While they each can be used in conjunction with a noun, only כְּמוֹ can receive an attached pronoun and can compare finite verbs, and only כְּ can be prefixed to an infinitive.

221. יָרֵא|Pa–fear (288)

> וַיָּנֻסוּ מִפָּנָיו וַיִּירְאוּ מְאֹד (1 Sam 17:24b)
- They fled from before him and they feared greatly. (1 Sam 17:24b)
  - ❖ וַיִּירָא (vyqtl), יָרֵא (imp), יִרְאָה (inf), יָרֵא (ptcp)
    - "The people of Israel are fearing before Goliath"

222. הֵבִיא|Hi–bring (572)

> וְהָעֹרְבִים מְבִיאִים לוֹ לֶחֶם (1 Kgs 17:6a)
- And the ravens were bringing him bread. (1 Kgs 17:6)
  - ❖ הֵבִיא "bring" is derived from the pa'al verb בָּא "come" (#46).
  - ❖ וַיָּבֵא (vyqtl), הָבֵא (imp), הָבִיא (inf), מֵבִיא (ptcp)
    - "The ravens are bringing bread to Elijah"

223. הִשְׁתַּחֲוָה|Hsht–bow down (174)

➤ וַיָּבֹאוּ אֲחֵי יוֹסֵף וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ־לוֹ אַפַּיִם אָרְצָה (Gen 42:6b)

- And Joseph's brothers bowed down to him, nostrils to the ground. (Gen 42:6b)

  ❖ הִשְׁתַּחֲוָה "bow down" is not derived from a pa'al verb.

  ❖ מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה (ptcp), הִשְׁתַּחֲוֺת (inf), הִשְׁתַּחֲוֵה (imp), וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ (vyqtl)

    ▪ "Joseph's brothers are bowing down to him"

224. קֶרֶב|n–entrails; midst (m) (227)

➤ אִשֶּׁה לַיהוה אֶת־הַחֵלֶב הַמְכַסֶּה אֶת־הַקֶּרֶב (Lev 3:3a)

- "… an offering by fire to YHWH, the fat that covers the entrails." (Lev 3:3a)

➤ וִידַעְתֶּם כִּי בְקֶרֶב יִשְׂרָאֵל (Joel 2:27a)

- "You shall know that I am in the midst of Israel." (Joel 2:27a)

225. מוֹעֵד|n–meeting place; appointed time (m) (223)

➤ וְנָתַתָּה מִמֶּנָּה לִפְנֵי הָעֵדֻת בְּאֹהֶל מוֹעֵד (Exod 30:36b)

- "And you shall give it before the testimony in the tent of meeting." (Exod 30:36b)

➤ וַיָּשֶׂם יהוה מוֹעֵד לֵאמֹר מָחָר (Exod 9:5a)

- And YHWH set an appointed time, saying, "Tomorrow." (Exod 9:5a)

  ❖ If מוֹעֵד appears in a locative context, it takes the sense of "appointed place"; if it appears in a temporal context, it takes the sense of "appointed time."

226. אֶלֶף|n–thousand (509)

➤ הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי אֶלֶף כֶּסֶף לְאָחִיךְ (Gen 20:16a)

- "Behold, I have given a thousand pieces of silver to your brother." (Gen 20:16a)

227. אַרְבָּעָה|n–four (335)

➤ עֵשָׂו בָּא וְעִמּוֹ אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת אִישׁ (Gen 33:1b)

- "Esau is coming, and with him are four hundred men." (Gen 33:1b)

228. מִלְחָמָה|n–battle, war (f) (316)

➤ וַיֵּצֵא יִשְׂרָאֵל לִקְרַאת פְּלִשְׁתִּים לַמִּלְחָמָה (1 Sam 4:1b)

- And Israel went out to meet the Philistines for battle. (1 Sam 4:1b)

  ❖ מִלְחָמָה "battle" is related to the nif'al verb נִלְחַם "fight" (#64).

229. בְּרִית|n–covenant (f) (287)

➤ וַיִּכְרְתוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם בְּרִית (Gen 21:27b)

- And the two of them cut a covenant. (Gen 21:27b)
  - ❖ The usual language for making a covenant is "to cut a covenant," likely because they each involved a cutting ritual as recorded here and Gen 15:9–10, 17–18. The covenant partner(s) who passed through the animal parts would symbolically say, "Let what happened to these animals happen to me if I fail to fulfill my obligations" (cf. Jer 34:18).

230. פֹּה|adv–here [82*]

  - ➢ וְאַתָּה פֹּה עֲמֹד עִמָּדִי (Deut 5:31a)
  - "And you, stand here with me." (Deut 5:31a)

שָׁם|adv–there; then, at that time [817] (899)

  - ➢ וַיִּבֶן־שָׁם מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוה (Gen 13:18b)
  - And he built there an altar to YHWH. (Gen 13:18b)
    - ❖ Both שָׁם "there" and פֹּה "here" refer to locative. שָׁם uniquely can occur in temporal contexts to refer to a past time; פֹּה never has such a temporal reference.

231. נָפַל|Pa–fall (368)

  - ➢ וְהִנֵּה דָגוֹן נֹפֵל לְפָנָיו אַרְצָה (1 Sam 5:3b)
  - And behold, Dagon had fallen on his face to the ground. (1 Sam 5:3b)
    - ❖ וַיִּפֹּל (vyqtl), נְפֹל (imp), נְפֹל (inf), נֹפֵל (ptcp)
      - ▪ "Dagon is falling before the ark of YHWH"

232. צָבָא|n–army, host (m) (484)

  - ➢ וְנַעֲמָן שַׂר־צְבָא מֶלֶךְ־אֲרָם (2 Kgs 5:1a)
  - Naaman, the commander of the army of the king of Syria... (2 Kgs 5:1a)
    - ❖ The verb צָבָא usually refers to fighting in battle (e.g. Num 31:7), but it can also refer to service at the tabernacle (e.g. Num 4:23) (HALOT, 994). The noun צָבָא usually refers to an army, whether the army of Israel, the nations, or YHWH himself (יהוה צְבָאוֹת "the LORD of hosts"). Perhaps in a related sense, צָבָא also refers to a great number, like the people of Israel when they came out of Egypt (e.g. Exod 7:4) and also the stars in the sky (צְבָא הַשָּׁמַיִם "the host of heaven"; e.g. Deut 17:3).

233. מַחֲנֶה|n–camp (m) (216)

➤ (Josh 10:15) וַיָּשָׁב יְהוֹשֻׁעַ וְכָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמּוֹ אֶל־הַמַּחֲנֶה

- And Joshua returned, and all Israel with him, to the camp. (Josh 10:15)
  - ❖ מַחֲנֶה "camp" is morphologically related to the pa'al verb חָנָה "set up camp" (#181). מַחֲנֶה is used to refer to a family encampment at least once (e.g. Gen 32:8), but it most often refers to a military camp.

234. שְׁלֹשִׁים|n–thirty (183)

➤ (Gen 41:46a) וְיוֹסֵף בֶּן־שְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה בְּעָמְדוֹ לִפְנֵי פַּרְעֹה

- And Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh. (Gen 41:46a)

235. רָשָׁע|adj–guilty, wicked (263)

➤ (Gen 18:23b) הַאַף תִּסְפֶּה צַדִּיק עִם־רָשָׁע

- "Will you indeed sweep away a righteous man with a wicked man?" (Gen 18:23b)
  - ❖ רָשָׁע is often times contrasted with צַדִּיק "righteous" (#361). As such, this is a judicial, not a psychological, sense of guilt.

236. נָסַע|Pa–depart (on a journey) (138)

➤ (Gen 20:1a) וַיִּסַּע מִשָּׁם אַבְרָהָם אַרְצָה הַנֶּגֶב

- And Abraham departed from there to the land of the Negev. (Gen 20:1a)
  - ❖ וַיִּסַּע (vyqtl), סַע (imp), נְסֹעַ (inf), נֹסֵעַ (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Abraham is departing to the land of the Negev"

237. נָגַע|Pa–touch; reach (108)

➤ (Esth 5:2b) וַתִּגַּע בְּרֹאשׁ הַשַּׁרְבִיט

- And she touched the tip of the scepter. (Esth 5:2b)
  - ❖ נָגַע usually takes its direct object with the prefix preposition בְּ, but it can sometimes take accusative case (e.g. Isa 52:11; Ruth 2:9) and the propositions אֶל (e.g. Gen 20:6; 1 Kgs 6:27) or עַל (e.g. Isa 6:7).
  - ❖ וַיִּגַּע (vyqtl), גַּע (imp), נְגֹעַ/גַּעַת (inf), נֹגֵעַ (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Esther is touching the tip of the scepter"

238. הִתְחַזֵּק|Htp–strengthen oneself (27)

➤ (1 Sam 30:6b) וַיִּתְחַזֵּק דָּוִד בַּיהוה אֱלֹהָיו

- But David strengthened himself in YHWH his God. (1 Sam 30:6b)
  - ❖ הִתְחַזֵּק "strengthen oneself" is derived from the pa'al verb חָזַק "be strong" (#285).
  - ❖ מִתְחַזֵּק (ptcp), הִתְחַזֵּק (inf), הִתְחַזֵּק (imp), וַיִּתְחַזֵּק (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "David is strengthening himself in YHWH his God"

239. מָקוֹם|n–place, location (m) (401)

  - ➤ הֲיֵשׁ בֵּית־אָבִיךְ מָקוֹם לָנוּ לָלִין (Gen 24:23b)
  - • "Is there room in your father's house for us to spend the night?" (Gen 24:23a)
  - ➤ וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שֵׁם־הַמָּקוֹם הַהוּא בֵּית־אֵל (Gen 28:19a)
  - • And he called the name of that place "Bethel." (Gen 28:19a)
  - ➤ וַיֹּאמֶר לָבָן לֹא־יֵעָשֶׂה כֵן בִּמְקוֹמֵנוּ (Gen 29:26a)
  - • And Laban said, "It is not done thus in our country." (Gen 29:26a)

240. פֶּן|lest, or else (132)

  - ➤ הִשָּׁמֶר לְךָ פֶּן־תְּדַבֵּר עִם־יַעֲקֹב מִטּוֹב עַד־רָע (Gen 31:24b)
  - • "Guard yourself, lest you speak with Jacob either good or evil." (Gen 31:24b)

241. שִׁלַּח|Pi–send away (288)

  - ➤ וְשִׁלַּח אֶת־הַשָּׂעִיר בַּמִּדְבָּר (Lev 16:22b)
  - • "And he shall send away the goat in the wilderness." (Lev 16:22b)
    - ❖ שִׁלַּח "send away" is derived from the pa'al verb שָׁלַח "send" (#101). שָׁלַח seems to have the nuance of sending someone/thing for the purpose of receiving someone/thing else (food, news, etc.), while שִׁלַּח seems to have the nuance of sending someone/thing away, sometimes with force, without expecting it (or anything else) to come back.
    - ❖ מְשַׁלֵּחַ (ptcp), שַׁלַּח (inf), שַׁלַּח (imp), וַיְשַׁלַּח (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "A man is sending away the goat in the wilderness"

242. קִטַּר|Pi–cause to smoke (incense/sacrifice) [44]

הִקְטִיר|Hi–cause to smoke (incense/sacrifice) [70] (114)

  - ➤ וְהִקְטַרְתָּ אֶת־כָּל־הָאַיִל הַמִּזְבֵּחָה (Exod 29:18a)
  - • "And you shall burn the entire ram on the altar." (Exod 29:18a)
  - ➤ וְהִקְטִיר עָלָיו אַהֲרֹן קְטֹרֶת סַמִּים (Exod 30:7a)

- "And Aaron shall burn on it an incense of spices." (Exod 30:7a).
  - ❖ These verbs are not derived from a pa'al verb. קַטֵּר/הִקְטִיר split about evenly for their object both incense and sacrifice. We have chosen to illustrate only incense (קְטֹרֶת), because it is a derivative from the verb, and therefore more central in its semantic range. Nevertheless, the concept of causing incense to smoke transfers easily to sacrifices, since the smoke that rose to God was considered a pleasing aroma.
  - ❖ מְקַטֵּר (ptcp), קַטֵּר (inf), קַטֵּר (imp), וַיְקַטֵּר (vyqtl)
  - ❖ מַקְטִיר (ptcp), הַקְטִיר (inf), הַקְטֵר (imp), וַיַּקְטֵר (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Aaron is burning an incense of spices"

243. חָזַק|Pi–strengthen (63)

- ➤ אֲדֹנָי יהוה זָכְרֵנִי נָא וְחַזְּקֵנִי נָא (Judg 16:28b)
- "O Lord YHWH, remember me please and strengthen me please." (Judg 16:28)
  - ❖ חָזַק "strengthen" is derived from the pa'al verb חָזַק "be strong" (#285).
  - ❖ מְחַזֵּק (ptcp), חַזֵּק (inf), חַזֵּק (imp), וַיְחַזֵּק (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "YHWH is strengthening Samson"

244. גְּבוּל|n–border (m) (241)

- ➤ וְזֶה־יִהְיֶה לָכֶם גְּבוּל צָפוֹן (Num 34:7a)
- "And this shall be your northern border." (Num 34:7a)

245. בְּכוֹר|n–firstborn (122)

- ➤ וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב אֶל־אָבִיו אָנֹכִי עֵשָׂו בְּכֹרֶךָ (Gen 27:19a)
- Jacob said to his father, "I am Esau your firstborn." (Gen 27:19a)

246. שִׁלַּם|Pi–(re)pay, make whole (94)

- ➤ לְכִי מִכְרִי אֶת־הַשֶּׁמֶן וְשַׁלְּמִי אֶת־נִשְׁיֵכִי (2 Kgs 4:7b)
- "Go, sell the oil and pay your debts." (2 Kgs 4:7b)
  - ❖ שִׁלַּם "(re)pay" is derived from the pa'al verb שָׁלֵם "be whole" (#416).
  - ❖ --- (vyqtl), שַׁלֵּם (imp), שַׁלֵּם (inf), מְשַׁלֵּם (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The woman is paying her debt"

247. קִדַּשׁ|Pi–consecrate, make holy (81)

- ➤ וְקִדַּשְׁתָּ אֹתוֹ (Exod 40:13a)

- "And you shall consecrate him." (Exod 40:13a)
  - ❖ קִדֵּשׁ "consecrate" is derived from the pa'al verb קָדַשׁ "be holy" (#379).
  - ❖ מְקַדֵּשׁ (ptcp), קַדֵּשׁ (inf), קַדֵּשׁ (imp), וַיְקַדֵּשׁ (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Moses is consecrating Aaron to serve as priest for YHWH"

248. עֹלָה|n–whole burnt offering (f) (286)
  - ➤ וְכֶבֶשׂ בֶּן־שְׁנָתוֹ תָּמִים תַּעֲשֶׂה עוֹלָה (Ezek 46:13a)
  - "A year old sheep without blemish you shall make as an offering." (Ezek 46:13a)
    - ❖ The translation "whole" burnt offering is because the animal was sacrificed as a whole, rather than cut up before being sacrificed. It was usually a domesticated animal, but sometimes a bird. עֹלָה, as something that is offered up to God, is morphologically related to עָלָה "go up" (#32).

249. חֹדֶשׁ|n–new moon; month (m) (278)
  - ➤ וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד אֶל־יְהוֹנָתָן הִנֵּה־חֹדֶשׁ מָחָר (1 Sam 20:5a)
  - And David said to Jonathan, "Behold, tomorrow is a new moon." (1 Sam 20:5a)
    - ❖ חֹדֶשׁ is the day the crescent of the moon reappears and marks the first day of the month and a holy day for the Jewish people, who would eat a ceremonial meal together. חֹדֶשׁ is also used as synecdoche to refer to to the entire moon cycle as a whole month.

250. כֹּה|adv–thus, here (554)
  - ➤ וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ כֹּה יִהְיֶה זַרְעֶךָ (Gen 15:5b)
  - And he said to him, "So shall your offspring be." (Gen 15:5b)

251. בֵּרֵךְ|Pi–bless (244)
  - ➤ וַיָּרַח אֶת־רֵיחַ בְּגָדָיו וַיְבָרֲכֵהוּ (Gen 27:27b)
  - And he smelled the smell of his clothes, and he blessed him. (Gen 27:27b)
    - ❖ There is a related pa'al verb, but it only occurs in the passive participle form בָּרוּךְ "blessed."
    - ❖ מְבָרֵךְ (ptcp), בָּרֵךְ (inf), בָּרֵךְ (imp), וַיְבָרֶךְ (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "Isaac is blessing Jacob"

252. הִלֵּל|Pi–praise (123)
  - ➤ בְּתוֹךְ קָהָל אֲהַלְלֶךָ (Ps 22:23b)

- "In the midst of the assembly I shall praise you." (Ps 22:22b*)
  - ❖ הִלֵּל "praise" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
  - ❖ (ptcp) מַהֲלֵל (inf), הַלֵּל (imp), הַלֵּל (vyqtl), וַיְהַלֵּל
    - ▪ "David is praising YHWH in the midst of an assembly"

253. סִפֵּר|Pi–recount, give the details (71)

  - ➤ (Gen 37:9a) וַיַּחֲלֹם עוֹד חֲלוֹם אַחֵר וַיְסַפֵּר אֹתוֹ לְאֶחָיו
  - And he dreamed again another dream and recounted it for his brothers. (Gen 37:9a)
    - ❖ סִפֵּר "recount" is derived from the pa'al verb סָפַר "count" (#369).
    - ❖ (ptcp) מְסַפֵּר (inf), סַפֵּר (imp), סַפֵּר (vyqtl), וַיְסַפֵּר
      - ▪ "Joseph is recounting a dream for his brothers"

254. עֶצֶם|n–bone (f) (126)

  - ➤ (Gen 2:23a) זֹאת הַפַּעַם עֶצֶם מֵעֲצָמַי וּבָשָׂר מִבְּשָׂרִי
  - "This at last is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh." (Gen 2:23a)

255. לְמַעַן|prep–for the sake of; in order that (with inf.) (269)

  - ➤ (Gen 12:13a) אִמְרִי־נָא אֲחֹתִי אָתְּ לְמַעַן יִיטַב־לִי
  - "Please say you are my sister that it may go well with me." (Gen 12:13a)

256. אָב|n–father (m) (1,568)

  - ➤ (Gen 2:24a) עַל־כֵּן יַעֲזָב־אִישׁ אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמּוֹ
  - Therefore, a man shall leave his father and his mother. (Gen 2:24a)

257. אָחוֹת|n–sister (f) (114)

  - ➤ (Gen 12:19a) לָמָה אָמַרְתָּ אֲחֹתִי הִוא
  - "Why did you say, 'She is my sister'?" (Gen 12:19a)

258. נֶגֶב|n–arid terrain, Negev (110)

  - ➤ (Gen 20:1a) וַיִּסַּע מִשָּׁם אַבְרָהָם אַרְצָה הַנֶּגֶב
  - And Abraham traveled from there to the land of the Negev. (Gen 20:1a)

259. מַרְאֶה|n–appearance; vision (m) (103)

  - ➤ (Gen 29:17b) וְרָחֵל הָיְתָה יְפַת־תֹּאַר וִיפַת מַרְאֶה
  - But Rachel was beautiful in form and beautiful in appearance. (Gen 29:17b)
    - ❖ מַרְאֶה "appearance" is related to the pa'al verb רָאָה "see" (#121).

260. אַחֵר|adj–other, another (166)

➤ וַיַּחֲלֹם עוֹד חֲלוֹם אַחֵר (Gen 37:9a)

• And he dreamed again another dream. (Gen 37:9a)

261. כִּסָּה|Pi–cover (142)

➤ וַתְּכַסֵּהוּ בַּשְּׂמִיכָה (Judges 4:18b)

• And she covered him with the rug. (Judges 4:18b)

❖ There is a morphologically related pa'al verb כָּסָה "cover," but it only occurs 3x in the Tanakh, each time as a participle (Ps 32:1; Prov 12:16, 23).

❖ מְכַסֶּה (ptcp), כָּסוֹת (inf), כַּסֵּה (imp), (vyqtl) וַיְכַס

▪ "Jael is covering Sisera with the rug"

262. גִּלָּה|Pi–uncover (56)

➤ וַתָּבֹא בַלָּט וַתְּגַל מַרְגְּלֹתָיו (Ruth 3:7b)

• And she came quietly and uncovered the place of his feet. (Ruth 3:7b)

❖ גִּלָּה "uncover" is derived from the pa'al verb גָּלָה "depart, uncover" (#187).

❖ מְגַלֶּה (ptcp), גַּל (imp), גַּלּוֹת (inf), (vyqtl) וַיְגַל

▪ "Ruth is uncovering the place of Boaz' feet"

263. רָעָב|n–famine (m) (101)

➤ וַיְהִי רָעָב בָּאָרֶץ (Ruth 1:1b)

• There was a famine in the land. (Ruth 1:1b)

264. כָּבֵד|adj–heavy; honored [41]

כָּבֵד|Pa–be heavy; honored [52] (93)

➤ כִּי כָבֵד מִמֶּנִּי (Num 11:14)

• "...because it is too heavy for me." (Num 11:14)

265. כַּאֲשֶׁר|just as (509)

➤ וַיֵּלֶךְ אַבְרָם כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר אֵלָיו יהוה (Gen 12:4a)

• And Abram went, just as YHWH had told him. (Gen 12:4a)

266. צִוָּה|Pi–command (496)

➤ אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֶתְכֶם לַעֲשׂוֹת עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדְּבָרִים (Deut 4:13a)

• "His covenant that he commanded you to do: the ten words." (Deut 4:13a)

- "...to bring us to this evil place; it is not a place for seed." (Num 20:5a)

➢ (Gen 15:5b) וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ כֹּה יִהְיֶה זַרְעֶךָ

- And he said, "So shall be your offspring." (Gen 15:5b)

271. הֶעֱבִיר|Hi–send across (80)

➢ (Gen 32:24a) וַיִּקָּחֵם וַיַּעֲבִרֵם אֶת־הַנָּחַל

- And he took them and sent them across the stream. (Gen 32:23a*)

   ❖ הֶעֱבִיר "send across" is derived from the pa'al verb עָבַר "pass over" (#136).

   ❖ (ptcp) מַעֲבִיר (inf), הַעֲבִיר (imp), הַעֲבֵר (vyqtl), וַיַּעֲבֵר

   ▪ "Jacob is sending his family across the stream"

272. הֶאֱמִין|Hi–believe (53)

➢ (Gen 15:6) וְהֶאֱמִן בַּיהוה

- And he was believing in YHWH. (Gen 15:6)

   ❖ הֶאֱמִין "believe" is related to a nif'al verb נֶאֱמַן "be faithful" (not a flashcard).

   ❖ (ptcp) מַאֲמִין (inf), הַאֲמִין (imp), הַאֲמֵן (vyqtl), וַיַּאֲמֵן

   ▪ "Abram is believing in YHWH"

273. הִפְקִיד|Hi–appoint (37)

➢ (Gen 39:4b) וַיַּפְקִדֵהוּ עַל־בֵּיתוֹ

- And he appointed him over his house. (Gen 39:4b)

   ❖ הִפְקִיד "appoint" is derived from the pa'al verb פָּקַד "vist, appoint" (#151).

   ❖ (ptcp) מַפְקִיד (inf), הַפְקִיד (imp), הַפְקֵד (vyqtl), וַיַּפְקֵד

   ▪ "Potiphar is appointing Joseph over his house"

274. יָכֹל|Pa–be able (194)

➢ (Gen 24:50b) לֹא נוּכַל דַּבֵּר אֵלֶיךָ רַע אוֹ־טוֹב

- "We are not able to speak to you bad or good." (Gen 24:50b)

   ❖ (ptcp) --- (inf), יְכֹלֶת (imp), --- (vyqtl), וַיֵּכַל

275. נָשִׂיא|n–leader, prince (m) (129)

➢ (Num 2:3b) וְנָשִׂיא לִבְנֵי יְהוּדָה נַחְשׁוֹן

- The chief of the sons of Judah was Nahshon. (Num 2:3b)

❖ נָשִׂיא always refers to the leader of a group of people. Usually context makes it clear if it should be translated "prince," like in Gen 34:2, where Shechem is referred to as the "son of Hamor the Hivite, נָשִׂיא of the land."

276. הִקְרִיב|Hi–bring near [185]

➢ וַיַּקְרֵב אֵת אֵיל הָעֹלָה (Lev 8:18a)

• Then he brought near the ram of the burnt offering. (Lev 8:18a)

הִגִּישׁ|Hi–bring near [37*] (222)

➢ וַיַּגֵּשׁ אֵת פַּר הַחַטָּאת (Lev 8:14a)

• Then he brought near the bull of the sin offering. (Lev 8:14a)

❖ הִקְרִיב and הִגִּישׁ "bring near" are derived respectively from the pa'al verbs קָרַב and נָגַשׁ "come near" (#96). There is no discernible semantic difference between הִקְרִיב and הִגִּישׁ. They can be used for bringing anything/one near to someone/thing else. They are usually used to describe bringing a sacrifice near to offer to God.

❖ מַקְרִיב (ptcp), הַקְרִיב (inf), הַקְרֵב (imp), וַיַּקְרֵב (vyqtl)

❖ מַגִּישׁ (ptcp), --- (inf), הַגֵּשׁ (imp), וַיַּגֵּשׁ (vyqtl)

▪ "Moses is bringing near the ram of the burnt offering"

277. הִשְׁחִית|Hi–ruin, destroy [80]

שִׁחֵת|Pi–ruin, corrupt [39] (119)

➢ כִּי־מַשְׁחִתִים אֲנַחְנוּ אֶת־הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה (Gen 19:1b)

• "For we are destroying this place." (Gen 19:14b)

❖ There is no pa'al verb that these verbs are derived from. There is no discernible semantic difference between שִׁחֵת and הִשְׁחִית. Both verbs refer multiple times to God destroying Sodom and Gomorrah: שִׁחֵת (Gen 13:10; 19:13, 19) and הִשְׁחִית (18:28 [x2], 31, 32; 19:13, 14).

❖ מַשְׁחִית (ptcp), הַשְׁחִית (inf), הַשְׁחֵת (imp), וַיַּשְׁחֵת (vyqtl)

❖ --- (ptcp), שַׁחֵת (inf), שַׁחֵת (imp), --- (vyqtl)

▪ "YHWH is destroying Sodom"

278. הִשְׁמִיעַ|Hi–proclaim (63)

➢ וְהַמֶּלֶךְ אָסָא הִשְׁמִיעַ אֶת־כָּל־יְהוּדָה (1 Kgs 15:22a)

- And King Asa proclaimed to all of Judah. (1 Kgs 15:22a)
  - ❖ הִשְׁמִיעַ "proclaim" is derived from the pa'al verb שָׁמַע "hear" (#92). Although הִשְׁמִיעַ is most smoothly translated as "proclaim," it takes its object in the accusative case. This is because it is a hif'il verb that means "cause (someone) to hear."
  - ❖ מַשְׁמִיעַ (ptcp), הַשְׁמִיעַ (inf), הַשְׁמַע (imp), וַיַּשְׁמַע (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "King Asa is proclaiming to all of Judah"

279. אַרְבָּעִים|n–forty (135)
  - ➤ וַיְהִי הַגֶּשֶׁם עַל־הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לָיְלָה (Gen 7:12)
  - And there was rain on the earth forty days and forty nights. (Gen 7:12)

280. מְאֹד|adv–very (299)
  - ➤ וְעֶגְלוֹן אִישׁ בָּרִיא מְאֹד (Judg 3:17b)
  - Now Eglon was a very fat man. (Judg 3:17b)

281. הֶחֱזִיק|Hi–hold tightly; strengthen (117*)
  - ➤ וַיָּקָם וַיֵּלֶךְ וַיַּחֲזֵק בְּקַרְנוֹת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ (1 Kgs 1:50b)
  - And he arose and went and took hold of the horns of the altar. (1 Kgs 1:50)
  - ➤ וְהַחֲזַקְתִּי אֶת־זְרֹעוֹת מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל (Ezek 30:25a)
  - "I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon." (Ezek 30:25a)
    - ❖ הֶחֱזִיק "hold tightly" is derived from the pa'al verb חָזַק "be strong" (#285). Outside of Nehemiah, הֶחֱזִיק has the sense of "to take hold of" about 90% of the time. The more expected sense of "strengthen" occurs almost exclusively in Nehemiah: 39x for "repairing (i.e., making strong)" the wall.
    - ❖ מַחֲזִיק (ptcp), הַחֲזִיק (inf), הַחֲזֵק (imp), וַיַּחֲזֵק (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "Adonijah is holding tightly to the horns of the altar"

282. הֶעֱמִיד|Hi–position (stand something) (85)
  - ➤ וַיַּעֲמִידוּ אוֹתוֹ בֵּין הָעַמּוּדִים (Judges 16:25b)
  - And they positioned him between the pillars. (Judges 16:25b)
    - ❖ הֶעֱמִיד "position" is derived from the pa'al verb עָמַד "stand" (#33).
    - ❖ מַעֲמִיד (ptcp), הַעֲמִיד (inf), הַעֲמֵד (imp), וַיַּעֲמֵד (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "A man is positioning Samson between the pillars"

283. הִכְרִית|Hi–cut off (83)

> ➤ וְהִכְרַתִּי פְסִילֶיךָ וּמַצֵּבוֹתֶיךָ מִקִּרְבֶּךָ (Mic 5:12a)

- "And I will cut off your idols and your pillars from among you." (Mic 5:12a)
    - ❖ הִכְרִית is derived from the pa'al verb כָּרַת "cut" (#141). הִכְרִית always occurs in pronouncements of judgment. It is usually a metaphor to "cut off" people from the face of the earth.
    - ❖ (ptcp) מַכְרִית (inf), הַכְרִית (imp), הַכְרֵת (vyqtl), וַיַּכְרֵת
        - ▪ "A man is cutting down the idol"

284. נַחַל|n–river valley, stream (m) (138)

> ➤ אֶל־הַנַּחַל הַיֹּרֵד מִן־הָהָר (Deut 9:21b)

- "... into the stream that runs down from the mountain." (Deut 9:21b)

285. חָזָק|adj–strong [56]

> ➤ כִּי־חָזָק הוּא מִמֶּנּוּ (Num 13:31b)

- "... because they are stronger than us." (Num 13:31b)

חָזַק|Pa–be strong [84] (140)

> ➤ כִּי־חָזַק הָרָעָב בְּכָל־הָאָרֶץ (Gen 41:57b)

- ... because the famine was strong in all of the earth. (Gen 41:57b)

286. הֵמִית|Hi–kill (205)

> ➤ וְהֶחֱזַקְתִּי בִּזְקָנוֹ וְהִכִּתִיו וַהֲמִיתִּיו (1 Sam 17:35b)

- "And I would grab hold of his beard and strike him and kill him." (1 Sam 17:35b)
    - ❖ הֵמִית "kill" is derived from the pa'al verb מֵת "die" (#196).
    - ❖ (ptcp) מֵמִית (inf), הָמִית (imp), הָמֵת (vyqtl), וַיָּמֶת
        - ▪ "David is killing the lion"

287. הֵסִיר|Hi–remove (133)

> ➤ וַיָּסַר פַּרְעֹה אֶת־טַבַּעְתּוֹ מֵעַל יָדוֹ (Gen 41:42a)

- And Pharaoh removed his ring from his hand. (Gen 41:42a)
    - ❖ הֵסִיר "remove" is derived from the pa'al verb סָר "turn aside" (#111).
    - ❖ (ptcp) מֵסִיר (inf), הָסִיר (imp), הָסֵר (vyqtl), וַיָּסַר
        - ▪ "Pharaoh is removing his ring from his hand"

288. הֵרִים|Hi–raise; exalt (87)

> ➤ כַּאֲשֶׁר יָרִים מֹשֶׁה יָדוֹ וְגָבַר יִשְׂרָאֵל (Exod 17:11a)

- When Moses would raise his hand, Israel prevailed. (Exod 17:11a)
    - ❖ הֵרִים "raise" is derived from the pa'al verb רָם "be high" (#116).
    - ❖ וַיָּרֶם (vyqtl), הָרֵם (imp), הָרִים (inf), מֵרִים (ptcp)
        - ▪ "Moses is raising his hand"

289. יְרוּשָׁלַם|n–Jerusalem (f) [667]

> ➤ וּבִירוּשָׁלַם מָלַךְ שְׁלֹשִׁים וְשָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנָה (2 Sam 5:5b)

- And in Jerusalem he reigned thirty-three years. (2 Sam 5:5b)
    - ❖ The English transliteration reflects the older Hebrew pronunciation יְרוּשָׁלַם. The alternative Hebrew spelling with a *hireq* under the *mem sofit* reflects a later Hebrew change in pronunciation with a dipthong: יְרוּשָׁלַם. This is an inconsistency in the Masoretic text where the consonants indicate the older pronunciation but the vowels added by the Masoretes over a thousand years later tell you to pronounce it with the newer pronunciation. There are four instances in the Tanakh where a *yod* appears in the final syllable, so the consonants and vowels both signal the later pronunciation: יְרוּשָׁלַיִם. These occur intermittently in late Biblical Hebrew: Jer 26:18; Esth 2:6; 1 Chron 3:5; 2 Chron 25:1 (HALOT, 437).

צִיּוֹן|n–Zion [154] (m) (821)

> ➤ וַיִּלְכֹּד דָּוִד אֵת מְצֻדַת צִיּוֹן הִיא עִיר דָּוִד (2 Sam 5:7)

- And David seized the stronghold of Zion, that is, the city of David. (2 Sam 5:7)
    - ❖ צִיּוֹן originally referred to the south-eastern hill of Jerusalem, but most occurrences are used by extention to refer to the whole temple mount (e.g. Isa 8:18; Ps 74:2) or to all of Jersualem (Isa 10:24; 33:20) (HALOT, 1022).

290. אָח|n–brother (m) (626)

> ➤ וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל־הֶבֶל אָחִיו (Gen 4:8a)

- And Cain spoke to Abel, his brother. (Gen 4:8a)

291. הֵקִים|Hi–raise up; establish (624)

> ➤ וַיָּקֶם אֶת־הָעַמּוּדִים עַל־פְּנֵי הַהֵיכָל (2 Chron 3:17a)

- And he set up the pillars in front of the temple. (2 Chron 3:17a)

- ❖ הֵקִים "raise up" is derived from the pa'al verb קָם "get up" (#7). When הֵקִים occurs with בְּרִית "covenant" (#229), it means "to establish a covenant." Unlike כָּרַת "cut" (#141), which can be used as initiating a covenant, הֵקִים always refers to upholding a previous covenant (Gentry and Wellum, *Kingdom through Covenant* (2012), 155–61).
- ❖ מֵקִים (ptcp), הָקִים (inf), הָקֵם (imp), וַיָּקֶם (vyqtl)
  - ▪ "People are raising the pillars for the temple"

292. הֵשִׁיב|Hi–return (something) (356)
- ➤ הֵשִׁבוּ פְלִשְׁתִּים אֶת־אֲרוֹן יהוה (1 Sam 6:21b)
- • "The Philistines have returned the ark of YHWH." (1 Sam 6:21b)
  - ❖ הֵשִׁיב "return" is derived from the pa'al verb שָׁב "return" (#77).
  - ❖ מֵשִׁיב (ptcp), הָשִׁיב (inf), הָשֵׁב (imp), וַיָּשֶׁב (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "The Philistines are returning the ark of YHWH"

293. מָלֵא|Pa–be full (137)
- ➤ כִּמְלֹאת הַכֵּלִים וַתֹּאמֶר אֶל־בְּנָהּ (2 Kgs 4:6a)
- • After the vessels were full, she said to her son... (2 Kgs 4:6a)
  - ❖ מָלֵא (ptcp), מְלֹאת (inf), מִלְאוּ (only as 2mp imp), וַיִּמְלָא (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "The vessel is full of oil"

294. הִמְלִיךְ|Hi–crown (make king) (50)
- ➤ שְׁמַע בְּקוֹלָם וְהִמְלַכְתָּ לָהֶם מֶלֶךְ (1 Sam 8:22b)
- • "Obey their voice and crown for them a king." (1 Sam 8:22b)
  - ❖ הִמְלִיךְ "crown" is derived from the pa'al verb מָלַךְ "reign" (#67).
  - ❖ מַמְלִיךְ (ptcp), הַמְלִיךְ (inf), --- (imp), וַיַּמְלֵךְ (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Samuel is crowning a king for the people"

295. עָפָר|n–dust, dry ground (m) (110)
- ➤ וַיִּיצֶר יהוה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם עָפָר מִן־הָאֲדָמָה (Gen 2:7a)
- • And YHWH God formed the man with dust from the ground. (Gen 2:7a)

296. הֵכִין|Hi–make ready, prepare; establish (108)
- ➤ וּטְבֹחַ טֶבַח וְהָכֵן (Gen 43:16b)
- • "And you shall slaughter a sacrifice and make ready." (Gen 43:16b)

- ➤ לְהָכִין פֶּסֶל לֹא יִמּוֹט (Isa 40:20b)
- • "... to establish an idol that will not move." (Isa 43:20b)
  - ❖ הֵכִין "make ready, establish" is related to the nifʿal verb נָכוֹן "be ready, be established" (#144).
  - ❖ (ptcp) מֵכִין (inf), הָכִין (imp), הָכֵן (vyqtl), וַיָּכֶן
    - ▪ "Egyptians are preparing food for the brothers of Joseph"

297. הֵנִיחַ|Hi–cause to rest (104*)

- ➤ שְׁנֵי לֻחוֹת הָאֲבָנִים אֲשֶׁר הִנִּחַ שָׁם מֹשֶׁה בְּחֹרֵב (1 Kgs 8:9b)
- • ... the two tablets of stone that Moses placed there at Horeb. (1 Kgs 8:9a)
  - ❖ הֵנִיחַ "cause to rest" is derived from the paʿal verb נָח "rest" (#107). Besides certain places where it says that God "gave (Israel) rest" in the Promised Land (e.g. Josh 21:44), הֵנִיחַ describes an action of setting someone/ thing down that is synonymous with שָׂם "set, place" (#49). But הֵנִיחַ has the connotation of setting something down with the intention that it would stay, like how "God took the man and הֵנִיחַ him in the garden of Eden" (Gen 2:15a).
  - ❖ (ptcp) מֵנִיחַ (inf), הָנִיחַ (imp), הַנַּח (vyqtl), וַיַּנַּח
    - ▪ "Moses is laying to rest the two tablets in the ark"

298. תּוֹרָה|n–law, instruction (f) (220)

- ➤ כַּכָּתוּב בְּתוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה (1 Kgs 2:3b)
- • "... as written in the Law of Moses." (1 Kgs 2:3b)
  - ❖ תּוֹרָה is usually translated "law" in the OT, but it encompasses much more than what we think of as strictly laws. It is better to think of instruction. Although the phrase "the Law of Moses" in the OT seems to refer specifically to Deuteronomy (especially "the Book of the Law of Moses"), the Torah later became the designation for the first five books of the OT.

299. מַמְלָכָה|n–kingdom (f) (117)

- ➤ וְהָיָה כְשִׁבְתּוֹ עַל כִּסֵּא מַמְלַכְתּוֹ (Deut 17:18a)
- • "And it shall be, when he sits on the throne of his kingdom..." (Deut 17:18a)
  - ❖ מַמְלָכָה "kingdom" is related to the noun מֶלֶךְ "king" (#67).

300. יַחַד|adv–together [47*]

- ➤ תְּנוּ־לִי אִישׁ וְנִלָּחֲמָה יָ֫חַד (1 Sam 17:10b)
- • "Give me a man that we may fight together." (1 Sam 17:10b)

יַחְדָּו|adv–together [96*] (143)

- ➤ וַיֵּלְכוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו (Gen 22:6b)
- • And the two of them walked together. (Gen 22:6b)

301. הִצִּיל|Hi–rescue (186)

- ➤ וְהִכֵּתִיו וְהִצַּלְתִּי מִפִּיו (1 Sam 17:35b)
- • "And I would strike him and rescue (it) from his mouth." (1 Sam 17:35b)
    - ❖ הִצִּיל "rescue" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
    - ❖ (ptcp) מַצִּיל (inf), הַצִּיל (imp), הַצֵּל (vyqtl), וַיַּצֵּל
        - ▪ "David is rescuing a lamb from the lion's mouth"

302. הֵחֵל|Hi–begin (52)

- ➤ בַּגָּדוֹל הֵחֵל וּבַקָּטֹן כִּלָּה (Gen 44:12b)
- • With the oldest he began and with youngest he finished. (Gen 44:12)
    - ❖ הֵחֵל "begin" is related to the pi'el verb חִלֵּל "profane" (#367).
    - ❖ (ptcp) מֵחֵל (inf), הָחֵל (imp), הָחֵל (vyqtl), וַיָּחֶל
        - ▪ "An Egyptian is beginning with the oldest"

303. דֶּ֫רֶךְ|n–path, way (f) (698)

- ➤ וַיַּרְא אֶת־מַלְאַךְ יהוה נִצָּב בַּדֶּ֫רֶךְ (Num 22:31b)
- • And he saw the angel of YHWH standing in the path. (Num 22:31b)

304. שַׂר|n–commander, chief official (m) (421)

- ➤ וַיְשִׂמֵהוּ לוֹ שַׂר־אָלֶף וַיֵּצֵא וַיָּבֹא לִפְנֵי הָעָם (1 Sam 18:13b)
- • And he placed him as a commander of a thousand. (1 Sam 18:13b)
- ➤ שַׂר הַמַּשְׁקִים וְעַל שַׂר הָאוֹפִים (Gen 40:2b)
- • ... the chief of the cupbearers and the chief of the bakers. (Gen 40:2b)

305. מוֹאָב|n–Moab (200)

- ➤ וַיָּבֹ֫אוּ שְׂדֵי־מוֹאָב (Ruth 1:2b)
- • And they came to the fields of Moab. (Ruth 1:2b)

306. הִגִּיד|Hi-tell, inform (369)

- ➤ וַיַּגֶּד־לָהּ אֶת־כָּל־לִבּוֹ (Judg 16:17a)

- • And he told her all his heart and said to her. (Judg 16:17a)
  - ❖ הִגִּיד "tell" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
  - ❖ מַגִּיד (ptcp), הַגִּיד (inf), הַגֵּד (imp), וַיַּגֶּד (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Samson is telling Delilah about his hair"

307. הִטָּה|Hi–turn something; stretch out (104)

- ➢ וַיַּךְ בִּלְעָם אֶת־הָאָתוֹן לְהַטֹּתָהּ הַדָּרֶךְ (Num 22:23b)
- • And Balaam struck the donkey to turn her to the road. (Num 22:23b)
  - ❖ הִטָּה "turn, stretch out" is derived from the pa'al verb נָטָה "turn, stretch out" (#132). הִטָּה most often occurs in the sense illustrated above, and is thus most clearly distinct from נָטָה. נָטָה is intransitive and means to turn (oneself) aside, while הִטָּה is transitive, and means to turn someone/thing else—the most common object is the heart (e.g. 1 Kgs 11:2, 3, 4). In the sense of spreading something out, הִטָּה is often synonymous with נָטָה and can also be used for "stretching out" one's hand (Isa 31:3), or "pitching" a tent (2 Sam 16:22).
  - ❖ מַטֶּה (ptcp), הַטּוֹת (inf), הַט/הַטֵּה (imp), וַיַּט (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Balaam is turning the donkey to the road"

308. הֶרְאָה|Hi–show (62)

- ➢ לֵךְ וְאַרְאֶךָּ אֶת־הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר־אַתָּה מְבַקֵּשׁ (Judg 4:22b)
- • "Come, and I will show you the man whom you are seeking." (Judg 4:22b)
  - ❖ הֶרְאָה "show" is derived from the pa'al verb רָאָה "see" (#121).
  - ❖ מַרְאֶה (ptcp), הַרְאוֹת (inf), הַרְאֵה (imp), וַיַּרְא (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Jael is showing Barak Sisera"

309. פָּתַח|Pa–open (115)

- ➢ מִקֵּץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַיִּפְתַּח נֹחַ אֶת־חַלּוֹן הַתֵּבָה (Gen 8:6)
- • At the end of forty days, Noah opened the window of the ark. (Gen 8:6)
  - ❖ פֹּתֵחַ (ptcp), פְּתֹחַ (inf), פְּתַח (imp), וַיִּפְתַּח (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Noah is opening the window of the ark"

310. מַלְאָךְ|n–messenger; angel (m) (212)

- ➢ וַיִּשְׁלַח שָׁאוּל מַלְאָכִים אֶל־יִשָׁי (1 Sam 16:19a)

- And Saul sent messengers to Jesse. (1 Sam 16:19a)

> ➤ וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו מַלְאַךְ יהוה מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם (Gen 22:11a)

- But the angel of YHWH called to him from heaven. (Gen 22:11a)

311. הֶעֱלָה|Hi–bring up; offer up (as a sacrifice) (252)

> ➤ וַיַּעֲלוּ אֶת־יוֹסֵף מִן־הַבּוֹר (Gen 37:28a)

- And they brought up Joseph from the cistern. (Gen 37:28a)
    - ❖ הֶעֱלָה "bring up" is derived from עָלָה "go up" (#32). When הֶעֱלָה is used for offering a sacrifice, the sense is "to cause (the sacrifice) to go up."
    - ❖ מַעֲלֶה (ptcp), הַעֲלוֹת (inf), הַעַל (imp), וַיַּעַל (vyqtl)
        - ▪ "Joseph's brothers are bringing him up from the cistern"

312. הִרְבָּה|Hi–make many, multiply (111)

> ➤ וְהַרְבָּה אַרְבֶּה אֶת־זַרְעֲךָ כְּכוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם (Gen 22:17b)

- "And I will surely multiply your offspring as the stars of heaven." (Gen 22:17b)
    - ❖ הִרְבָּה "multiply" is derived from the pa'al verb רָבָה "be many" (#87).
    - ❖ מַרְבֶּה (ptcp), הַרְבּוֹת (inf), הֶרֶב/הַרְבֵּה (imp), וַיֶּרֶב (vyqtl)
        - ▪ "YHWH is multiplying the offspring of Abraham"

313. מִזְבֵּחַ|n–altar (m) (400)

> ➤ וַיִּבֶן שָׁם אַבְרָהָם אֶת־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ (Gen 22:9b)

- And Abraham built there the altar. (Gen 22:9b)
    - ❖ מִזְבֵּחַ "altar" is related to the noun זֶבַח "sacrifice" (#357) and the pa'al verb זָבַח "sacrifice" (138).

314. אַיִל|n–ram (m) (182)

> ➤ וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו וַיַּרְא וְהִנֵּה־אַיִל (Gen 22:13a)

- And Abraham lifted his eyes and looked and, behold, a ram. (Gen 22:13a)

315. פַּר|n–bull (m) (159)

> ➤ וְשָׁחַטְתָּ אֶת־הַפָּר לִפְנֵי יהוה (Exod 29:11a)

- "And you shall slaughter the bull before YHWH." (Exod 29:11)

316. הוֹרִיד|Hi–take down, lower (67)

> ➤ וַתּוֹרִדֵם בַּחֶבֶל בְּעַד הַחַלּוֹן (Josh 2:15a)

- And she lowered them with the rope through the window. (Josh 2:15a)

- ❖ הוֹרִיד "lower" is derived from the pa'al verb יָרַד "go down" (#34).
- ❖ (ptcp) מוֹרִיד (inf), הוֹרִיד (imp), הוֹרֵד (vyqtl) וַיּוֹרֶד
  - ▪ "Rahab is lowering the men through the window"

317. הוֹלִיךְ|Hi–lead (46)

- ➤ וַיּוֹלִיכֵם בַּתְּהֹמוֹת כַּמִּדְבָּר (Ps 106:9b)
- • And he led them in the deeps as the desert. (Ps 106:9b)
  - ❖ הוֹלִיךְ "lead" is derived from the pa'al verb הָלַךְ "walk" (#47).
  - ❖ (ptcp) מוֹלִיךְ (inf), הוֹלִיךְ (imp), הוֹלֵךְ (vyqtl) וַיּוֹלֶךְ
    - ▪ "Moses is leading the people of Israel through the sea"

318. סָבַב|Pa–go around [110]

- ➤ וַיָּסֹבּוּ אֶת־הָעִיר בַּיּוֹם הַשֵּׁנִי פַּעַם אֶחָת (Josh 6:14a)
- • And they went around the city in the second day one time. (Josh 6:14a)

סָבִיב|adv–around; n–circuit [334] (444)

- ➤ וְזָרְקוּ בְּנֵי אַהֲרֹן הַכֹּהֲנִים אֶת־הַדָּם עַל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ סָבִיב (Lev 3:2b)
- • "And the sons of Aaron, the priests, shall throw the blood on the altar, all around." (Lev 3:2b)
  - ❖ (ptcp) סֹבֵב (inf), סָבַב (imp), סֹב (vyqtl) וַיָּסֹב
    - ▪ "All the men of war are going around Jericho"

319. יַרְדֵּן|n–Jordan (m) (181)

- ➤ וְעַתָּה קוּם עֲבֹר אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן הַזֶּה (Josh 1:2b)
- • "And now, get up and cross this Jordan." (Josh 1:2a)

320. חוֹמָה|n–(large) wall (f) (133)

- ➤ בֵיתָהּ בְּקִיר הַחוֹמָה וּבַחוֹמָה הִיא יוֹשָׁבֶת (Josh 2:15b)
- • Her house was a part of the city wall; in the city wall she was dwelling. (Josh 2:15b)
  - ❖ חוֹמָה usually refers to a city wall, but it can also refer to a wall around a smaller area of the city, like the temple (e.g. Ezek 40:5; 42:20); sometimes, it metaphorically refers to a wall of water (e.g. Exod 14:22, 29).

321. הוֹשִׁיעַ|Hi–help, save (184)

- ➤ וַיּוֹשַׁע יהוה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִיַּד מִצְרָיִם (Exod 14:30a)

- And YHWH saved Israel in that day from the hand of Egypt. (Exod 14:30a)
  - ❖ הוֹשִׁיעַ "save" is not derived from a pa'al verb. הוֹשִׁיעַ and הִצִּיל "rescue" (#301) denote similar actions, but usually in different contexts. הִצִּיל means "rescue," as in bringing someone/thing out from the clutches of the enemy; הוֹשִׁיעַ means "save," as in defeating the enemy.
  - ❖ מוֹשִׁיעַ (ptcp), הוֹשִׁיעַ (inf), הוֹשַׁע (imp), וַיּוֹשַׁע (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "YHWH is saving Israel from the hand of Egypt"

322. הוֹלִיד|Hi–beget (176*)

  - ➤ אַבְרָהָם הוֹלִיד אֶת־יִצְחָק (Gen 25:19b)
  - Abraham begat Isaac. (Gen 25:19b)
    - ❖ הוֹלִיד "beget" is derived from the pa'al verb יָלַד "give birth to" (#211). As a hif'il verb—"to cause to give birth"—הוֹלִיד is used only of fathers, and usually occurs in genealogies that trace the lineage of the male offspring.
    - ❖ מוֹלִיד (ptcp), הוֹלִיד (inf), הוֹלֵד (imp), וַיּוֹלֶד (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "Abraham begets Isaac"

323. הוֹסִיף|Hi–do again/more (171)

  - ➤ וַיֹּסֶף שַׁלַּח אֶת־הַיּוֹנָה מִן־הַתֵּבָה (Gen 8:10b)
  - And he again sent the dove out of the ark. (Gen 8:10b)
    - ❖ הוֹסִיף "do again" is derived from the pa'al verb יָסַף "add" (#352). הוֹסִיף always occurs as a finite verb (the lone exception is Neh 13:18), and another verb immediately follows to complete the verbal idea. The complement verb is usually an infinitive construct, sometimes a vayyiqtol, and rarely the complement verb can be omitted when established within the context.
    - ❖ מוֹסִיף (ptcp), הוֹסִיף (inf), --- (imp), וַיּוֹסֶף (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "Noah is again sending the dove"

324. מִשְׁפָּחָה|n–family (f) (303)

  - ➤ וְנִבְרְכוּ בְךָ כֹּל מִשְׁפְּחֹת הָאֲדָמָה (Gen 12:3b)
  - "And in you all the families of the earth will be blessed." (Gen 12:3b)

325. שִׁשָּׁה|n–six (216)

  - ➤ יָלַדְתִּי לוֹ שִׁשָּׁה בָנִים (Gen 30:20b)
  - "I have borne for him six sons." (Gen 30:20b)

326. הוֹצִיא|Hi–bring out (297)

> ➤ וַיֹּצִיאוּ אֵלָיו אֶת־חֲמֵשֶׁת הַמְּלָכִים הָאֵלֶּה מִן־הַמְּעָרָה (Josh 10:23a)

- • And they brought out to him these five kings from the cave. (Josh 10:23a)
  - ❖ הוֹצִיא "bring out" is derived from the pa'al verb יָצָא "go out" (#183).
  - ❖ מוֹצִיא (ptcp), הוֹצִיא (inf), הוֹצֵא (imp), וַיּוֹצֵא (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Joshua is bringing out the kings from the cave"

327. הוֹדָה|Hi–thank, praise (100*)

> ➤ הַפַּעַם אוֹדֶה אֶת־יהוה (Gen 29:35b)

- • "This time I will thank YHWH." (Gen 29:35b)
  - ❖ הוֹדָה "thank" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
  - ❖ מוֹדֶה (ptcp), הוֹדוֹת (inf), הוֹדוּ (only as 2mp imp), --- (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "Leah is thanking YHWH for Judah, her son"

328. הֵיטִיב|Hi–do good (58)

> ➤ לִמְדוּ הֵיטֵב דִּרְשׁוּ מִשְׁפָּט אַשְּׁרוּ חָמוֹץ (Isa 1:17a)

- • "Learn to do good: seek judgment, restrain the oppressor." (Isa 1:17a)
  - ❖ הֵיטִיב "do good" is derived from the pa'al verb יָטַב "be good" (#23).
  - ❖ מֵיטִיב (ptcp), הֵיטִיב (inf), הֵיטֵב (imp), וַיֵּיטֶב (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "The one who restrains an oppressor is doing a good thing"

329. חוּץ|n–outside (sg); streets (pl) (165)

> ➤ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר־יֵצֵא מִדַּלְתֵי בֵיתֵךְ הַחוּצָה (Josh 2:19a)

- • "Everyone who goes out from the doors of your house to the outside…" (Josh 2:19a)

330. שִׁבְעָה|n–seven (392)

> ➤ וַיַּעֲבֹד יַעֲקֹב בְּרָחֵל שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים (Gen 29:20a)

- • And Jacob served for Rachel for seven years. (Gen 29:20a)

331. נִבָּא|Ni–prophesy [87]

> ➤ וַיָּבֹא יִרְמְיָהוּ מֵהַתֹּפֶת אֲשֶׁר שְׁלָחוֹ יהוה שָׁם לְהִנָּבֵא (Jer 19:14a)

- • And Jeremiah came from Tophet where YHWH had sent him to prophesy. (Jer 19:14a)

נָבִיא|prophet [315] (402)

- ➤ נָבִיא אָקִים לָהֶם (Deut 18:18a)
- • "A prophet I will raise up for them." (Deut 18:18a)
  - ❖ נָבָא "prophesy" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
  - ❖ וַיִּנָּבֵא (vyqtl), הִנָּבֵא (imp), הִנָּבֵא (inf), נִבָּא (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Jeremiah is prophesying in the courtyard of the house of YHWH"

332. נִשְׁבַּע|Ni–swear (154)

- ➤ וַיִּשָּׁבַע לוֹ וַיִּמְכֹּר אֶת־בְּכֹרָתוֹ לְיַעֲקֹב (Gen 25:33b)
- • And he swore to him and sold his birthright to Jacob. (Gen 25:33b)
  - ❖ נִשְׁבַּע "swear" is not derived from a pa'al verb.
  - ❖ וַיִּשָּׁבַע (vyqtl), הִשָּׁבַע (imp), הִשָּׁבֵעַ (inf), נִשְׁבָּע (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Esau is swearing to sell his birthright to Jacob"

333. נִמְצָא|Ni–be found (140*)

- ➤ וַיִּמָּצֵא הַגָּבִיעַ בְּאַמְתַּחַת בִּנְיָמִן (Gen 44:12b)
- • And the cup was found in the sack of Benjamin. (Gen 44:12b)
  - ❖ נִמְצָא "be found" is derived from the pa'al verb מָצָא "find" (#93).
  - ❖ וַיִּמָּצֵא (vyqtl), --- (imp), הִמָּצֵא (inf), נִמְצָא (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The cup is found in the sack of Benjamin"

334. נִחַם|Ni–be comforted; regret, relent (48)

- ➤ וַיִּנָּחֶם הָאֱלֹהִים עַל־הָרָעָה אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר (Jon 3:10b)
- • God relented concerning the evil that he had spoken of. (Jon 3:10b)
  - ❖ נִחַם "be comforted, relent" is not derived from a pa'al verb. נִחַם is very difficult to summarize and illustrate the central use within its semantic range, because it is used so diversely. HALOT notes that the Septuagint uses 16 different translations in 47 occurrences (Ezek 44:22 was omitted). English translations are probably even more varied. נִחַם can describe the emotional state of being comforted after a tragedy (a rare usage), like a death (e.g. Gen 24:67), or the emotion of regret after a certain action or the decision to relent and do something different.
  - ❖ וַיִּנָּחֶם (vyqtl), הִנָּחֵם (imp), הִנָּחֵם (inf), נִחָם (ptcp)
    - ▪ "God relents concerning the evil that he had spoken of"

335. שָׁכַב|Pa–lie down (200)

- ➤ וַיָּשֶׂם מְרַאֲשֹׁתָיו וַיִּשְׁכַּב בַּמָּקוֹם הַהוּא (Gen 28:11b)
  - And set it as his headrest, and he lay down in that place. (Gen 28:11b)
    - ❖ וַיִּשְׁכַּב (vyqtl), שְׁכַב (imp), שְׁכֹב (inf), שֹׁכֵב (ptcp)
      - "Jacob is lying down on a rock"

336. חָשַׁב|Pa–think (106)

- ➤ וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ עֵלִי לְשִׁכֹּרָה (1 Sam 1:13b)
  - And Eli thought her to be a drunken woman. (1 Sam 1:13b)
    - ❖ וַיַּחְשֹׁב (vyqtl), --- (imp), חֲשֹׁב (inf), חֹשֵׁב (ptcp)
      - "Eli thinks Hannah is a drunken woman"

337. יָם|n–sea (m) (392)

- ➤ וּבָאוּ בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּתוֹךְ הַיָּם בַּיַּבָּשָׁה (Exod 14:16b)
  - "And the sons of Israel shall enter in the midst of the sea." (Exod 14:16b)

338. רוּחַ|n–wind; spirit (f) (378)

- ➤ וַיּוֹלֶךְ יהוה אֶת־הַיָּם בְּרוּחַ קָדִים עַזָּה (Exod 14:21b)
  - And YHWH led the sea by a strong east wind. (Exod 14:21b)
    - ❖ As in Koine Greek, the same word for wind can also mean "spirit." We didn't illustrate the sense of "spirit" for two reasons: (1) we didn't know how to differentiate it from the "soul" sense of נֶפֶשׁ, which is card #353, and (2) it is never ambiguous in the context how to translate רוּחַ; the default should be to translate it as "wind," unless it is personalized or used as a bound form with a person or YHWH.

339. כְּלִי|n–vessel; implement; weapon (m) (324)

- ➤ וַיִּשְׁלַח דָּוִד אֶת־יָדוֹ אֶל־הַכֶּלִי וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁם אֶבֶן (1 Sam 17:49a)
  - And David sent out his hand to the bag and took from there a stone. (1 Sam 17:49a)
- ➤ וַיּוֹצֵא הָעֶבֶד כְּלֵי־כֶסֶף וּכְלֵי זָהָב (Gen 24:53a)
  - And the servant brought out jewelry of silver and jewelery of gold. (Gen 24:53a)
- ➤ שָׂא־נָא כֵלֶיךָ תֶּלְיְךָ וְקַשְׁתֶּךָ (Gen 27:3a)
  - "Please take your weapons, your quiver and your bow." (Gen 27:3a)

340. בַּעַל|n–owner, husband; Baal (m) (198)

- ➤ וּבַ֫עַל הַשּׁוֹר נָקִי (Exod 21:28b)
- • "But the owner of the ox is innocent." (Exod 21:28b)

- ➤ מֵת אוּרִיָּה אִישָׁהּ וַתִּסְפֹּד עַל־בַּעְלָהּ (2 Sam 11:26b)
- • Uriah her husband died, and she lamented over her husband. (2 Sam 11:26b)

- ➤ וַיַּעַבְדוּ אֶת־הַבְּעָלִים (Judg 2:11b)
- • And they served the Baals. (Judg 2:11b)

341. הִתְהַלֵּל|Htp–boast (25)

- ➤ כֹּה אָמַר יהוה אַל־יִתְהַלֵּל חָכָם בְּחָכְמָתוֹ וְאַל־יִתְהַלֵּל הַגִּבּוֹר בִּגְבוּרָתוֹ אַל־יִתְהַלֵּל עָשִׁיר בְּעָשְׁרוֹ (Jer 9:22)
- • Thus says the YHWH: "Let not the wise man boast in his wisdom, let not the mighty man boast in his might, let not the rich man boast in his wealth." (Jer 9:23*)
  - ❖ הִתְהַלֵּל "boast" is derived from the pi'el verb הִלֵּל "praise" (#252).
  - ❖ מִתְהַלֵּל (ptcp), הִתְהַלֵּל (inf), הִתְהַלֵּל (imp), וַיִּתְהַלֵּל (vyqtl)
    - ▪ "A man is boasting in his wisdom, in his strength, and in his riches"

342. שָׁמַ֫יִם|n–sky, heaven (m) (421)

- ➤ נִבְנֶה־לָּ֫נוּ עִיר וּמִגְדָּל וְרֹאשׁוֹ בַשָּׁמַ֫יִם (Gen 11:4a)
- • "Let us build ourselves a city and a tower with its top in the heavens." (Gen 11:4a)

343. מְלָאכָה|n–work, occupation (f) (166)

- ➤ שֵׁ֫שֶׁת יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד וְעָשִׂ֫יתָ כָּל־מְלַאכְתֶּ֫ךָ (Exod 20:9)
- • "Six days you shall labor, and you shall do all your work." (Exod 20:9)

344. מִשְׁכָּן|n–tabernacle (f) (139)

- ➤ וּכְבוֹד יהוה מָלֵא אֶת־הַמִּשְׁכָּן (Exod 40:34b)
- • And the glory of YHWH filled the tabernacle. (Exod 40:34b)
  - ❖ מִשְׁכָּן "tabernacle" is related to the pa'al verb שָׁכַן "dwell" (#157).

345. בָּבֶל|n–Babylon (Babel) (288)

- ➤ וַיָּבֹא נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר מֶ֫לֶךְ־בָּבֶל עַל־הָעִיר (2 Kgs 24:11a)
- • And Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came against the city. (2 Kgs 24:11a)
  - ❖ This same Hebrew word for "Babylon" is used of the tower of "Babel."

346. אֲרָם|n–Aram (155)

> ➤ וַיַּהֲרֹג דָּוִד מֵאֲרָם שְׁבַע מֵאוֹת רֶכֶב (2 Sam 10:18b)
- And David slayed from Aram 700 chariots. (2 Sam 10:18b)
  - ❖ English translations often refer to אֲרָם as "Syria," transliterating the Greek name for this piece of land, as attested in the Septuagint.

347. אַשּׁוּר|n–Assyria (152)

> ➤ וַיִּגֶל יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵעַל אַדְמָתוֹ אַשּׁוּרָה (2 Kgs 17:23b)
- And Israel was exiled from upon his land to Assyria. (2 Kgs 17:23b)

348. אֱדוֹם|n–Edom (112)

> ➤ וַיְמָאֵן אֱדוֹם נְתֹן אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲבֹר בִּגְבֻלוֹ (Num 20:21a)
- And Edom refused to allow Israel to pass over its border. (Num 20:21a)

349. גִּלְעָד|n–Gilead (108)

> ➤ וְאֶרֶץ הַגִּלְעָד הָיְתָה לִבְנֵי־מְנַשֶּׁה הַנּוֹתָרִים (Josh 17:6b)
- And the land of Gilead belonged to the remaining sons of Manasseh. (Josh 17:6b)

350. עַמּוֹן|n–Ammon (106*)

> ➤ וַיַּעַבְרוּ בְנֵי־עַמּוֹן אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן (Judg 10:9a)
- And the sons of Ammon crossed over the Jordan. (Judg 10:9a)

351. כִּפֶּר|Pi–atone (98)

> ➤ וְכִפֶּר בַּעֲדוֹ וּבְעַד הָעָם (Lev 16:24b)
- "And he shall atone for himself and for the people." (Lev 16:24b)
  - ❖ כִּפֶּר "atone" is derived from the pa'al verb כָּפַר "cover," which occurs 1x in the Tanakh (Gen 6:14), so "atone" may mean something like "make a covering for sins," which is what we tried to illustrate, albeit literalistically.
  - ❖ וַיְכַפֵּר (vyqtl), כַּפֵּר (imp), כַּפֵּר (inf), --- (ptcp)
    - ▪ "Aaron is atoning for himself and for the people"

352. יָסַף|Pa–add, do again (38)

> ➤ וְיָסַפְתָּ לְךָ עוֹד שָׁלֹשׁ עָרִים עַל הַשָּׁלֹשׁ הָאֵלֶּה (Deut 19:9b)
- "Then you shall add for yourself another three cities to these three." (Deut 19:9b)

- ❖ If יָסַף is not followed by an infinitive, it simply means "to add"; if it is followed by an infinitive, it means to do that thing again, and in this way is synonymous with הוֹסִיף "do again" (#323). יָסַף does not occur in the *yiqtol*.
- ❖ --- (vyqtl), סֹף (imp), --- (inf), יֹסֵף (ptcp)
  - ▪ "Moses is adding another three cities"

353. נֶפֶשׁ|n–throat; soul (f) (753)

- ➤ עִנּוּ בַכֶּבֶל רַגְלָיו בַּרְזֶל בָּאָה נַפְשׁוֹ (Ps 105:18)
- • They oppressed his feet in a fetter; his neck entered iron. (Ps 105:18)
- ➤ בְּצֵאת נַפְשָׁהּ כִּי מֵתָה (Gen 35:18a)
- • As her soul was departing (for she was dying)... (Gen 35:18a)
  - ❖ נֶפֶשׁ refers literally to the throat/neck of a person. Probably because the throat house the windpipe for breathing, this word is dominantly employed in the Tanakh by metaphorical extention to refer to the life force (i.e., soul) of a person, or the totality of a person.

354. נְאֻם|n–declaration (373)

- ➤ וְקַמְתִּי עֲלֵיהֶם נְאֻם יהוה צְבָאוֹת (Isa 14:22a)
- • "And I will rise up against them, the declaration of YHWH of hosts." (Isa 14:22a)

355. חַטָּאת|n–sin; sin offering (f) (296)

- ➤ וְשִׁלַּמְתִּי רִאשׁוֹנָה מִשְׁנֵה עֲוֹנָם וְחַטָּאתָם (Jer 16:18a)
- • "But first I will doubly repay their iniquity and their sin." (Jer 16:18a)
- ➤ וְהִקְרִיבוּ הַקָּהָל פַּר בֶּן־בָּקָר לְחַטָּאת (Lev 4:14b)
- • "The assembly shall offer a bull, a son of the herd, for a sin offering." (Lev 4:14b)
  - ❖ חַטָּאת "sin" is related to the pa'al verb חָטָא "sin" (#166).

356. לַיְלָה|n–night (poetic form: לַיִל) (m) (227)

- ➤ וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לָיְלָה (Gen 1:5b)
- • And the darkness he called "night." (Gen 1:5b)

357. זֶבַח|n–sacrifice (m) (162)

- ➤ וְאֶת־הָאַיִל יַעֲשֶׂה זֶבַח (Num 6:17a)

- "And the ram he shall make as a sacrifice." (Num 6:17a)
  - ❖ זֶבַח "sacrifice" is related to the pa'al verb זָבַח "sacrifice" (#138) and the noun מִזְבֵּחַ "altar" (#313).

358. עֶרֶב|n–evening (m) (135)

  - ➢ וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד (Gen 1:5b)
  - And there was evening and there was morning, day one. (Gen 1:5b)

359. שֹׁמְרוֹן|n–Samaria (111)

  - ➢ אַחְאָב מֶלֶךְ־יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר בְּשֹׁמְרוֹן (1 Kgs 21:18a)
  - Ahab, king of Israel, who is in Samaria. (1 Kgs 21:18a).
    - ❖ Samaria was the capital city of Israel, the northern kingdom.

360. בָּמָה|n–(cultic) high place (f) (103)

  - ➢ וַיִּבְנוּ גַם־הֵמָּה לָהֶם בָּמוֹת (1 Kgs 14:23a)
  - For they also built for themselves high places. (1 Kgs 14:23a)
    - ❖ In a recent article ("Bāmôt in Josianic Reforms," *JETS*: 60.3), Taylor argues that a בָּמָה had priests (often pagan), an altar (not very elaborate), asherim, and standing stone structures. The priests offered food sacrifices, both meat and veggies, on the altar. Location didn't matter: some were urban, between city gates, and some were rural and in high places.

361. צַדִּיק|adj–righteous, just [206]

  - ➢ נֹחַ אִישׁ צַדִּיק תָּמִים הָיָה בְּדֹרֹתָיו (Gen 6:9b)
  - Noah, a righteous man, was blameless in his generations. (Gen 6:9b)

צֶדֶק|n–righteousness (m) [119]

צְדָקָה|n–righteousness, justice (f) [157] (482)

  - ➢ וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ לּוֹ צְדָקָה (Gen 15:6b)
  - And it was considered to him righteousness. (Gen 15:6b)
    - ❖ The adjective צַדִּיק is often times contrasted with רָשָׁע "wicked, guilty" (#235).

362. רִאשׁוֹן|adj–first (182)

  - ➢ זֶה יָצָא רִאשֹׁנָה (Gen 38:28b)
  - "This one came out first." (Gen 38:28b)

❖ רִאשׁוֹן "first" is morphologically related to the noun רֹאשׁ "head" (#36).

363. שֵׁנִי|adj–second (124)

➤ וַיִּישָׁן וַיַּחֲלֹם שֵׁנִית (Gen 41:5a)

• And he fell asleep and dreamed a second time. (Gen 41:5a)

364. שְׁלִישִׁי|adj–third (107)

➤ בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָהָם אֶת־עֵינָיו (Gen 22:4a)

• On the third day, Abraham lifted up his eyes. (Gen 22:4a)

365. לְבַד|alone (adv); besides (prep) (156)

➤ לֹא־טוֹב הֱיוֹת הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ (Gen 2:18b)

• "It is not good for the man to be by himself." (Gen 2:18b)

366. כָּתַב|Pa–write (221)

➤ וַיִּכְתֹּב בָּרוּךְ מִפִּי יִרְמְיָהוּ אֵת כָּל־דִּבְרֵי יהוה (Jer 36:4b)

• And Baruch wrote from the mouth of Jeremiah all the words of YHWH. (Jer 36:4b)

❖ וַיִּכְתֹּב (vyqtl), כְּתֹב (imp), כְּתֹב (inf), כֹּתֵב (ptcp)

▪ "Baruch is writing from the mouth of Jeremiah the words of YHWH"

367. חִלֵּל|Pi–profane (64)

➤ מִזַּרְעוֹ נָתַן לַמֹּלֶךְ לְמַעַן טַמֵּא אֶת־מִקְדָּשִׁי וּלְחַלֵּל אֶת־שֵׁם קָדְשִׁי (Lev 20:3b)

• "From his offspring he has given to Molech, to make my sanctuary unclean and to profane my holy name." (Lev 20:3b)

❖ חִלֵּל "profane" is not derived from a pa'al verb.

❖ וַיְחַלֵּל (vyqtl), --- (imp), חַלֵּל (inf), מְחַלֵּל (ptcp)

▪ "The one who gives from his seed to Molech is profaning the name of YHWH"

368. נִחַם אֶת|Pi–comfort (52)

➤ וַיָּקֻמוּ כָל־בָּנָיו וְכָל־בְּנֹתָיו לְנַחֲמוֹ (Gen 37:35a)

• All his sons and all his daughters rose up to comfort him. (Gen 37:35a)

❖ נִחַם אֶת "comfort" is morphologically related to the nif'al verb נִחַם "be comforted, relent" (#334). Both words have identical forms in the qatal, but

the nifʿal verb is intransitive (never taking an object), while this piʿel verb is transitive (always taking an object).

- ❖ מְנַחֵם (ptcp) נַחֵם (inf), נַחֵם (imp), וַיְנַחֵם (vyqtl)
  - ▪ "All of Jacob's sons are comforting him"

369. סָפַר|Pa–count (35)

  - ➢ הַבֶּט־נָא הַשָּׁמַיְמָה וּסְפֹר הַכּוֹכָבִים (Gen 15:5b)
  - • "Look toward the sky, and count the stars." (Gen 15:5b)
    - ❖ סֹפֵר (ptcp), סְפֹר (inf), סְפֹר (imp), וַיִּסְפֹּר (vyqtl)
      - ▪ "Abram is counting the stars"

370. אַמָּה|n–cubit (~18 inches) (f) (248)

  - ➢ גָּלְיָת שְׁמוֹ מִגַּת גָּבְהוֹ שֵׁשׁ אַמּוֹת וָזָרֶת (1 Sam 17:4b)
  - • Goliath was his name from Gath; his height was six cubits and a span. (1 Sam 17:4b)
    - ❖ A cubit was the length of a man's forearm (Deut 3:11b), from elbow to middle finger tip.

371. כַּף|n–palm (f) (192)

  - ➢ וְיָצַק עַל־כַּף הַכֹּהֵן הַשְּׂמָאלִית (Lev 14:15b)
  - • "And he shall pour (it) into the palm of the priest's left hand." (Lev 14:15b)
    - ❖ This can also refer to the sole of a foot (e.g. Deut 11:24a) or the hollow of a dish (Num 7:14). Typically, if the word occurs alone, it refers to the palm of a hand or the hand itself, but context will always make it clear.

372. בְּהֵמָה|n–livestock, domesticated animals (f) (191)

  - ➢ וְשׁוֹרְךָ וַחֲמֹרְךָ וְכָל־בְּהֶמְתֶּךָ (Deut 5:14b)
  - • "… or your ox or your donkey or any of your livestock." (Deut 5:14b)
  - ➢ מִן־הַבְּהֵמָה מִן־הַבָּקָר וּמִן־הַצֹּאן (Lev 1:2b)
  - • "… from the livestock: from the cattle and from the flock." (Lev 1:2b)

373. חָצֵר|n–village; courtyard (f) (190)

  - ➢ לְמִשְׁפְּחוֹתָם הֶעָרִים הָאֵלֶּה וְחַצְרֵיהֶן (Josh 19:16)
  - • … according to their families—these cities and their villages. (Josh 19:16)
  - ➢ אֹרֶךְ הֶחָצֵר מֵאָה בָאַמָּה (Exod 27:18a)
  - • "The length of the court shall be one hundred in cubits." (Exod 27:18a)

374. בָּקָר|n–cattle, herd (m) (183)

➤ וְאֶל־הַבָּקָר רָץ אַבְרָהָם וַיִּקַּח בֶּן־בָּקָר (Gen 18:7a)

• And to the cattle, Abraham ran, and he took a son of the cattle. (Gen 18:7a)

375. תּוֹעֵבָה|n–abomination (f) (118)

➤ פֶּסֶל וּמַסֵּכָה תּוֹעֲבַת יהוה (Deut 27:15b)

• "... an idol or cast image, an abomination to YHWH." (Deut 27:15b)

376. מִגְרָשׁ|n–pastureland (m) (115)

➤ לָתֶת־לָנוּ עָרִים לָשָׁבֶת וּמִגְרְשֵׁיהֶן לִבְהֶמְתֵּנוּ (Josh 21:2b)

• "... to give us cities to inhabit and their pasturelands for our livestock." (Josh 21:2b)

377. כָּנָף|n–wing; edge (f) (110)

➤ וָאֶשָּׂא אֶתְכֶם עַל־כַּנְפֵי נְשָׁרִים וָאָבִא אֶתְכֶם אֵלָי (Exod 19:4b)

• "And I bore you on wings of eagles and brought you to myself." (Exod 19:4b)

❖ On the back of the card, the dual form כְּנָפַיִם "wings" (66x) is listed instead of the plural form כְּנָפוֹת "wings" (5x).

378. חַיָּה|n–animal (f) (96)

➤ כָּל־הַחַיָּה אֲשֶׁר־אִתְּךָ מִכָּל־בָּשָׂר (Gen 8:17a)

• "Every animal that is with you of all flesh..." (Gen 8:17a)

❖ חַיָּה "animal" is related to the adjective חַי "alive" (#165). חַיָּה is is the most general term for animal in Hebrew, as is witnessed by all the "animals" that Noah brought on the ark. In Ps 104:25 it also refers to fish.

379. קָדוֹשׁ|adj–holy, set apart [116]

➤ וִהְיִיתֶם לִי קְדֹשִׁים כִּי קָדוֹשׁ אֲנִי יהוה (Lev 20:26a)

• "You shall be holy to me, for I YHWH am holy." (Lev 20:26a)

קֹדֶשׁ|n–holiness [477]

➤ הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵד עָלָיו אַדְמַת־קֹדֶשׁ הוּא (Exod 3:5b)

• "The place that you are standing on it is ground of holiness." (Exod 3:5b)

קָדַשׁ|Pa–be holy [11*] (604)

➤ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר־יִגַּע בִּבְשָׂרָהּ יִקְדָּשׁ (Lev 6:20a)

• "Everything that touches its flesh will be holy." (Lev 6:20a)

380. תָּמִיד|adj/adv–continual(ly) regular(ly) (103)

➤ כֵּן יִהְיֶה תָמִיד הֶעָנָן יְכַסֶּנּוּ וּמַרְאֵה־אֵשׁ לָיְלָה (Num 9:16)

• Thus it was continually: the cloud covered it, and an appearance of fire at night. (Num 9:16)

   ❖ Whether תָּמִיד is used as an adjective or as an adverb, context will have to decide if the action (when used as an adv.) or object (when used as an adj.) happens/appears 24/7 "continually" or every day "regularly." This word usually connotes "regular" when regarding sacrifices.

381. מִלֵּא|Pi–fill (112)

➤ מַלֵּא אֶת־אַמְתְּחֹת הָאֲנָשִׁים אֹכֶל (Gen 44:1b)

• "Fill the sacks of the men with food." (Gen 44:1b)

   ❖ מִלֵּא "fill" is derived from the pa'al verb מָלֵא "be full" (#293).

   ❖ מְמַלֵּא (ptcp), מַלֵּא (inf), מַלֵּא (imp), וַיְמַלֵּא (vyqtl)

      ▪ "An Egyptian is filling the sacks of the brothers of Joseph"

382. טָמֵא|Pa–be unclean (96)

➤ וְאֶת־הַחֲזִיר כִּי־מַפְרִיס פַּרְסָה הוּא וְלֹא גֵרָה טָמֵא הוּא (Deut 14:8a)

• "And the pig, because it parts the hoof but does not chew the cud, it is unclean." (Deut 14:8a)

   ❖ טָמֵא shows up only in contexts of ceremonial uncleanness. More than half of this word's occurrences appear in Leviticus.

   ❖ טָמֵא (ptcp), טָמְאָה (inf), --- (imp), וַיִּטְמָא (vyqtl)

      ▪ "The pig is unclean for children that belong to YHWH"

383. בּוֹשׁ|Pa–be ashamed (95)

➤ נָסֹגוּ אָחוֹר יֵבֹשׁוּ בֹשֶׁת הַבֹּטְחִים בַּפָּסֶל (Isa 42:17a)

• "They are turned back and utterly ashamed, who trust in the idol." (Isa 42:17a)

   ❖ בּוֹשׁ (ptcp), בּוֹשׁ (inf), בּוֹשׁ (imp), וַיֵּבוֹשׁ (vyqtl)

      ▪ "The one who trusts in the idol is ashamed"

384. שָׂנֵא|Pa–hate (82)

➤ וַיִּשְׂנְאוּ אֹתוֹ (Gen 37:4b)

• And they hated him. (Gen 37:4b)

- ❖ שֹׂנֵא (vyqtl), שְׂנָא (imp), שְׂנֹא (inf), שֹׂנֵא (ptcp)
  - ▪ "Joseph's brothers hate him"

385. הֵרַע|Hi–do evil (68)

- ➤ וַתָּ֫רַע לַעֲשׂוֹת מִכֹּל אֲשֶׁר־הָיוּ לְפָנֶ֫יךָ (1 Kgs 14:9a)
- • "And you have done evil above all who were before you." (1 Kgs 14:9a)
  - ❖ הֵרַע is derived from the pa'al verb רַע "be evil" (#72).
  - ❖ וַיָּ֫רַע (vyqtl), --- (imp), הָרַע (inf), מֵרַע (ptcp)
    - ▪ "The one who makes an idol is doing an evil thing"

386. חֶ֫סֶד|n–steadfast love (m) (250)

- ➤ הָאֵל הַנֶּאֱמָן שֹׁמֵר הַבְּרִית וְהַחֶ֫סֶד (Deut 7:9b)
- • "The faithful God who keeps covenant and steadfast love." (Deut 7:9b)
  - ❖ Here, we tried to illustrate God's unmerited favor toward Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. 127 occurrences of this word (over half of the total) appear in Psalms. It is a common thing for saints to praise God for his covenant-keeping love.

387. מַעֲשֶׂה|n–deed, action (m) (234)

- ➤ מָה־הַמַּעֲשֶׂה הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר עֲשִׂיתֶם (Gen 44:15b)
- • "What is this deed that you have done?" (Gen 44:15b)
  - ❖ מַעֲשֶׂה "deed" is related to the pa'al verb עָשָׂה "do" (#31).

388. אֲדָמָה|n–ground (f) (225)

- ➤ וְקַ֫יִן הָיָה עֹבֵד אֲדָמָה (Gen 4:2b)
- • And Cain was a worker of ground. (Gen 4:2b)
  - ❖ אֲדָמָה "ground" is morphologically related to אָדָם "mankind; Adam" (#125).

389. מִנְחָה|n–gift (f) (211)

- ➤ מִנְחָה הוא שְׁלוּחָה לַאדֹנִי לְעֵשָׂו (Gen 32:19b)
- • "It is a present sent to my lord, to Esau." (Gen 32:18b*)
  - ❖ מנחה is often used to describe a sacrificial offering. The sense seems to be that it is freely given to God. Rarely does it refer to an atoning offering, but rather a food or thanksgiving offering.

390. כָּבוֹד|n–glory (m) (199)

> מָלֵא כְבוֹד־יהוה אֶת־בֵּית יהוה (1 Kgs 8:11b)
• The glory of YHWH filled the house of YHWH. (1 Kgs 8:11b)
❖ כָּבוֹד "glory" is related to the adjective כָּבֵד "heavy" (#264).

391. שֶׁמֶן|n–oil (m) (193)

> וְלָקַחְתָּ אֶת־שֶׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה וְיָצַקְתָּ עַל־רֹאשׁוֹ (Exod 29:7a)
• "You shall take the oil of the anointing and pour it on his head." (Exod 29:7a)
❖ שֶׁמֶן denotes oil in general. A word is often added to make it explicit what kind of oil is being referred to. Several times it refers to olive oil for eating (e.g. Deut 8:8), but more often it refers to anointing oil.

392. דוֹר|n–generation (m) (169)

> נֹחַ אִישׁ צַדִּיק תָּמִים הָיָה בְּדֹרֹתָיו (Gen 6:9b)
• Noah, a righteous man, was blameless among his generations. (Gen 6:9b)

393. צָפוֹן|n–north (153)

> וַיְהִי לָהֶם הַגְּבוּל לִפְאַת צָפוֹנָה מִן־הַיַּרְדֵּן (Josh 18:12a)
• And their boundary to the north was from the Jordan. (Josh 18:12a)

394. קָהָל|n–assembly (m) (122)

> וַיַּקְהִלוּ מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן אֶת־הַקָּהָל אֶל־פְּנֵי הַסָּלַע (Num 20:10a)
• Then Moses and Aaron assembled the assembly before the rock. (Num 20:10a)
❖ עֵדָה "congregation" (#194) is used to refer to a gathering of individuals, almost always the people of Israel. קָהָל is a synonym (see parallel use in Lev 4:13), but it is a slightly broader term (see Exod 12:6; Num 14:5); קָהָל usually refers to the gathering of Israelites but also can also refer to a gathering of an army (Ezek 38:15), many peoples (Gen 28:3; 48:4) or nations (Gen 35:11; Jer 50:9). There is also a related hifʿil verb הִקְהִיל "assemble" (not a flashcard).

395. לָשׁוֹן|n–tongue; language (f) (117)

> כְבַד־פֶּה וּכְבַד לָשׁוֹן אָנֹכִי (Exod 4:10b)
• "Heavy of mouth and heavy of tongue am I." (Exod 4:10b)

396. גָּאַל|Pa–redeem, buy back (57)

➢ גְּאַל־לְךָ אַתָּה אֶת־גְּאֻלָּתִי (Ruth 4:6b)

- "Redeem for yourself, you, my right of purchase." (Ruth 4:6b).
  - ❖ (ptcp) וַיִּגְאַל, (vyqtl) גָּאֹל (inf), גְּאַל (imp), גָּאַל
    - ▪ "Boaz is redeeming the field and also Ruth"

397. עֶשֶׂר־|n–teen (m) [203]

עֶשְׂרֵה־|n–teen (f) [134] (337)

➢ וַיְהִי בִּשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה בִּשְׁנֵי־עָשָׂר חֹדֶשׁ (Ezek 32:1a)

- And it happened, in the twelfth year, in the twelfth month. (Ezek 32:1a)
  - ❖ This word occurs after a digit to form numbers 11–19. The two words form a *smichut*, usually joined by a *maqqef* (־).

398. עֶשְׂרִים|n–twenty (314)

➢ וַיִּשְׁפֹּט אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּימֵי פְלִשְׁתִּים עֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה (Judg 15:20)

- And he judged Israel in the days of the Philistines twenty years. (Judg 15:20)

399. נַחֲלָה|n–inheritance (f) (223)

➢ כִּי־יִתֵּן הַנָּשִׂיא מַתָּנָה לְאִישׁ מִבָּנָיו נַחֲלָתוֹ (Ezek 46:16b)

- "If the prince gives a gift to a man from his sons as his inheritance." (Ezek 46:16b)

400. חֲמִשִּׁים|n–fifty (163*)

➢ אוּלַי יֵשׁ חֲמִשִּׁים צַדִּיקִם בְּתוֹךְ הָעִיר (Gen 18:24a)

- "Perhaps there are fifty righteous people in the midst of the city." (Gen 18:24a)

401. יָמִין|n–right hand, right (139)

➢ וַיִּשְׁלַח יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־יְמִינוֹ וַיָּשֶׁת עַל־רֹאשׁ אֶפְרַיִם (Gen 48:14a)

- And Israel sent his right hand and placed (it) on the head of Ephraim. (Gen 48:14a)

402. מִסְפָּר|n–number (m) (134)

➢ וַיִּקַּח אֵלִיָּהוּ שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה אֲבָנִים כְּמִסְפַּר שִׁבְטֵי בְנֵי־יַעֲקֹב (1 Kgs 18:31a)

- ... according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob. (1 Kgs 18:31a)
  - ❖ מִסְפָּר "number" is related to the pa'al verb סָפַר "count" (#369).

403. שֶׁמֶשׁ|n–sun (f) (134)

➢ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרֵחַ וְאַחַד עָשָׂר כּוֹכָבִים מִשְׁתַּחֲוִים לִי (Gen 37:9b)

- "The sun and the moon and eleven stars were bowing down to me." (Gen 37:9b)

404. נְחֹשֶׁת|n–copper, bronze (f) (133)

➤ זָהָב וָכֶסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת (Exod 25:3b)

- "... gold, silver, and bronze." (Exod 25:3b)
    - ❖ On the card, we illustrated several things from the Tanakh that are said to be made from bronze.

405. רֶכֶב|n–chariots (m) (119)

➤ וַיָּשֻׁבוּ הַמַּיִם וַיְכַסּוּ אֶת־הָרֶכֶב וְאֶת־הַפָּרָשִׁים (Exod 14:28a)

- And the waters returned and covered the chariots and the horsemen. (Exod 14:28a)
    - ❖ רֶכֶב is a noun that is singular in form (except for one plural form in Songs 1:9), but it is plural in referent, unless context demands otherwise.

406. שְׁמֹנָה|n–eight (108)

➤ וַיָּמָל אַבְרָהָם אֶת־יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ בֶּן־שְׁמֹנַת יָמִים (Gen 21:4a)

- And Abraham circumcised Isaac his son, a son of eight days. (Gen 21:4a)

407. שַׁבָּת|n–Sabbath, rest (f) (106)

➤ וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שַׁבָּת (Exod 31:15b)

- "... but on the seventh day is a Sabbath." (Exod 31:15b)

408. רֹחַב|n–width (101)

➤ חֲמִשִּׁים אַמָּה רָחְבָּהּ וּשְׁלֹשִׁים אַמָּה קוֹמָתָהּ (Gen 6:15b)

- "50 cubits its width, and 30 cubits its height." (Gen 6:15b).

409. שִׁבְעִים|n–seventy (98)

➤ כָּל־הַנֶּפֶשׁ לְבֵית־יַעֲקֹב הַבָּאָה מִצְרַיְמָה שִׁבְעִים (Gen 46:27b)

- Every life of the house of Jacob that came to Egypt was seventy. (Gen 46:27b)

410. יָשָׁר|adj–straight; right, upright (118)

➤ וַיַּדְרִיכֵם בְּדֶרֶךְ יְשָׁרָה (Ps 107:7a)

- He led them in a straight path. (Ps 107:7a)

➤ וְעָשִׂיתָ הַיָּשָׁר וְהַטּוֹב בְּעֵינֵי יהוה (Deut 6:18a)

- "And you shall do the right and the good thing in the eyes of YHWH." (Deut 6:18a)

411. כָּבֵד|Pi–honor (41)

> יְכַבֵּד בְּזָהָב וּבְכֶסֶף (Dan 11:38b)

• "He shall honor with gold and silver." (Dan 11:38b)

❖ כָּבֵד "honor" is derived from the pa'al verb כָּבֵד "be heavy" (#264).

❖ וַיְכַבֵּד (vyqtl), כַּבֵּד (imp), כַּבֵּד (inf), מְכַבֵּד (ptcp)

▪ "A man is honoring a god with gold and silver"

412. קוֹל|n–voice, noise (m) (505)

> הַקֹּל קוֹל יַעֲקֹב (Gen 27:22b)

• "The voice is the voice of Jacob." (Gen 27:22b)

413. עוֹלָם|n–forever (m) (437)

> יהוה יִמְלֹךְ לְעֹלָם וָעֶד (Exod 15:18)

• "YHWH will reign forever and ever." (Exod 15:18)

❖ The related nifʿal verb, נֶעְלַם, means "be hidden" (not a flashcard). As such, this noun עוֹלָם (often used adverbially) probably means that the end is hidden from view, not necessarily that there is no end. Context helps to determine if עוֹלָם takes on the sense of "forever," as it does when it is applied as an attribute to YHWH (e.g. Pss 25:6; 93:2; 103:17).

414. שַׁעַר|n–gate (m) (375)

> וְיִרַשׁ זַרְעֲךָ אֵת שַׁעַר אֹיְבָיו (Gen 22:17b)

• "And your seed shall possess the gate of his enemies." (Gen 22:17b)

❖ This word most often refers to a city gate.

415. נָהָר|n–river (m) (117)

> וַיָּקָם וַיַּעֲבֹר אֶת־הַנָּהָר (Gen 31:21b)

• And he arose and crossed the river. (Gen 31:21b)

416. שָׁלֵם|adj–whole, complete [28*]

> הִתְהַלַּכְתִּי לְפָנֶיךָ בֶּאֱמֶת וּבְלֵבָב שָׁלֵם (2 Kgs 20:3b)

• "I have walked before you in faithfulness and with a whole heart." (2 Kgs 20:3b)

שָׁלֵם|Pa–be whole, be complete [8*] (36)

> וַתִּשְׁלַם כָּל־הַמְּלָאכָה (1 Kgs 7:51a)

• And all the work was complete. (1 Kgs 7:51a)

417. בְּעַד|prep–behind, through; for, on behalf of (101)

> ➤ וַיִּסְגֹּר דַּלְתוֹת הָעֲלִיָּה בַּעֲדוֹ (Judg 3:23b)

- And he closed the doors of the roof chamber behind him. (Judg 3:23b)
    - ❖ "Through" may not need to be a separate meaning from "behind." It usually appears in a context with a window, and when you see something "through" a window, it is because you see it as something "behind" the window. "In behalf of" is a metaphorical extension of "behind." Much like in English, when we say "I'll get behind you in that," we mean "I am *for* you."

Names of People

1. דָּוִד|David (1031)

2. יְהוּדָה|Judah (886)

3. מֹשֶׁה|Moses (770)

4. שָׁאוּל|Saul (407)

5. יַעֲקֹב|Jacob (350)

6. לֵוִי|Levi (349)

7. אַהֲרוֹן|Aaron (347)

8. שְׁלֹמֹה|Solomon (293)

9. פְּלִשְׁתִּי|Philistine (288*)

10. פַּרְעֹה|Pharaoh (274)

11. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ|Joshua (form by 2nd temple period: יֵשׁוּעַ) (246)

12. אַבְרָהָם|Abraham [175]

    אַבְרָם|Abram [61] (236)

13. יוֹסֵף|Joseph (210)

14. אֶפְרַיִם|Ephraim (182)

15. בִּנְיָמִן|Benjamin (166)

16. מְנַשֶּׁה|Manasseh (146)

17. יוֹאָב|Joab (145)

18. שְׁמוּאֵל|Samuel (139)

19. הִזְקִיָּהוּ/חִזְקִיָּה|Hezekiah (131)

20. יִרְמְיָהוּ/יִרְמְיָה|Jeremiah (127)

21. יוֹנָתָן/יְהוֹנָתָן|Jonathan (124)

22. אַבְשָׁלוֹם|Absolom (109)

23. יָרָבְעָם|Jeroboam (104)