IBH 31.4

Section a. <u>none is required</u>. Here are some of the answers in case you're interested (1-10, 14).

(1) הָסְתִּתְרָה הָעִיר

(2) הָגְדַּל שְׁמוֹ

(3) כֻּבַּ֫דְתִּי / נִכְבַּ֫דְתִּי[1]

(4) תָּסְתַּר

(5) אָזְכַּר

(6) הָשְׁמְעוּ

(7) וַתָּסְתַּ֫רְנָה

(8) הַמָּשְׁלָכִים / מָשְׁלָכִים[2]

(9) הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ הַמָּמְלָךְ

(10) הָזְכַּ֫רְנוּ

(14) הָקְרָב

Section b. 1-6 Translate and parse verbs. NOTE: Do not parse וַיְהִי and/or וְהָיָה.

(1) Twelve men were hidden outside the camp. [a] סתר Hoph. pft 3cp

(2) The name of Yhwh will be praised, and it will be magnified in the songs of Israel. [a] הלל Pu. impf 3ms; [b] גדל Hoph. impf 3ms + simple conj. ו

(3) The warrior was enthroned over the people. [a] מלך Hoph. pft 3ms

(4) The cities[3] will be ruined, and the survivors (those who remain) will rest in peace. [a] שחת Hoph. impf 3fp; [b] שאר Niph. ptc mp + article ה + conj. ו; [c] שבת Qal impf 3mp

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[1]Note: The Pual and Niphal forms of כבד mean "to be honored." Ross' glossary does not provide a Hophal form, and a check of BDB's lexicon does not record a Hophal occurrence.

[2]The only difference between these two forms is that one has the definite article and one does not. Either would be translated as "those being cast."

(5) In that day, the wicked (man) will be cast from the city. [a] שׁלך Hoph. impf 3ms

(6) Look/See (behold), his head (will be) thrown[4] to you from the wall. [a] שׁלך Hoph. ptc ms

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[3]The normal vowel under the article הֵ is patah, but segol occurs in certain situations with some gutterals. See p. 65 under point #4 to review.

[4]Two comments need to be made about this participle (ptc): [1] Notice the form has *qibbus* under the *mem*-prefix of the participle (instead of the expected *hames-hatup*). Although this is a deviation from the normal vowel, it's only a "slight" deviation since both of these vowels are the short U-class vowel in the historical vowel chart (see p. 83 and 223). As we will see a little later, sometimes Hebrew will show an interchange between these two short vowels within the same class (much in the same way that the noun "son" בֵּן [with long I-class vowel] can show up in the construct singular as either ־בֶּן or ־בִּן [with either of the two short I-class vowels], p. 103 in Ross). [2] The translation using future tense ("will be thrown") is acceptable, since participles are non-finite and non-temporal. The timeframe will depend on the context. See p. 127 where Ross discusses the predicate use of the ptc (which is what we have here).