

**A CROSS REFERENCE TO
WILLIAMS' HEBREW SYNTAX
3RD EDITION**

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Key:

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I. SYNTAX OF THE NOMINAL

AC: 3

G: 32-113, 79-98, 122-39

J: 35-9, 86-101, 125-31, 134-49, 152

V: 23-37

W: 5-10, 12-19

A. NUMBER

Singular

1. To indicate countables (e.g. מזֶבֶחַ “*an altar*”)

V: 24.3.2(i)

W: 7.2.1a

2. To indicate collectives (e.g. עַם “*people*”)

G: 122t, 123

J: 135b

V: 24.3.2(ii)

W: 7.2.1b-d

With class nouns and generic statements (e.g. רֵעָה צֹאן עֲבָדֶיךָ “Your servants are *shepherds*.” Gen. 47:3)

W: 7.2.2

Enumerations (e.g. אֶלֶף נָפֶן “*one thousand vines*” Isa. 7:23)

W: 7.2.2b

Dual

4. To indicate objects which occur naturally in pairs (e.g. יָדַיִם “*hands*”)

G: 88e

J: 91a

V: 24.3.4

W: 7.3a, b

5. To indicate two of a kind/units of measurement and time (e.g. מֵאתַיִם “*two hundred*”)

G: 88e-f

J: 91ea

V: 24.3.4(ii)

W: 7.3c

As a multiplicative (e.g. שְׁתַּיִם “*twice*”)

G: 134r

J: 100o

Plural

6. To indicate plurality (e.g. מְלָכִים “*kings*”)

J: 136a, c

V: 24.3.3(i)

W: 7.4.1a

7. To indicate abstract ideas (e.g. בְּתוּלִים “*virginity*”)

G: 124d, 397

J: 136g-i

W: 7.4.2

8. To indicate respect (e.g. אֲדֹנִים “*master*”)

G: 124g, 398

J: 136d

V: 24.3.3(v-vi)

W: 7.4.3b-e

9. To indicate composition (e.g. עֲפָרָה “*dust*”)

G: 124b, 397

J: 136b

W: 7.4.1b

10. To indicate natural products in an unnatural condition/processed/broken up
(e.g. שְׁעָרִים vs שְׁעָרָה “*barley*”)

G: 124l, m, 400

J: 136b

V: 24.4.4(ii)

W: 7.4.1b

11. Plural of extension, when the object consists of several parts or is inherently large
(e.g. פָּנִים “*face*”)

G: 124b-c

J: 136c

V: 24.3.3(iv)

W: 7.4.1c,e

Emphasis by repetition (e.g. הִקְמְרוּ אֹתָם הִקְמְרוּ “They piled them into *heaps*.” Ex. 8:10)

W: 7.2.3c #12-3, 7.4.1a

Excellence or majesty, (e.g. אֱלֹהִים “*God*”)

J: 136d, e

Intensity, (e.g. בְּהֵמוֹת “*Behemoth*” Job 40:15)

J: 136f, k

W: 7.4.3a

Generalization, (e.g. אֶלֶף נֶפֶן “*one thousand vines*” Isa. 7:23)

J: 136j

Repeated series of actions or habitual behavior (e.g. קַח-לָךְ אִשָּׁת זְנוּנִים “*Take to yourself an adulterous wife.*” Hos. 1:2)

J: 136i

W: 7.4.2c

Formation of Compound Plurals

12. By pluralizing the first element (e.g. גְּבוּרֵי חַיִּל “*soldiers*”)

G: 124p

J: 136 l, m

13. By pluralizing both elements (e.g. גְּבוּרֵי חַיִּלִּים “*valiant warriors*”)

G: 124q

J: 136o

14. By pluralizing the second element (e.g. בֵּית אֲבוֹת “*families*”)

G: 124r

J: 136n

In a compound numerical phrase (e.g. חֲמִשָּׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה “*seventy-five years*” Gen. 12:4)

W: 15.2.4b

Repetition

15. Distributive (e.g. יוֹם יוֹם “*day after day*”)

G: 123c, 134q, 395

J: 135d, 142p

W: 7.2.3b, 12.5a, 15.6 a-b

V: 24.3.2(iv), 29.3(vii), 37.2.3a

16a. Emphatic (e.g. זָהָב זָהָב “*pure gold*”)

G: 123e, 396

J: 135e

W: 7.2.3c, 7.4.1a, 12.5

V: 24.3.2(vi), 24.3.3(ii)

16b. Endearment (e.g. בְּנִי בְנִי “*my son, my son*”)

B. GENDER

Masculine

17. Natural masculine gender (e.g. אָב “*father*”)

G: 122

J: 89a, b

V: 24.2

W: 6.1b

18. Inanimate objects or grammatical/lexical gender (e.g. בֵּית “*house*”)

J: 134e-c

W: 6.2 - 6.4a

19. Plural abstract (e.g. חַיִּים “*life*”)

Feminine

20. Natural feminine gender (e.g. אִמָּה “*mother*”)

G: 122a

J: 134b, d

21. Grammatical gender (e.g. חֶרֶב “*sword*”)

J: 134 e, g-m

22. Body parts (e.g. רֶגֶל “*foot*”)

G: 122h, m

J: 89c, 134j

V: 24.2.2(i)d

W: 6.4.1b

23. Countries and cities (e.g. מִצְרַיִם “*Egypt*”)

G: 122h-i

J: 134g

V: 24.2.2(i)e

W: 6.4.1c

24. Abstract ideas (e.g. אֱמוּנָה “*faithfulness*”)

G: 122p, q

- J: 134e, n
V: 24.2.2(ii)a
W: 6.4.2b
25. For a neuter concept (e.g. זאת “*this*”)
G: 122q
J: 134n, 152a-b
W: 6.6d, 16.3.5c, 17.4.3b
26. Forming Collectives (e.g. יושבתי “*inhabitants*”)
G: 122s
J: 135a, b, o
V: 24.2.2(ii)b
W: 6.4.2c
27. Single component of a collective (e.g. אנייה “*one ship* of a fleet ”)
G: 122t
J: 134p
V: 24.2.2(ii)c
W: 6.4.2d

C. CONSTRUCT CHAIN

- 28b. Longer than two words (e.g. כל־שארית שְׂרֵי בָּלֶךְ בָּבֶל “all of the rest of the princes of the king of Babylon” Jer. 39:3)
G: 128a
J: 129c
V: 25.1.2
W: 9.3 b-c
- 29a. Articular word in the construct state (rare) (e.g. כל־הַמְּמַלְכוֹת הָאָרֶץ “all *the* kingdoms of the earth”)
G: 129 f-h
J: 140c
V: 25.3.1 (ii)
W: 9.7a, 13.6b
- 29b. Genitive phrase modifying a construct term (e.g. אִם יַעֲקֹב וְעֵשָׂו “the mother of *Jacob and Esau*” Gen. 28:5)
J: 129 a-b
V: 25.3.1(iv)b
W: 9.3b

- 29c. Construct override, two or more words modified by the same genitive (e.g. סֵפֶר וּלְשׁוֹן כַּשְׁדִּים “the literature and language of the Chaldeans” Dan. 1:4)
 J: 129a
 V: 25.3.1(iv)a
- 30a. Directive הָ (e.g. בֵּיתָהּ יוֹסֵף “into Joseph’s house” Gen. 43:17)
 G: 90c
 J: 93f
 W: 10.5b
- 30b. Broken construct chain (e.g. כָּל-עוֹד נַפְשִׁי בִּי “all of my life is *still* in me” 2 Sam. 1:9)
 G: 128e
- 30c. With genitive prepositional phrase (e.g. מַשְׁכִּימֵי בַבֶּקֶר “early morning risers” Isa. 5:11)
 G: 130a
 J: 129a
 V: 25.3.1(iii)b, 25.3.1(iv)c
 W: 9.6b
- 30d. With genitive substantival clause (e.g. יָמֵי הַהֹלֵלֵכְנוּ אִתָּם “the time *we went about with them*” 1 Sam. 25:15)
 G: 130d
 J: 129 p-q
 W: 9.6 c-e
- 30e. With a genitive adjective (e.g. כֵּלִי הַקָּטָן “the *small* vessels” Isa. 22:24)
 G: 128w
 W: 14.3.3 a-b

D. CASE

31. Case system
 AC: 2
 G: 89a, 90
 J: 93b, 125-131
 V: 25.1
 W: 8-10

Nominative

32. Subject (e.g. הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה “*This is the day.*”)
 AC: 2.1.1
 V: 34.1, 34.2

W: 4.4, 8.3a

33a. Predicate nominative (e.g. זֶה הַיּוֹם “This is *the day*.”)

W: 4.5c, 8.3b, 8.4

AC: 2.1.2

V: 34.3

33b. Anarthrous predicate nominative (e.g. יְהוָה הַצַּדִּיק “YHWH is *the righteous one*.”)

J: 137l

34. Vocative (e.g. הוֹשַׁעַה הַמֶּלֶךְ “Help, *O king*!”)

AC: 2.1.3

V: 34.4

W: 4.7d, 8.3d

35. Nominative absolute or pendent nominative (e.g. הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר-יִבְחַר יְהוָה ... שָׁמָּה תָבִיאוּ “*the place* which YHWH will choose ... you will bring *there*” Deut. 12:11)

AC: 2.1.4

G: 143

J: 156a, e-f, i

V: 34.5, 46.1.2(i)3

W: 4.7b-c, 8.3a

Genitive

37. Subjective (e.g. אָהַבְתָּ יְהוָה אֶתְּכֶם “YHWH loved you.” Deut. 7:8)

AC: 2.2.3

G: 128g, 416

J: 129d

V: 25.4.1-25.4.2, 25.4(ii)

W: 9.5.1a-e

38. Objective (e.g. הָרַס אָחִיךָ “the violence done *to your brother*” Obad. 10)

AC: 2.2.4

G: 128h, 416

J: 128e, 129e

V: 25.4.2(iii)

W: 9.5.2b, d-e

39. Possessive (e.g. בֵּית הַמֶּלֶךְ “*the king’s* house”)

AC: 2.2.1, 2.2.2

J: 129d

V: 25.4.1

W: 9.5.1 g, h

40a. Material/Substance (e.g. כְּלֵי כֶסֶף “*silver vessels*”)

AC: 2.2.10

G: 128o

J: 129f (5)

V: 25.4.6

W: 9.5.3d

40b. Enumerated (e.g. שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים “*three days*”)

AC: 2.2.11

J: 129f

W: 9.3.5f

41. Attributive, where English would employ an adjective (e.g. מֵאֲזֵנֵי צֶדֶק “*honest scales*,”
lit. “scales of justness”)

AC: 2.2.5

G: 128p, 135n

J: 129f

V: 25.3.1(iv)d, 25.4.4(v)

W: 9.5.3a-b

42a. Appositional/Genitive of association (e.g. אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם “*the land Egypt*”)

AC: 2.2.12

G: 128k-o

J: 129f (c)

V: 25.4.4(iv)

W: 9.5.3h

42b. Appositional adjective (e.g. בַּשָּׁנָה הַתְּשִׁיעִית “*in the ninth year*”)

AC: 2.5.3

G: 128w

43. Explicative/Genitive of species (e.g. עֵצִי שִׁטִּים “*acacia wood*”)

AC: 2.2.12

G: 128m

V: 25.4.4(iii)

W: 9.5.3g

44a. Result (e.g. מוֹסֵר שְׁלוֹמֵנוּ “*chastisement that brings us peace*” Isa. 53:5)

AC: 2.2.8

G: 128q, 417

W: 9.5.2c

44b. Purpose (e.g. מוֹסֵר שְׁלוֹמֵנוּ “*chastisement to brings us peace*” Isa. 53:5)

- AC: 2.2.8
G: 128q
J: 129f
V: 25.4.5(i)
- 45a. Agent (animate) after the bound form of a passive participle (e.g. מְכֻּחָּהּ אֱלֹהִים “smitten *by God*” Isa. 53:4)
AC: 2.2.9
G: 116e, 359
J: 121p
V: 25.4.2
W: 9.5.1b,d
- 45b. Means/Instrument (e.g. שָׂרְפוֹת אֵשׁ “burned *by fire*” Isa. 1:7)
AC: 2.2.9
J: 121p
V: 25.4.5(iv)
W: 9.5.1d
46. Epexegetical/Specification (e.g. עַם-קָשֶׁה-עֵרֶךְ “stiff-necked people”)
AC: 2.2.6
J: 129i-ia
V: 25.4.6(iii)
W: 9.5.3c
47. Superlative (e.g. שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים “the *best* song” Song. 1:1)
AC: 2.2.13
G: 133g, i, 431
J: 129f (8), 129k, 141l-m
V: 25.4.3(ii), 30.5.2(ii)d
W: 9.5.3j, 14.5b, d
- 48a. Measure (e.g. מֵרַם מְתָנִים “water *that was* waist deep” Ezek. 47:4)
AC: 2.2.11
G: 128n
J: 129f
W: 9.5.3f
- 48b. Number (e.g. בְּשָׁנָה שְׁתִּיתָּה “in *the second* year” 1 Kgs. 15:25)
G: 128n
49. Dependent, as the object of a preposition (e.g. בּוֹ “in *him*” Ps. 2:12)
J: 129m
W: 9.6

Cause/Effect (e.g. רֹחַ חָכְמָה וּבִינָה “the spirit of *wisdom and understanding*” lit. “the spirit that causes wisdom and understanding” Isa. 11:2)

AC: 2.2.7

W: 9.5.2c

Location (e.g. יֹשְׁבֵי גִבְעוֹן “those living in *Gibeon*” Josh. 9:3)

W: 9.5.2f

Partitive genitive (e.g. חֲצִי הַדָּם “half of the *blood*” Ex. 24:6)

G: 128i

J: 129f(8)

W: 9.5.1k

Relation (e.g. שְׁנֵי־יָהוּדָה “in the *second* year” 1 Kgs. 15:25)

W: 9.5.1i

Temporal genitive (e.g. a day of terror) (e.g. יוֹם מְהוּמָה “day of *tumult*” Isa. 22:5)

W: 9.5.1f

Topical genitive (e.g. מִשְׁאָב בָּבֶל “oracle about *Babylon*” Isa. 13:1)

W: 9.5.3e

Accusative

50. Direct object of a verb (e.g. וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם “God created *mankind*.” Gen. 1:27)

AC: 2.3.1a

G: 117a

J: 125a-b

W: 10.2.1

V: 33.2.1

51. Cognate Accusative (e.g. פָּחָדוֹ פָּחָד “They were in *sheer* terror.” Ps. 14:5)

AC: 2.3.1c

G: 117p-r

J: 125q-r

V: 33.2.1(i)c, 33.3(v)

W: 10.2.1 f-g

52. Product or Result (e.g. כִּי־תִדָּר נָדָר “if you vow a *vow*” Deut. 23:22)

AC: 2.3.1b, 2.3.2g

G: 117ii

J: 125p

V: 33.2.1(i)b

W: 10.2.1f

53. Material (e.g. אֶת־הָאָדָם עָפָר “the man *of dust*” Gen. 2:7)

AC: 2.3.2f

G: 117hh

J: 125v

W: 10.2.3 c-e

V: 33.3(iv)

54a. Directive or terminative, after verbs of motion (e.g. יֵצֵא הַשָּׂדֶה “Go out *to the field*.”

Gen. 27:3)

AC: 2.3.2(a)

G: 118 d, f

J: 125n

V: 33.2.3(ii)

W: 10.2.2b #8-17

54b. Place (e.g. לְשֹׁכֶת בַּיִת “so that it may dwell *in a temple*” Isa. 44:13)

AC: 2.3.2a

G: 118g

J: 133c

V: 33.2.3(i)

W: 10.2.2b

55. Separative (e.g. בָּנֵי יִצְחָק “My sons have gone *from me*.” Jer. 10:20)

J: 125n

V: 33.2.3(ii)

W: 10.2.2b

56a. Temporal-duration, answers the question ‘for how long?’ (e.g. וַיָּשֶׁתִּים שָׁנִים מֶלֶךְ “And he reigned *for two years*.” 2 Sam. 2:10)

AC: 2.3.2b

G: 118k

J: 126i

V: 33.3(i)b

W: 10.2.2c

56b. Temporal-point, answers the question ‘when?’ (e.g. וַיְדַבֵּר אֶל־קֹרַח ... לְאֹמֶר בַּקֹּר “He spoke to Korah ... saying, ‘*In the morning*’ ” Ps. 14:5)

AC: 2.3.2b

G: 118i

J: 126i

V: 33.3(i)a

W: 10.2.2c

57a. Specification, describes a feature of a noun in the absolute state with an indefinite accusative (e.g. חָלָה אֶת־רַגְלָיו “He was diseased *in his feet*.” 1 Kgs. 15:23)

AC: 2.3.2e

G: 117ll

J: 125j, 126g, 127b

V: 33.3(iii)

W: 10.2.2e #38-43

57b. Predicate (e.g. אֶתְּךָ רָאִיתִי צָדִיק “I have seen you *to be righteous*.” Gen. 7:1)

G: 117h

J: 126 a-c

W: 10.2.3c

58. Emphatic of specification, the accusative precedes the verb, is the logical subject of the verb, and is preceded by the accusative particle אֶת/את (e.g. וְאֶת־הַבְּרָזֶל נָפַל “*The iron fell*.” 2 Kgs. 6:5)

G: 117 h-i

V: 33.4.2(vii)

W: 10.3.2

59. Determinative, if it follows a verb, is the logical subject of the verb, and is preceded by the accusative particle אֶת/את (e.g. וַיֹּגֵד לְרֵבֶקָה אֶת־דְּבָרֵי עֵשָׂו “Esau’s words were told to Rebekah.” Gen. 27:42)

G: 117 i-m

J: 128b

V: 33.4.2(vii)

W: 10.3.2, 23.2.2e

60. Manner/Adverbial accusative (e.g. וַהֲשָׁבוּ בְטָח “You lived *securely*.” 1 Sam 12:11)

AC: 2.3.2c

G: 118 m-q

J: 126

W: 10.2.2

Double Accusative, with verbs that are doubly or complexly transitive (e.g. יִשְׁאַלֵּנִי מִשְׁפָּתֵי־צֶדֶק “They ask *me* |for just decisions.” Isa. 58:2)

AC: 2.3.1e

G: 117cc-ll

J: 125u-x

W: 10.2.3

E. DIRECTIVE הַ

62. Directive הַ (e.g. הַבִּטְּנָא הַשָּׁמַיְמָה “look *at* the heavens!” Gen. 15:5)

G: 90c

J: 93c-f

V: 28

W: 10.5a-b

63. Temporal הַ (e.g. בְּיָמַיִם יְמִימָה “from year *to* year” *lit.* “from days toward days”)

G: 90h

J: 93d

W: 10.5c

64a. Separative הַ (e.g. מִצָּפוֹן “from the north” Josh. 15:10)

G: 90e

J: 93f

W: 10.5b

64b. Locative הַ (e.g. וַיֵּשֶׁב דָּוִד בְּחוֹרֶשׁ “David remained at Horesh” 1 Sam. 23:18)

G: 90d

J: 93e

W: 10.5.b #5-6

F. APPPOSITION

65. Genus-species, provides further information about the subclass to which the lead word belongs (e.g. אִשָּׁה אֶלְמָנָה “a *widow*” 1 Kgs. 7:14)

AC: 2.4.1

G: 131b

J: 131b

V: 29.3(ii)

W: 12.3b, 13.8b

66. Attributive, refers to a quality or character of the lead word (e.g. אֱמֶתִים אֲמָרִים “*true* words” Prov. 22:21)

AC: 2.4.2

G: 131c

J: 131c

V: 29.3(iii)

W: 12.3c

67. Predicate, the first term acts as a predicate adjective (e.g. אֲמַת הָיָה הַדִּבָּר “The report

true.” 1 Kgs. 10:6)

68. Material (e.g. הַבְּקָר הַנְּחֹשֶׁת “*the bronze oxen*” 2 Kgs. 16:17)

AC: 2.4.3

G: 131d

J: 131d-e

V: 29.3(iv)

W: 12.3c-d

69a. Measure (e.g. מַיִם בְּרִכְיָם “*knee-deep water*” Ezek. 47:4)

AC: 2.4.4

G: 131e

V: 29.3(v)

W: 12.3d

69b. Number (e.g. יָמִים מְסָפָר “*few days*” Num. 9:20)

AC: 2.4.4

G: 131e

J: 131f

V: 29.3(v)

W: 12.3d

70. Explicative, giving the name, title, office, or relationship (e.g. הָאָרֶץ כְּנָעַן “*the land of Canaan*” Num. 34:2)

G: 131f-g

J: 131h-k

V: 29.3(i)

W: 12.3e

71. Anticipative, with prepositions or אֶת (e.g. וַתֵּרְאֶה אֶת-הַיֶּלֶד “*She saw the child.*” Ex. 2:6)

G: 131k-o

J: 146d

V: 29.3(vii)

W: 12.3f, 12.4

Repetitive Apposition (e.g. אֲנִי הָאֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבִיךָ “*I am God, the god of your forebear.*” Gen. 46:3)

G: 131h

W: 12.5

G. HENDIADYS

72. A single concept expressed by two words linked by the conjunction וְ (e.g. תָּהוּ וְנָהוּ “*a*

formless void” Gen. 1:2)

J: 104d

W: 39.2.5

H. ADJECTIVES

73. Attributive (e.g. אֱלֹהִים חַי “the *living* God” 2 Kgs. 19:4)

AC: 2.5.1

G: 132a

J: 87c, 141 a,b, 148 a,c,d

V: 30.2

W: 14.3.1

74a. Demonstrative (e.g. בַּלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה “on *that* night”)

AC: 2.5.3

J: 143 h-i, 149d

V: 36.2.2(ii), 36.2.3

W: 14.3.1a #2, 17.4.1

74b. Demonstrative in attributive apposition (e.g. אֶתֵּי אֱלֹהִים “*these*, miraculous signs of mine” Ex. 10:1)

J: 138f

W: 17.4.1

75. Predicate adjective (e.g. רַבִּים רַחֲמָיו “His mercy is *great*.” 1 Chr. 21:13)

AC: 2.5.2, 5.1.1b

J: 148b

V: 30.3

W: 4.5c, 13.8c, 14.3.2

76. Comparison expressed by מִן (e.g. גָּבוֹהַּ מִכָּל-הָעָם “He was *taller than* all the people.” 1 Sam. 9:2)

AC: 2.5.4a

G: 119w, 131 a-f, 133c

J: 141 g-i

V: 30.5.1, 39.14.8

W: 11.2.11e, 14.4, 24.2h

77a. Attributive adjective with article as superlative (e.g. הַקָּטָן בָּנוּ “his *youngest* son” Gen. 9:24)

AC: 2.5.4b

G: 133g

J: 141j

V: 24.4.3(iii), 30.5.2(ii)a

W: 14.5c

77b. Predicate adjective with article as superlative (e.g. אַתָּם הַמְעַט “You are *the least*.”

Deut. 7:7)

J: 1371, 141j

V: 24.4.43(iii), 30.5.2(ii)a

W: 13.5.2d

78. Superlative formed with an adjective in construct (e.g. קָטָן בְּנֵי “*the youngest* of his sons” 2 Chr. 21:17)

AC: 2.5.4b

G: 133 g-i

J: 141e

V: 30.5.2(ii)b,d

W: 14.3.3b, 14.5c #31-35

79. Superlative using a pronominal suffix or definite genitive (e.g. טוֹבָם “*the best of them*”

Mic. 7:4)

AC: 2.5.4b

J: 141j

V: 30.5.2(ii)b

W: 14.5 c, e

80. Superlative genitive/absolute superlative (e.g. עֶבֶד עֲבָדִים “an *abject* slave” Gen. 9:25)

AC: 2.5.4b

J: 142m, n

W: 14.5b, d

81. Superlative using divine or royal epithet (e.g. אֲרֵי-אֵל “*highest* cedars” Ps. 80:11)

AC: 2.2.13 note 19

J: 141n

V: 30.5.2(i)d

W: 9.5.3j note 33, 14.5b #15-20

Substantive use (e.g. חֲכָמִים “*wise men*” Job 5:13)

AC: 2.5.3

W: 14.3.3

I. THE ARTICLE

82a. Indicate definiteness (e.g. הָעִיר “*the city*”)

AC: 2.6.1

G: 126

J: 35, 137

V: 24.4
W: 13.2-13.3, 13.5-13.7

83. Anaphoric use, when the person or object is previously mentioned (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים ... וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאֹר “and God said, ‘Let there be light.’... and God saw *the light*” Gen. 1:3-4)
AC: 2.6.1
J: 137f
V: 24.4.4(ii)b
W: 13.5.1d
84. The article is employed when the object or person is definite in the mind of the narrator, though such words are indefinite in English. (e.g. בַּסֵּפֶר “on *the scroll*” 1 Sam. 10:25)
G: 126q-t
J: 137m (frequent)
W: 13.5.1e #14-18
85. Designating a well known person or thing (e.g. לִפְנֵי הָרָעַשׁ “before *the earthquake*” Amos 1:1)
AC: 2.6.1
G: 126d
V: 24.4.4(ii)a, e
W: 13.5.1c
86. Possessive, equivalent to a pronominal suffix (e.g. וַתִּקַּח הַצִּיעִירָה “she took *her* veil” Gen. 24:65)
AC: 2.6.7
J: 137f(2)
W: 13.5.1e #11-13
87. Demonstrative (e.g. הַפֶּעַם “*this* time” Gen. 2:23)
AC: 2.6.6
G: 126a-b
J: 137f(l)
V: 24.4.4i
W: 13.5.2b
88. Distinctive, elevates the noun and article to the equivalent of a proper name (e.g. הַנָּהָר “*the Euphrates*” Gen. 31:21)
AC: 2.6.3, 2.6.4
G: 126d, e
J: 137h
V: 24.4.4(ii)e
W: 13.5.1a,b,c; 13.6a

89. Vocative (e.g. אֲדֹנָי הַמֶּלֶךְ “my lord, O king” 1 Sam. 24:9)
 AC: 2.6.2
 G: 126d-f
 J: 137g
 V: 24.4.3(i)
 W: 13.5.2c
90. Relative, with participles (e.g. יְהוָה הַנִּרְאָה “YHWH, *who* appeared” Gen. 12:7)
 AC: 5.2.13a
 G: 138i-k
 J: 145d, e
 V: 24.4.3(ii)b, 36.3.4
 W: 13.5.2d, 19.7b, 37.5
91. Relative, with a finite verb (e.g. הֶהְלַכְוּ אִתּוֹ “*who* had accompanied him” Josh. 10:24)
 G: 138i-k
 J: 145d-e
 V: 24.4.3(ii)a, 36.3.4
 W: 13.5.2d #24-26, 19.7 c-d
92. Generic, to express classes, this is the normal use in comparisons (e.g. הַכְּנַעֲנִי “*the* Canaanite” Judg. 1:1)
 AC: 2.6.5
 G: 126l, n, p
 J: 137c, i
 V: 24.4.4(ii)d
 W: 7.2.2a, 13.5.1f
93. Superlative (e.g. הַקָּטָן “*the least*” Deut. 7:7)
 G: 133g
 J: 141j
 W: 13.5.2d #22-23

J. NUMERALS

Cardinal

94. “One” (adjective) (e.g. אִישׁ אֶחָד “*one* man” Judg. 18:19)
 AC: 2.7.1b
 G: 97a
 J: 100b, 137 u, v, 142b-ba, m
 V: 27.2.2(i)

W: 13.8a, 15.2.1 a-g, 15.2.6

95a. “Two” (e.g. שְׁנֵי אַנְשִׁים “two men” 2 Sam 4:2)

G: 134a-e

J: 100c, 142c, l

V: 37.2.2(ii)

W: 15.2.1h-j

95b. “Three” through “ten” (e.g. וְחֲמִשָּׁה אַנְשִׁים “and five men” 2 Kgs. 25:19)

G: 97a-b, 134a-e

J: 100d, 142d, l

V: 37.2.2(iii)

W: 15.2.2, 15.2.6

96a. “Eleven” through “nineteen” (e.g. שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר אִישׁ “the twelve men” Josh. 4:4)

G: 97 d, e

J: 100 e-h; 142 e, l

V: 37.2.2(iv)

W: 15.2.3, 15.2.6

96b. Multiples of ten (e.g. אַרְבָּעִים בָּנִים “forty sons” Judg. 12:14)

G: 97f-g, 134g

J: 100i, k-l, 142f-g, i-j

V: 37.2.2(v)

W: 15.2.4-15.2.6

97. Multiples of ten plus units (e.g. שְׁתַּיִם וְשָׁנָה “sixty-two years” Gen. 5:20)

G: 97f, 134 h-i

J: 100j, m, 142h, k-l

V: 37.2.2(v)

W: 15.2.4, 15.2.6

Ordinal

98a. Ordinal Numbers, “First” to “tenth” (e.g. יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי “the seventh day” Deut. 5:14)

AC: 2.7.2

G: 98, 134p

J: 101a, 142o

V: 37.3.2

W: 15.3.1a

98b. “First” through “tenth” using cardinal numbers (e.g. בְּשָׁנָה שְׁתִּיתָ “in the second year” 2 Kgs. 15:32)

AC: 2.7.1(e)

G: 134p
J: 142o

99. Ordinal Numbers, “eleventh, etc.” (e.g. הָשִׁנִּים עָשָׂר “the *twelfth*” 1 Chr. 25:19)

AC: 2.7.2
G: 123c, 134o
J: 101, 142o
W: 15.3.1 #6-8

Multiplicative (e.g. שְׁנַיִם יְשָׁלֵם “He must pay back *double*.” Ex. 22:3)

AC: 2.7.1c
J: 142q
W: 15.4

Fractions (e.g. חֲצִי הָעָם “*Half* the people.” 1 Kgs. 16:21)

G: 134r
J: 101b
W: 15.5

K. DISTRIBUTIVE

100. Simple repetition (e.g. שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם “two *by* two” Gen. 7:9)

AC: 2.7.1d
J: 142p
W: 15.6

101. Repetition with the conjunction וְ (e.g. דּוֹר וָדּוֹר “*every* generation” Deut. 32:7)

AC: 2.7.1d
J: 135d, 142p
W: 7.2.3b

102. Repetition with the preposition בְּ (e.g. חֶדֶר בְּחֶדֶר “room *by* room” 1 Kgs. 20:30)

AC: 2.7.1d
G: 123c
V: 24.3.2(iv)
W: 7.2.3b, 11.2.5f, 15.6a

103. Repetition employing the preposition לְ (e.g. לְמֵאוֹת וְלָאֲלָפִים “by hundreds and thousands” 1 Sam. 29:2)

AC: 2.7.1d
G: 123c, 134q
J: 142p
V: 37.2.3(v)c, 39.11.1.4

W: 7.2.3b, 11.2.10c, 15.6 a, b, 15.6b

104. Universal expressions (e.g. וְהַמְכִּיחַ “everyone who holds” Prov. 3:18)

W: 15.6c

105. Using כָּל to signify an aggregate or totality (e.g. סָנַר כָּל-בֵּית “Every house is barred.”

Isa. 24:10)

J: 147e

W: 15.6c #11-12

L. PRONOUNS

Independent Personal

106. As the subject of a finite verb (e.g. וְאַתָּה תִּמְשָׁל-בּוֹ “But *you* are the one who must master it” Gen. 4:7)

G: 32b, 135a-c

J: 39, 146a-c

V: 36.1.1

W: 16.3.1-16.3.2

107a. In apposition to a pronominal suffix (e.g. בְּרַכֵּנִי גַם-אֲנִי “Bless *me*, even *me* also!”

Gen. 27:34)

G: 135d-h

J: 146d

W: 4.4.1a, 16.3.4

107b. As a nominative absolute (e.g. אֲנֹכִי חֲלִילָה לִי “as for *me*, far be it from *me*” 1 Sam. 19:23)

J: 146e

W: 4.7c

108a. As the subject of a participle or non-verbal clause (e.g. אֲנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ “I am commanding *you*.” Deut. 8:1)

V: 36.1.1.2(i)

W: 16.3.1a, 16.3.3

108b. As the subject of a verbless clause (e.g. אַתֶּם עֲמֻקְשֵׁה-עֵרָף “*You* are a stiff-necked people.” Ex. 33:5)

V: 36.1.1.2(i)

Pronoun in explicit or implicit antithesis with another (e.g. הוּא יְשׁוּפֵךְ רֹאשׁ וְאַתָּה תִּשׁוּפֶנּוּ “*He* will crush your head, but *you* will crush his heel.” Gen. 3:15)

J: 146a(1)
W: 16.3.2d

Psychological focus, mostly in the first person (e.g. וָאֲנִי נִסְכַּחְתִּי מֶלֶכִּי “I installed my king.” Ps. 2:6)

J: 146a(4)
W: 16.3.2e

Suffixed Personal

109. Subjective (e.g. אָכַלְתֶּם “your eating” Gen. 3:5)

J: 65a
V: 36.1.III.2(i)
W: 16.4 a-d

110. Objective (e.g. הַחֲסִי “the wrong done to me” Gen. 16:5)

G: 33b, 61a
J: 61a, 65a
V: 36.1.III.2(ii)
W: 16.4f

111. Possessive (e.g. בְּרִיתִי “my covenant” Gen. 6:18)

G: 33c, 135m
V: 36.1.III.2(iv)
W: 16.4d #13-16; 16.4e

112. After prepositions (e.g. לָהֶם “to them” Gen. 1:28)

G: 33d-e, 135i
J: 103e-n
V: 39.1.1
W: 11, 16.4d

Demonstrative

113. Cataphoric, backward reference (e.g. הַיֵּלֶךְ אִתְּךָ הוּא יֵלֶךְ אִתְּךָ “The one of whom I say to you, ‘This one shall go with you,’ that one will go with you.” Judg. 4:7)

Anaphoric, forward reference (e.g. אֵלֶּה בְּנֵי-אֶזֶר בְּלָחָן “These are the sons of Ezer: Bilhan...” Gen. 36:27)

G: 126a-b
J: 143b
W: 17.3d, 17.4.2e

114. Explicative, as the subject of a non-verbal clause (e.g. הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה “this is the day” Judg.

4:14)

V: 36.2.2(ii)c

W: 17.3b, 17.4.2-17.4.3b

115. (e.g. אַתָּה־הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים “you are God” 2 Sam. 7:28)

J: 154i-ja

V: 36.1.2(iii)

W: 8.4.1b, 16.3.3

116. Antithetical, when repeated to express a contrast (e.g. וְקָרָא זֶה אֶל־זֶה “and *the one* called out to *the other*” Isa. 6:3)

W: 17.3c, 17.4.2d

117. Adjectival (e.g. הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה “these words” 1 Sam. 18:23)

W: 17.4.1a, 17.3c

118. Enclitic, found with exclamatory questions for emphasis (e.g. עַתָּה שָׁבוּ זֶה פַּעַם כּוֹנֵן “by now *indeed* we could have returned twice” Gen. 43:10)

G: 136c-d

J: 143f

V: 36.2.2(vi)

W: 17.4.3c

Interrogative

120. מִי - Interrogative, including the rhetorical use, meaning “who?” (e.g. מִי הֵגִיד לָךְ “who told you?” Gen. 3:11)

AC: 5.3.1c

G: 137 a-b

J: 144a, b

V: 43.3.1 (i-iii)

W: 18.1e #22-25, 18.2a-d, g

121. מִי - Indefinite, meaning “whoever” (e.g. מִי לַיהוָה אֵלַי “Whoever is for YHWH, come to me!” Ex. 32:26)

G: 137c

J: 144 f-fa

V: 43.3.1(vi)

W: 18.2e

122. מִי - Desiderative or optative, meaning “if only” (e.g. מִי־יָתֵן מוֹתֵנוּ “Would that we had died!” Ex. 16:3)

AC: 5.3.3(b)

J: 163d

V: 43.3.1(iv)
W: 18.2f

123. Adverbial, meaning “how?” (e.g. מִי יָקוּם יַעֲקֹב “*How* can Jacob stand?” Am. 7:2)
W: 18.4d

124. Particle מָה - Interrogative, meaning “what?” (e.g. מָה עָשִׂיתָ “*What* did you do?” Gen. 4:10)

AC: 5.3.1c
J: 144c-d
V: 43.3.2(i)
W: 18.3a-b

125. Particle מָה - Indefinite, meaning “whatever” (e.g. וְדַבֵּר מַה־יֵּרָאֵנִי “and *whatever* thing he shows me?” Num. 23:3)

G: 137c
J: 144f-fa
V: 43.3.2(v)
W: 18.3e

126. Particle מָה - Adverbial, meaning “how?, why?” (e.g. מָה־אוֹחִיל לִיהוָה עוֹד “*Why* should I wait for YHWH any longer?” 2 Kgs. 6:33)

J: 144e
V: 43.3.2(ii)
W: 18.3 b-c, f #43-46

127. Particle מָה - Exclamatory, meaning “how!” (e.g. מַה־טֹבִי אֹהֲלֶיךָ “*How* beautiful are your tents!” Num. 24:5)

J: 144e, 162a
W: 18.3f
V: 43.3.2(iv)

128. מָה - Rhetorical (e.g. מַה־לָּנוּ חֵלֶק בְּדָוִד וְלֹא־נַחֲלָה בְּבֶן־יִשָּׁי “*What* portion have we (or we *have no* portion) in David? We have no inheritance in Jesse’s son!” 1 Kgs. 12:16)

G: 137b note 1
J: 144h
V: 43.3.2(iii)
W: 18.3g

Particle אַי Locative, meaning “where?”
W: 18.4a-c

Particle מָה with prepositions לְמָה, meaning “why?” sometimes with מֵמָה
W: 18.3c

Relative

129a. Pronouns *הוּ, זוּ, זֶה* (e.g. *וְאֵלֶּיָּהֶם* “the people *whom* you redeemed” Ex. 15:13)

AC: 5.2.13a

G: 138g-h

J: 38, 145c

V: 36.2.2(iii), 36.3.3

W: 19.2d, 19.5

129b. Particle *שֶׁ*, meaning “who, which, that” (e.g. *בְּחוּל שֶׁעַל-שְׂפַת הַיָּם* “as the sand *that* is on the seashore” Judg. 7:12)

J: 38, 145b

W: 19.4

129c. Particle *אֲשֶׁר*, meaning “who, which, that” (e.g. *מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה* “his work, *which* he had done” Gen. 2:2)

J: 38, 145b

W: 19.3

Reflexive

130. Suffixed pronouns, meaning “-self” (e.g. *נִשְׁבַּעְתָּ לָהֶם בְּךָ* “You swore to them by *yourself*” Ex. 32:13)

AC: 119s, 135 i-l

J: 146k

W: 16.4g

Also see *Niphal* and *Hithpael*.

Distributive

131. To express “each” (e.g. *כָּל-הָעַמִּים יֵלְכוּ אִישׁ בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהָיו* “all the peoples walk, *each* in the name of his god” Mic. 4:5)

AC: 119s, 135i-l

J: 146k

W: 16.4g

Reciprocal

132. To express “each other” (e.g. *וַיִּקְרָא זֶה אֶל-זֶה* “and they called out to *each other*” Isa. 6:3)

V: 36.2.2(iv)

II. SYNTAX OF VERBS

A. STEM (THEME)

Qal

133. Stative (e.g. כבֹּד “he is heavy”)

AC: 3.1.1b

J: 40b, 41b-d, f

V: 16.2.2(ii)

W: 20.2k, 22.2, 22.2.3; 22.4b-e, 22.5

134. Fientive (e.g. נָתַן “he gives”)

AC: 3.1.1a

J: 40b, 41a

V: 16.2.2(i)

W: 20.2k, 22.2.1, 22.2.3, 22.4a, 22.5

Niphal

135. Reflexive (e.g. נִשְׁמַר “he guards himself”)

AC: 3.1.2

G: 51c, e, 137

J: 52c

V: 16.3.2(ii)

W: 23.4b, h, 23.6.2

136. Middle (e.g. נִשְׁאַל “he asks for himself” 1 Sam. 20:6)

AC: 3.1.2c

G: 51e

J: 51c

V: 16.3.2(ii)

W: 23.2.1, 23.4d, h

137. Reciprocal (e.g. נִלָּחֶמָה יְחָד “Let us fight with one another.” 1 Sam. 17:10)

AC: 3.1.2c

G: 51d

J: 51c

V: 16.3.2 ii

W: 23.4e

138. Tolerative (e.g. נִדְרֹשׁ “Let himself be consulted.” Ezek. 14:3)

AC: 3.1.2c

G: 51c
J: 51c
W: 23.4f-g

139. Passive (e.g. נִילָד “He *is born*.”)
AC: 3.1.2a
G: 51f-h
J: 51c
V: 16.3.2(i), 16.5.2(ii)
W: 23.2

Piel and Pual

AC: 3.1.3-3.1.4
G: 52
J: 52, 56
V: 16.4-16.5
W: 24

141. Factitive (e.g. מָלֵא “he *filled*”)
AC: 3.1.3a, 3.1.4a
G: 52g
J: 52d, 56c
V: 16.4.2(i), 16.7.2(iii)(1-2)
W: 20.2m, 24.2, 25.2

142. Causative, not a common use (e.g. לָמַד “he *taught*”)
G: 52g
J: 52d note 3
W: 20.2m

143. Iterative, plurative, frequentative (e.g. בִּקֵּשׁ “he *searched repeatedly*”)
AC: 3.1.3c, 3.1.4c
G: 52f
J: 52d, 56c
W: 24.3.3, 24.5, 25.3c, 25.5a

144. Denominative (e.g. שָׁרַשׁ “he *uprooted*”)
AC: 3.1.3b; 3.1.4b
G: 52h
J: 52d, 56c
W: 24.4, 25.4

145. Delocutive/Declarative (e.g. אָשַׁר “he *pronounced someone to be happy*”)

AC: 3.1.3d, 3.1.4d
G: 52g
J: 52d, 56c
W: 20.2m, 24.2f, 25.2b

146. Privative (e.g. הִטֵּא “he purified *from* sin”)
G: 52h
J: 52d, 56c
W: 24.1h, 24.4f

Hiphil and Hophal

AC: 3.1.6-3.1.7
G: 53
J: 54, 57
V: 16.7-16.8
W: 27-8

147. Causative (e.g. הִרְאָה “he *showed*”)
AC: 3.1.6a, 3.1.7a
G: 53c
J: 54d, 57c
V: 16.7.2, 16.8.2
W: 27-8

148. Delocutive/Declarative (e.g. הִצְדִּיק “he *justified*”)
AC: 3.1.6c
G: 53c
J: 54d
W: 27.2e

149. Factitive (e.g. הִלָּאָה “*lit. he caused someone to be weary*”)
J: 54d
W: 27.2

150. Intransitive, indicates the entry into and remaining in a state or condition (e.g. זָקֵן “*it grows old*” Job 14:8)
AC: 3.1.6b, 3.1.7b
G: 53e
J: 54d
W: 27.2f-g

151. Denominative (e.g. יִשְׁרֹשׁ “he *will take root*” Isa. 27:6)
AC: 3.1.6d, 3.1.7c

G: 53g
J: 54d
W: 27.4a-b, 28.4

Hithpael

AC: 3.1.5
G: 54
J: 53
V: 16.6
W: 26

152. Reflexive-iterative (e.g. הִתְחַבְּאוּ “they have been hiding *themselves*” 1 Sam. 14:11)

AC: 3.1.5a
G: 54d
J: 53i
W: 26.1.2b-d

153. Reciprocal-iterative (e.g. הִתְרְאוּ “you are looking at one another” Gen. 42:1)

AC: 3.1.5b
G: 54f, 150
W: 26.2g

154. Reflexive-factitive (e.g. יִתְגַּדֵּל “he will magnify/aggrandize *himself*” Dan. 11:36)

G: 54d
W: 26.2b, d

155. Reflexive-estimative (e.g. תִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה “you will *regard yourself* as a prince” Num. 16:13)

G: 54d
J: 53i
W: 26.2f, 26.4a

Passive

W: 26.1.1a, d, 26.1.3b, 26.2b, 26.3

Privative

J: 53i

Hishtaphael

W: 21.2.3d

Rare Conjugations

J: 59a-h

B. VOICE

Active

157. Expressed by the *Qal*, *Piel*, and *Hiphil* stems

W: 20.1d, 20.2j-k, m

W: 22.2b, 22.2.1a

Middle

158. Middle, expressed by *Niphal*

J: 51c

W: 20.2j, 21.1a-b, 23.1e, h, 23.2.1, 23.2.2d, 23.3c, 23.6.1

Expressed by *Hithpael*

J: 53i

Passive

159. *Qal* (e.g. יֵתן “let it *be given*” Num. 32:5)

May be expressed as *Qal* passive participle, *Niphal*, *Pual*, or *Hophal*

C. CONJUGATION (ASPECT)

Perfect

160. Impersonal third person (e.g. קָרָא שְׁמָהּ בָּבֶל “Its name *is called* Babel.” Gen. 11:9)

G: 144b-i

161. Stative, expressing a state or condition, primary meaning is the present (e.g. וְאִנִּי זָקֵנָה “I *am old and gray*.” 1 Sam. 12:2)

וְשֵׁבֶתִי “I *am old and gray*.” 1 Sam. 12:2)

AC: 3.2.1b

G: 106g

J: 112a-b

V: 19.2.2

W: 30.2.3, 30.5.3

162. Completed action, either in reality or in the thought of the speaker

AC: 3.2.1a

1. a past tense (e.g. בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים “God *created*” Gen. 1:1)

G: 106d, 162-1
 J: 112c-i
 V: 19.2.1
 W: 29.6, 30.1b,d, 30.3; 30.5.2

2. a perfect tense with “have” denoting action completed in the past but continuing in its effects into the present (e.g. שָׁכַח אֶל הַסְתִּיר פָּנָיו “God *has* forgotten, he *has* hidden his face.” Ps. 10:11)

G: 106g, 311
 J: 111e, 112e
 W: 30.5.1c

3. a pluperfect tense to indicate action anterior to the accompanying verb (e.g. רָחֵל נִגְבְּתָם “Rachael *had* stolen them.” Gen. 31:32)

G: 106f
 J: 112c
 W: 30.5.2a-b #1-5

4. a future perfect tense (e.g. אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לְךָ ... הָאֲרֶץ “the land ... which *he will have* given you” Deut. 8:10)

G: 106g, 311
 J: 112i
 W: 30.5.2b #6-8

163. Experience, when a fientive verb expresses a state of mind and physical state (e.g. קִאֲסָתִי “*I despise*” Amos 5:21)

AC: 3.2.1c
 J: 112a

164. Instantaneous action, expressing an act in the present which by that very act is completed (e.g. הֵעֵדְתִּי בְּכֶם הַיּוֹם “*I testify* against you today.” Deut. 8:19)

AC: 3.2.1f
 J: 112f
 V: 19.2.3
 W: 30.5.1d

165. Certitude (the so-called “prophetic perfect” or “perfective of confidence”), expressing a vivid future when the action is deemed “as good as done” (e.g. קִאֲסָתִי “My people *will go into exile*.” Isa. 5:13)

AC: 3.2.1d
 G: 106m-n
 J: 112h
 V: 19.2.5
 W: 30.5.1e

166. Conditional/Hypothetical – perfect aspect is used in unreal conditions in the past (e.g. לֹא-יָמָתוּ בְּאֶרֶץ “if only *we had died* in the land” Num. 14:2)

G: 106p

J: 167g-i

V: 19.2.1iii

W: 30.5.4

Gnomic - expected, habitual, customary action under the same circumstances (e.g. The dove and the bulbul observe the time of their migration)

G: 106k, 312

J: 112d

W: 30.4a,b

Intention/perfective of resolve - resolve or intend to do (e.g. Naomi is going to sell...)

G: 106m

J: 112g

W: 30.5.1d #30-32

Ingressive/Inceptive - marks the beginning of an action (e.g. in the twelfth year of Joram, Ahaziah became king)

W: 30.2.1a,b

Future perfect - a surprised question or unique act (e.g. who would have said?)

J: 112j

W: 30.5.1b #12-15

Optative, expressing a wish (e.g. may it please you to bless...)

J: 112k

Precative , used in prayers (e.g. bring me relief!)

W: 30.5.4d

Durative (e.g. Adam’s life comprised 930 years)

J: 111d, 113d, f-g

W: 30.2.1c

Poetic Texts

J:112 1

Wayyiqtol (Inverted Perfect)

J: 117a-e, 119a, c-w

Imperfect

167. Incompleted action

1. in the present (e.g. וַיִּשְׁאַלְהוּ הָאִישׁ לְאָמֹר מַה־תִּבְקֹשׁ “The man asked him, ‘What *are* you seeking?’ ” Gen. 37:15)
AC: 3.2.2a, c
G: 107a-d, f, h-l
J: 113a-b, d, f, j-k
V: 19.3.1-3
W: 31.1.1, 31.2 c, b, 31.3b-d
2. in past tense, particularly when preceded by עַד, בְּטָרֶם, טָרָם, אָז (e.g. וַיִּשְׁכְּבוּ טָרָם “before *they* lay down” Gen. 19:4)
G: 107b-c, 314
J: 113e, i-j
W: 31.1.1b-f, 31.2, 31.6.3
3. simple future (e.g. לֹא־יֵאֱמִינוּ לִי “they will not believe me” Ex. 4:1)
G: 107i, 316
J: 113b
W: 31.6.2a-b
4. future, with a past point of view (e.g. שָׁמְעוּ כִּי־יֹאכְלוּ לָחֶם “They had heard that *they would* eat a meal there.” Gen. 43:25)
G: 107k
J: 113b
W: 31.6.2c

168. Frequentative or habitual, indicating action repeated either at any time or customarily at a given time. This is especially common in proverbial sayings. (e.g. כָּכָה יַעֲשֶׂה אִיּוֹב כָּל־הַיָּמִים “Thus Job *did* continually.” Job 1:5)
AC: 3.2.2b
G: 107e, g
J: 113c, e
V: 19.3.4
W: 31.1.1e #6, 31.2b, 31.3b, c, e

169. Potential, expressing ability/capability, meaning “can” (e.g. אֵיכָה אֶשָּׂא לְבָדִי טָרְחָכֶם “How *can* I bear the burden of you alone?” Deut. 1:12)
G: 107r, w
J: 113l
V: 19.3.5(i)
W: 31.4b-c

170. Permissive, expressing an idea to be rendered by “may” (e.g. אַתְּ־שֹׁנִי בְנִי תִמּוּת “You

may kill my two sons” Gen. 42:37)

AC: 3.2.2d.2

G: 107s

J: 113l

W: 31.4d

171. Desiderative, expressing a wish (e.g. הֲתֵלֵךְ עִם־הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה “*Do you want to go* with this man?” Gen. 24:58)

J: 113n

V: 19.3.5(ii)

W: 31.4h

172. Obligative (e.g. וְכֵן לֹא יַעֲשֶׂה “Such a thing *ought not to be done*” Gen. 34:7)

AC: 3.2.2d3

G: 107n, w

J: 113m

V: 19.3.5(ii)

W: 31.4f-g

173a. Injunctive, expressing a strong request or command

AC: 3.2.2d4

J: 113m

V: 19.3.5(iii)

W: 31.4

173b. Prohibitive, stronger than the vetitive (e.g. וְאַתָּה־חַקְתִּי תִשְׁמְרוּ “*You must keep* my statutes” Lev. 18:4)

G: 107n-o, 317

J: 113m

W: 31.5d

174. Conditional/contingent (e.g. לֹו שָׁקוּל יִשְׁקָל כְּעָשִׂי “If only my vexation *might be weighed out!*” Job 6:2)

AC: 3.2.2d1

G: 107x

J: 167g-i

W: 31.6.1b

175. After a telic particle/final conjunction (e.g. לְמַעַן יֵיטֵב־לִי “in order that *it go well* with me” Gen. 12:13)

G: 107q

W: 31.6.1b

Instruction, expresses the speaker’s will through legislation or teaching

W: 31.5c

Possibility

W: 31.4e

Deliberative, often questions the desirability of a situation taking place

W: 31.4f

Uncertainty, with *אִם*, *אֲשֶׁר*, *בְּעֵבוּר*, *לְמַעַן*, or *לְבָלְתִּי* in the apodosis

W: 31.6.1c

Stative Verbs, tend to become active; emphasizes temporal structure

J: 113a

W: 31.3c

Incipient, combines ideas of commencement and continuation

W: 31.2c, 31.3d

Ingressive, emphasizes the beginning

W: 31.1.1e #5

Instantaneity

J: 113h

Durative

J: 113d, f-g

Modal, expresses “can/may/must/want”

J: 113l

W: 31.4 c-h

Telic, possessing an end point

W: 31.1.1e#5

י bearing forms

W: 31.7

with the adverb *הָ*

J: 113i

Wayyiqtol Form (Inverted Future)

J: 117a-e, 118a, 119

Reasons *wayyiqtol* is not used when expected to be used.

J: 119d-g

Preterite

176. Preterite, an event or state exclusively in past time

AC: 3.2.2

G: 48f-g

J: 113g-k, 117c

V: 15.5

W: 29, 31.1, 34.2.1

Preterite, with character of circumstantial clause, showing simultaneity or contemporaneity

J: 113ga

177a. In waw consecutive

177b. In poetry (e.g. יָאֵבַד יוֹם אֲנִלְדָּ בוֹ “May the day perish on which *I was born*.” Job 3:3)

AC: 3.2.2e

J: 113h

V: 19.3.6

W: 29, 31.1

177c. In prose after אָז (e.g. אָז יָשִׁיר-מֹשֶׁה “Then Moses *sang*.” Ex. 15:1)

AC: 3.2.2e

G: 107c

J: 113i

W: 31.6.3

Consecution (verbs with a waw prefix)

178. Imperfect with waw consecutive (e.g. וְאַל-תִּבְקֹר רֶעִךָ אֲבִירָהֶם וַיִּקַּח בֶּן-בִּקְרָא “Abraham ran to the herd *and took* a calf.” Gen. 18:7)

AC: 3.5-3.5.1

G: 49, 111

J: 47, 117-8, 166b, 169c

V: 21.1-21.2

W: 33

179. Perfect with waw consecutive (e.g. תֵּלֵךְ וְלָקַחְתָּ אִשָּׁה “Go *and take* a wife.” Gen. 24:4)

AC: 3.5, 3.5.2

V: 21.1, 21.3

G: 49, 112

J: 43, 117, 119, 166b, 169c

W: 32

180. Imperfect with simple *waw* (e.g. וְכָל-יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמְעוּ וְיִירָאוּ “All Israel will hear, and (*as a result*) *will be afraid*.” Deut. 13:12)

AC: 3.5.1b, 3.5.3

G: 165a, 166a

J: 117a, 168a

V: 21.4, 21.5(iv), 40.8.2(ii)

W: 33.4, 39.2.1c

181a. Jussive, cohortative, imperative with *waw* for purpose or result (e.g. וְאֶעֱשֶׂה עִמּוֹ חֶסֶד “*so that I may show loyalty to him*” 2 Sam. 9:1)

AC: 3.5.3b, 5.2.3a

G: 108d-f, 110f-i, 165a, 166a

J: 116, 168b, 169b, i

V: 21.5.1, 21.5.2, 40.8.2(ii)

W: 33.4, 33.5.2, 34.6

181b. Jussive, cohortative, imperative with *waw* for command or request (e.g. וְיִהְיֶה-נָא אֵלַי “*so that I may show loyalty to him*” 2 Kgs. 2:9)

J: 114a

V: 19.4, 21.5.3

182. Perfect with simple *waw* (e.g. וַיִּבֶן אֶת-הַמִּזְבְּחוֹת וַיִּבְנֶה מִזְבְּחֹת “he built the high places ... *and built altars*” 2 Kgs. 21:3-4)

W: 32.3

J: 117a

D. VOLITIVE MOODS

Precative - Jussive (3rd person) & Cohortative (1st person)

183. Origin and form

J: 45-6

W: 34.1-34.2

184. Optative (e.g. יְהִי הַמֶּלֶךְ “*May the king live!*” 1 Sam. 10:24)

AC: 3.3.1b-d, 3.3.3b, 5.3.3a

G: 108c, 109b-c, 151a

J: 114b-c, g-h, 163a

V: 19.4.3(ii), 19.4.4(ii)

W: 34.3, 34.5.1

185. Jussive and cohortative, expressing a command or request (e.g. גִּלְכָּה וְנַעֲבָדָה “*Let us go and serve!*” Deut. 13:7)
 AC: 3.3.1a, 3.3.3c
 G: 108b-c, 109b
 J: 114b-h
 V: 19.4.3(i), 19.4.4(i)
 W: 34.3, 34.5.1
186. Vetitive, jussive with אַל (e.g. זָכֵר אַל-הַשָּׁכַח “*Remeber! Do not forget!*” Deut. 9:7)
 AC: 3.3.1d
 G: 109c-e
 J: 114i
 V: 19.4.2l, 19.4.4i
 W: 34.3, 34.4a
187. Jussive or cohortative with waw for purpose or result (e.g. וְהָבִיאתָ לִי וְאָכַלְתָּ “*Bring it to me so that I may eat*” Gen. 27:4)
 AC: 3.5.3b, 5.2.3a
 G: 108d-f, 165a, 166a
 J: 116, 168b, 169b, i
 W: 33.5.2, 34.6

Imperative

188. Command (e.g. חֲזַק וְאַמִּץ “*Be courageous and strong!*” Deut. 31:23)
 AC: 3.3.2a
 G: 110a, d
 J: 114m-o
 V: 19.4.2(i)
 W: 34.4a-b
189. Imperative with waw for purpose or result (e.g. וּבְמָה אֶכַּפֵּר וּבְכִיכִי “*How can I atone so that you will bless?*” 2 Sam. 21:3)
 AC: 3.5.3b, 5.2.3a
 G: 110f-i, 165a, 166a
 J: 116f
 W: 33.4, 34.6
190. Condition, expressed by imperatives joined by waw (e.g. וְאַתָּה עֲשֵׂה וְחַיִּי “*If you do this (and I command you to do so), then you will live*” Gen. 42:18)
 G: 110f
 J: 168u
 W: 32.2.2

Permission

J: 114n

Future

J: 114p

191. As interjection (e.g. קום “*Get up!*” Ex. 32:1)

G: 110h

J: 177f

E. VERBAL NOUNS

Pseudo-infinitives

J: 49ca-d

Infinitive Construct

192. As the subject of a clause (e.g. לֹא־טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ “For the man *to be* alone is not good.” Gen. 2:8)

AC: 3.4.1a(1)

G: 114a

J: 124b, m

W: 36.2.1b, 36.2.3b

V: 20.1.2

193. As the object of a verb (e.g. לֹא אֵדַע צֵאת וְבֹא “I do not know how *to go out* or *come in*.” 1 Kgs. 3:7)

AC: 3.4.1a(3)

G: 144c, m

J: 124c

W: 36.2.1d

194. As a genitive (e.g. לֹא־עֵת הָאֲסֹף הַמִּקְנֶה “It is not the time *that* the livestock *is gathered*.” 1 Sam. 10:24)

AC: 3.4.1a(2)

G: 144b

J: 124d

W: 36.1.2c

195. Explanatory or epexegetical, equivalent to a gerund (e.g. וַיִּשְׁאַל דָּוִד בַּיהוָה לֵאמֹר אֶרְדֵּף “David asked YHWH, *saying*, ‘Should I pursue?’ ” 1 Sam. 30:8)

AC: 3.4.1

G: 114o-p, 351

J: 124o

V: 20.1.3(v)
W: 36.2.3

196. Obligation, with prefixed ל of product (e.g. מָה לַעֲשׂוֹת לָךְ “What *should be done* for you?” 2 Kgs. 4:13)
AC: 3.4.1e
G: 114h, k-l
J: 1241
W: 36.2.3f
197. Purpose, preceded by ל, לַמַּעַן, בַּעֲבוּר, or לְבָלְתִּי (e.g. לַמַּעַן הָאֲבִיר אֶת-עַבְדֵי הַבַּעַל “in order to destroy the worshipers of Baal” 2 Kgs. 10:19)
AC: 3.4.1c
G: 114f-h
J: 1241, 168c
V: 20.1.3(iv), 39.9.2(i)
W: 36.2.2b, 36.2.3d
198. Consequence or result, typically preceded by ל or לַמַּעַן (e.g. וַעֲשִׂיתֶם הָרַע בְּעֵינַי יְהוָה-אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְהַכְעִיסוֹ “You do what is evil in the eyes of YHWH your God, *thus angering him*.” Deut. 4:25)
AC: 3.4.1d
J: 1241, 169d, g
V: 20.1.3(vi)
W: 36.2.2b, 36.2.3
199. Degree, with ל of degree (e.g. חֵלָה חִזְקִיָּהוּ לְמוֹת “Hezekiah was sick *enough to die*.” 2 Kgs. 20:1)
200. As object of a prepositions, denoting a temporal, causal, or concessive use (e.g. בְּמָלְכוֹ “when he *became king*” 2 Sam. 5:4)
AC: 3.4.1b
G: 114q
J: 124k-p
W: 36.2.2-36.2.3

Infinitive Absolute

202. As the subject of a clause (e.g. הַכֹּרֶ-פָּנִים בְּמִשְׁפָּט בֶּל-טוֹב “To show partiality in judgment is not good.” Prov. 24:23)
AC: 3.4.2a(1)
G: 133b
J: 123b
W: 35.3.3a

203. As the object of a verb (e.g. לָמַדְוּ הַיֵּטֵב “Learn *to do good!*” Isa. 1:17)
 AC: 3.4.2a.3
 G: 113c
 J: 123b
 W: 35.3.3b
204. Adverbial accusative of manner (e.g. שְׁאַלְתָּ הַיֵּטֵב “You will inquire *thoroughly.*”
 Deut. 13:15)
 AC: 3.4.2c
 G: 113h-k
 J: 123r
 V: 20.2.3
 W: 35.3.2a
205. To indicate emphasis, often precedes the finite form of the same root (e.g. מוֹת תָּמוּת “You will *surely* die.” Gen. 2:17)
 AC: 3.4.2b
 G: 113 l-r
 J: 123d-q
 V: 20.2.1
 W: 35.3.1
206. To express simultaneous action, continuous action, or repetition, follows the finite verb and is frequently of the same root (e.g. וַיֵּלֶךְ הַלּוֹךְ וַקָּרֵב “And he *kept on* coming nearer.” 2 Sam. 18:25)
 AC: 3.4.2b
 G: 113r-u
 J: 123l, s
 W: 35.3.2b-c
- 207a. As a genitive (e.g. מִדֶּרֶךְ הַשְּׂכִל “from the way of *understanding.*” Prov. 21:16)
 AC: 3.4.2a.2
 G: 113e
 J: 123c
 W: 35.3.3a
- 207b. Object of preposition (e.g. אַחֲרֵי שָׁתָה ... וַתִּקַּם חַנָּה “Hannah rose ... *after drinking.*” 1 Sam. 1:9)
 J: 123c
 W: 35.3.3a #6-7
208. As a substitute for a finite verb (e.g. הַפֵּר מִחֲשָׁבוֹת בָּאֵין סוֹד “Plans fail for a lack of counsel.” Prov. 15:22)

AC: 3.4.2d
G: 113y-gg
J: 123u-y
V: 20.2.4
W: 35.5

209. As an imperfect without ׀, adverbial, qualifying the same situation as the verb (e.g. רגום אתו באבנים כל־העדה “All the congregation *will stone* him with stones.” Num. 15:35)

As an imperfect with ׀, representing a situation subordinate to the leading verb (e.g. אכל והותיר “*They will eat and they will have some left over.*” 2 Kgs. 4:43)

AC: 3.4.2d
G: 113y-aa, ee-ff
J: 123v-y
V: 20.2.4
W: 35.5.2

210. As a perfect without ׀, adverbial, qualifying the same situation as the verb (e.g. בחר אתו מכל־שבטי ישראל “*I chose* him from all of the tribes of Israel.” 1 Sam. 2:28)
As a perfect with ׀, representing a situation subordinate to the leading verb (e.g. ונפוצו הפדים “*They smashed* the jars.” Judg. 7:19)

AC: 3.4.2d
G: 113y-aa, ff
J: 123w-y
V: 20.2.4
W: 35.5.2a, d

211. As an imperative (e.g. הלך ורחצת שבע־פעמים “*Go and wash seven times!*” 2 Kgs. 5:10)

AC: 3.4.2d
G: 113y-bb, 346
J: 123u-v, x-y
V: 20.2.4
W: 35.5.1

Orders and admonitions

J: 123ja
W: 35.3.1h

Doubt, in a question (mostly rhetorical) or in an unlikely condition or supposition

J: 123f-g
W: 35.3.1g

With the nuance of can/may

J: 123h
W: 35.3.1g

With the nuance of must

J: 123h
W: 35.3.1g

For a future

J: 123u-w
W: 35.5.2a #5 (non-perfective)

Equivalent of a preceding verbal form

J: 123x

In the predicate position

J: 123b(B2)
W: 35.3.3a #5

As an adverb

W: 35.3.2, 35.4

Interjections of emphatic expressions and indignant questions

W: 35.3.2a #9-11

Intensifying paronomastic infinitive with an adverbial infinitive, qualifying the goal or character of the principal verb (e.g. וְנִנְקֶה יְהוָה אֶת־הַגּוֹי הַהוּא נְתוּשׁ וְאַבֵּד “I will uproot that nation *in such a way as to destroy* it.” Jer. 12:17)

W: 35.3.1b, d, 35.3.2d

212. As a jussive (e.g. הַקָּרֵב אֵתֶּה בְּנֵי־אַהֲרֹן “The sons of Aaron *shall present* it.” Lev. 6:7)

AC: 3.4.2d
G: 113y-aa, cc
J: 123x-y
W: 35.5.2

Participle

J: 50a-f

213. To express a repeated or continuous predicate (e.g. אֶת־אֶחָי אֲנִכִּי מְבַקֵּשׁ “I am *seeking* my brothers.” Gen. 37:16)

AC: 3.4.3, 5.1.1c
G: 107d, 116a-c, o, r
J: 121a-h, f
V: 20.3.1(i)

W: 37.1 d-e, 37.6d-f, 37.7.1b, 37.7.2

214. To indicate imminent action (e.g. הֵנִיךָ מָוֶת “You are about to die.” Gen. 20:3)

AC: 3.4.3b (3)

G: 116p, 359

J: 121e

V: 20.3.1(ii)

W: 37.6f

215. Adjectival, either attributive or predicative (e.g. יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵשׁ אוֹכֵלָה “YHWH your God is a *consuming* fire.” Deut. 4:24)

AC: 3.4.3a-b, 5.1.1c

G: 116d-l

J: 121i

V: 20.3.3

W: 37.4

216. With a gerundive or admissive sense, usually in the *Niphal* or *Pual* (e.g. פִּירְיוּהָ עֲלֵיוֹן “because YHWH Most High *is to be feared*” Ps. 47:3)

G: 116c

J: 121i

W: 37.4d

217. Substantival (e.g. רֹעֶה “shepherd”)

AC: 2.4.3c

G: 116g

V: 20.3.2

W: 37.2

218. As equivalent to a relative clause, often with the article (e.g. יְהוָה הַנִּרְאָה אֵלָיו “YHWH, *who had appeared* to him” Gen. 12:7)

AC: 3.4.3a

G: 116x, 138i-k

J: 121i, 145e

V: 20.3.3

W: 13.5.2d, 19.7b, 37.5

Causal

J: 121p

W: 37.6b

Periphrastic construction (הָיָה + participle)

J: 121g

W: 37.7.1

219. Circumstantial (e.g. רִיחָךְ כָּרָה וְאַיִנְךָ אֹכֵל לֶחֶם “Your spirit is sullen such that you are not *eating* food.” 1 Kgs. 21:5)
AC: 5.2.11
W: 37.6d-f
220. Simultaneous action (e.g. הֵם מְבִיְאִים אֵלֶיהָ וְהִיא מוֹצֵקֶת “They were *bringing* the vessels as she *poured*.” 2 Kgs. 4:5)
J: 121h
W: 32.2.5b, 37.6d
221. Attributive adjective, for repeated or continuous action (e.g. יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵשׁ אֹכֶלֶת “YHWH your God is a *consuming* fire.” Deut. 4:24)
AC 3.4.3
W: 37.6d
222. To express an indefinite subject (e.g. וְשָׁמַע הַשְׁמַע וְאָמַר “*anyone* who hears will say” 2 Sam. 17:9)
W: 37.5c

Completed action
J:121q

Action in process
J:121q

Agreement of adjective (and participle)
J:149a-d

F. VERBAL COORDINATION

Verbal hendiadys
AC: 4.3.3g
JM: 102g, 177b-d

224. Two finite verbs connected by a waw (e.g. וְתַמְהָרַר וְתָרַד כָּרָה “*She quickly lowered* her jar.” Gen. 24:18)
G: 120d-e
J: 177b-d
225. Two finite verbs without a conjunctive waw (e.g. מְהֵרָא שָׁכַחוּ מַעֲשָׂיו “*They quickly forgot* his works.” Ps. 106:13)
G: 120g
J: 177g

226. A finite verb with an infinitive construct (e.g. הִקְשִׁיתָ לְשֹׂאֵל “*You have made a difficult request.*” 2 Kgs. 2:10)
 G: 114m-n
 V: 20.1.3(iii)

G. CONCORD OF SUBJECT AND VERB

227. Subject precedes verb (e.g. מִצּוֹת יֹאכֵל “*Unleavened bread will be eaten.*” Ex. 13:7)
 G: 145a, n
 V: 35(i)
228. A 3ms verb precedes subject (e.g. וַיֹּאמְרוּ שְׂרֵי סֻכּוֹת “*The leaders of Succoth said*” Judg. 8:6)
 G: 145a, o-q
 J: 150j
 V: 35(vi)
 W: 6.6c
229. A collective singular subject taking a plural verb (e.g. וַיָּנָסוּ אֲרָם “*The Arameans fled.*” 1Kgs. 20:20)
 G: 145b-g
 J: 150e
 V: 35(iii)
 W: 6.6b, 7.2.1b
230. Singular verb before, and plural verb after a compound subject (e.g. וַתֵּעַן רָחֵל וְלֵאָה “*Rachel and Leah answered and said to him*” Gen. 31:14)
 G: 146d-h
 J: 150q
 V: 35(viii, ix)
231. A dual subject taking a plural verb (e.g. תְּחַזְקֶנָּה יָדֶיךָ “*Your hands will be strong.*” Judg. 7:11)
 G: 145n
 J: 150d
 V: 35(ii)
232. A subject in the plural of respect normally taking a singular verb (e.g. בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים “*God created.*” Gen. 1:1)
 G: 145h-i
 J: 150f
 V: 35(v)

233. An abstract plural subject taking a singular verb (e.g. תִּתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּנֶשֶׁר נְעוּרֶיךָ “Your youth *will be renewed* like the eagle.” Ps. 103:5)

G: 145k

V: 35(v)

234a. A 2fp subject with a masculine verb (e.g. בָּאֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָם “as *you have done*” Ruth 1:8)

G: 110k, 144a, 145p, t

J: 150a-k

W: 6.6c

234b. A 3fp subject with a masculine imperfect verb (e.g. אִם-יֵצְאוּ בְנוֹת-שִׁילֹה “if the daughters of Shiloh *come out*” Judg. 21:21)

G: 144a, 145p, t

J: 150b-c, k

W: 6.6c

H. SYNCHRONISM (SIMULTANEOUS ACTION)

235. Indicated by two perfect verbs (e.g. הָיָה בָּאוּ בְּאֶרֶץ צֹרַח וְשָׁאִיל אָמַר “As they *entered* Zuph, Saul *said*” 1 Sam. 9:5)

G: 164a-b

J: 166c

V: 36.1.I.3(iv), 47.2(iv)

236. Indicated by two participles, with subjects preceding, the first asyndetic (e.g. וְאֵלִישָׁע רָאָה וְהוּא מֵצַעֵק “As Elisha *saw* it, he *cried out*.” 1 Kgs. 2:12)

G: 116u-v, 164a-b

J: 166e

V: 36.1.I.3(iv), 47.2(iv)

237. Indicated by a participle and a perfect verb (e.g. הָיָה יוֹרְדִים בְּקִצָּה הָעִיר וְשָׁמוּאֵל אָמַר “as they were *going down* to the edge of the city, Samuel *said*” 1 Sam. 9:27)

G: 116u-v, 164a-b

J: 166f

V: 36.1.I.3(iv), 47.2(iv)

III. SYNTAX OF PARTICLES

AC: 99-104, 119

G: 4

J: 102-5, 132-3, 176-7

V: 38-44

W: 4.2.2, 4.6.2, 11.1.2, 38.1a, 39.3.1d, 39.3.4

A. PREPOSITIONS

238. Usually repeated before each object (e.g. לְךָ־לְךָ מֵאַרְצְךָ וּמִבוֹלְדֶּךָ “Go *from* your native land and *from* your people.” Gen. 12:1)

G: 102, 103g, 119hh

J: 132g

W: 11.4.2

The Preposition

239. בְּ often expresses rest or movement in place or time. (e.g. בְּבֵית “*in* the house”)

G: 119h

J: 133c

V: 39.6.1-2

W: 11.2.5b-c

240. Locative, meaning “in, at, within, amid, into, through, near” (e.g. בְּהָר “*on* the mountain”)

AC: 4.1.5a

G: 119h

J: 133c

V: 39.6.1(i)a-d

W: 9.5.2f, 11.2.5b

241. Temporal, meaning “when, while, throughout, in, at” (e.g. בַּבֹּקֶר “*in* the morning”)

AC: 4.1.5(b), 5.2.4

G: 119h

J: 133c, 166l

V: 39.6.2

W: 11.2.5c, 36.2.2b

242. Adversative, expressing disadvantage, meaning “against, in spite of” (e.g. יָדוֹ בְּכָל “His hand will be *against* everyone.” Gen. 16:12)

AC: 4.1.5d

G: 119n

J: 133c

W: 11.2.5d #18

243. Means or instrument, meaning “with, by, by means of, on condition of” (e.g.

פֶּן־יִפְגְּעוּ בָּךְ “lest he attack us *with* plague” Ex. 5:3)

AC: 4.1.5c

G: 119o, p, 121f

J: 132e, 133c

V: 39.6.3(i)a
W: 11.2.5d #15-16

244. Transitivity, marks the object of a verb, especially verbs of extending or touching (e.g. וַיִּרָם בַּמָּטָה “He lifted the staff.” Ex. 7:20)
G: 119k, q
J: 125m, 133c
V: 39.1.3(ii)a
W: 11.2.5f #32-36
245. Agent, meaning ”by” or following the advice or command of someone, meaning “by, on” (e.g. וַאֲדֹנָי צְוָה בַּיהוָה “my Lord was commanded *by* YHWH” Num. 36:2)
G: 119h, 119o, 121f
J: 132e
V: 39.6.3(i)b
W: 11.2.5d #17; 23.2.2f
- 246 Price/exchange/equivalence, meaning “for, in exchange for” or as a monetary standard (e.g. וְתָנִיתָ לִּי אֶת-כַּרְמִי בְכֶסֶף “Sell me your vineyard *for* money.” 1 Kgs. 21:6)
AC: 4.1.5j
G: 119p
J: 132e, 133c
V: 39.6.3(ii)
W: 11.2.5d #20-21
247. Causal, meaning “because of, for the sake of” (e.g. וְהִתְשָׁחִית בְּחַמְשָׁה אֶת-כָּל-הָעִיר “Will you destroy the whole city *because of* five?” Gen. 18:28)
AC: 4.1.5f
G: 119p
J: 170j
V: 39.6.3(iv)
W: 11.2.5e #29; 38.4a
248. Accompaniment, physical or mental, meaning “with, together with, in” (e.g. בָּשָׂר בְּנִפְשׁוֹ דָּמוֹ לֹא תֹאכְלוּ “You will not eat flesh *with* its life, that is, its blood.” Gen. 9:4)
AC: 4.1.5g
G: 119m
J: 133c
V: 39.6.3(iii)
W: 11.2.5d #10-14
249. Identity, marks the capacity in which an actor behaves, meaning “as, serving as, in the capacity of” (e.g. אֱלֹהֵי אָבִי בָּעֲזָרִי “The God of my father *was* my help.” Ex. 18:4)
AC: 4.1.5h

G: 119i
J: 133c
W: 11.2.5e #27-28

250. Specification, indicates the parts of which the whole consists, qualifies the realm of the verbal action, meaning “that is, with regard to, in, consisting of, *untranslated*” or materials, describes item with which an act is performed, meaning “with” (e.g. וַיָּנוּט כָּל-בָּשָׂר בְּעוֹף ... וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְחַיָּה “All flesh died: birds, cattle, and animals.” Gen. 7:21)

AC: 4.1.5c, e
G: 119i
W: 11.2.5e #22-24, 11.2.5d #19

251. Partitive, meaning “in, of, part of” (e.g. וַיַּהַרְגוּ בְּמִשְׁמֵינֵיהֶם “He killed *some of* their fat ones.” Ps. 78:31)

AC: 4.1.5e
G: 119m
W: 11.2.5f #31

252. State/condition, expressing a norm or manner, meaning “with, in, in the manner of, like” (e.g. בְּשָׁלוֹם “*in peace*”)

AC: 4.1.5(i)
G: 119i
J: 133c
V: 39.6.3 (v)
W: 11.2.5e #25

253. Terminative/pregnant, expressing movement within space or time, meaning “into” (e.g. וְשָׁלַח אֶת-הַשְּׂעִיר בַּמִּדְבָּר “He will send the goat *into* the wilderness.” Lev. 16:22)

AC: 4.1.5a
G: 119h, n
J: 133c
W: 11.2.5b

254. Distributive e.g. “by, after, every” (e.g. יוֹם בְּיוֹם “day *after* day” 2 Chr. 30:21)

G: 123c
V: 24.3.2(iv)
W: 7.2.3b, 11.2.5f, 15.6a

Estimative, specifies the range against which an opinion is held, meaning “among”

Comparison

G: 119h-i
J: 133c, h (Omitted after כִּי)

W: 11.2.5e-f

The Preposition

Variant form כְּמוֹ

J: 103g

W: 11.1.2d

255. Expresses likeness, agreement in kind, similitude, resemblance, meaning “like” (e.g. כִּי־הָיָא כְּאִישׁ אֱמֶת “for he was a *truly* faithful man” Neh. 7:2)

G: 118t, v-w

J: 113g, 133g, 174i

V: 39.10.1(i, iii)

W: 11.2.9b #1, 3

256. Comparative use, meaning as, such as, the same as” (e.g. הֲנִמְצָא כָזֶה אִישׁ “Can we find a man *like* this?” Gen. 41:38)

AC: 4.1.9a-b, 5.2.6

G: 118s-w

J: 103g, 174c-d, i

V: 39.10.1(i)

W: 11.1.2d, 11.2.9c #11-12

257. Approximation, with numerals, meaning “about, about as” (e.g. כְּעֶשְׂרִי שָׁנִים “*about* ten years” Ruth 1:4)

G: 4.1.9a-b

J: 133g

V: 39.10.1(iii)

W: 11.2.9b #2; 39.10.1iii

258. Concessive, with an infinitive, meaning “although” (e.g. וַיְהִי כִּדְבָרָהּ אֶל־יֹסֵף יוֹם יוֹם “*although* she spoke to Joseph day after day” Gen. 39:10)

AC 4.3.4h

V: 39.10.1(ii)

W: 11.2.9b

259. Norm or manner, meaning “like, as, according to, in accordance with” (e.g. חֲנֻנִי כְּחַסְדְּךָ “Be gracious to me, O God, *according to* your loyalty.” Ps. 51:3)

W: 11.2.9b # 4-7

V: 39.10.1(ii)

260. Causal כַּאֲשֶׁר מְרִיתָם, meaning “in accordance with the fact, because” (e.g. כַּאֲשֶׁר מְרִיתָם “*because* you rebelled” Num. 27:14)

AC 4.3.4a

J: 170k

261. Asseverative, expressing identity or correspondence, meaning “for, as, as well as, in every way” (e.g. שְׁמַחֲתֶיךָ כְּרָאִי “I will make you *such* a spectacle.” Nah. 3:6)

AC: 4.3.4i

G: 118x

J: 133g

V: 39.10.2

W: 11.2.9b #8-10

- 262a. Temporal, meaning “as soon as, when, at, just as, at the very moment, immediately after” (e.g. בְּעֵת מָחָר “*at this very time* tomorrow” 1 Sam. 9:16)

AC: 4.1.9c

G: 118u

J: 133g, 166m

V: 39.10.3

W: 11.2.9e, 36.2.2b #3, 6, 7

- 262b. Temporal בְּאִשֶּׁר / בְּשֶׁ, meaning “when” (e.g. בְּשֶׁתִּפֹּל “*when* it falls” Eccl. 9:12)

J: 166n

263. Pregnant, absorbs other prepositions, meaning “as” and another word dependent on the omitted preposition (e.g. יְיָהּ יָהִי לְאֶחְיֶיכֶם בְּכֶם “YHWH will give rest to your brothers *as to* you.” Josh. 1:15) (The preposition לְ ‘to’ is omitted after בְּ.)

AC: 4.1.9b

G: 118s

J: 113h

W: 11.2.9a, c

264. Comparison, meaning “just as...so” (e.g. בְּאִשֶּׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֹתָם כֵּן עָשׂוּ “*Just as* YHWH commanded them, *so* they did.” Ex. 7:6)

W: 38.5a

J: 174a

Substantival, meaning “anything like, something like, as a kind of, ”

G: 118s

W: 11.2.9d

Emphatic meaning “indeed”

W: 11.2.9c #13

לְ The Preposition

265. Expresses motion towards a thing or person or relation to something (e.g. לְאַחֹר

“backward”)

G: 119c, e, r

J: 133d

V: 39.11

W: 10.4a, 11.2.10b

266a. Spatially terminative, meaning “to, up to” (e.g. *בָּא לְעִיר* “He came *to* the city.” 1

Sam. 9:12)

AC 4.1.10a

V: 39.11.I.1.a

W: 11.2.10b #4

266b. Temporally terminative, meaning “to, up to” (e.g. *לְעוֹלָם* “*to* eternity” or “forever” 2

Kgs. 5:27)

A: 4.1.10c

V: 39.11.I.1.f

W: 11.2.10c #8-11

267. Directive, motion towards someone or something, meaning “towards” (e.g. *לְאַחֹר*

וְלֹא לְפָנִים “*backwards* and not *forwards*” Jer. 7:24)

AC: 4.1.10a

J: 133d

V: 39.11.I.1.a

W: 11.2.10b #3

268a. Temporal point, meaning “by” (e.g. *לְעֶרֶב* “*by* the evening” Ps. 90:6)

AC: 4.1.10c

G: 119r

J: 133d

V: 39.11.I.1.f

W: 11.2.10c #12, 36.2.3d

268b. Temporal duration, meaning “for” (e.g. *לְשָׁנִים שְׁלוֹשׁ* “*for* three years” 2 Chr. 11:17)

AC: 4.1.10c

V: 39.11.I.1.f

W: 11.2.10c #5-7, 36.2.3d

269. Indicating the indirect object, meaning “to, *untranslated*” (e.g. *תִּתֶּן-לּוֹ* “You shall give *to* him.” Deut. 15:14)

AC 4.1.10e

J: 133d

V: 39.11.I.1.b

W: 11.2.10d #24-27

Indicateing the direct object

J: 125k

W: 10.4b, 11.2.10g #58-60

270. Possession, meaning “of, belonging to” (e.g. הַבַּיִת לְאֵלִישָׁע “Elisha’s house” Ps. 90:6)

AC: 4.1.10f

G: 129

J: 133d

V: 39.11.I.3

W: 9.7a-c, 10.3.2b, 11.2.10d #13-16, 11.2.10f

271a. Advantage meaning “for” (e.g. הַבַּיִת לְאֵלִישָׁע “Elisha’s house” Ps. 90:6)

AC 4.1.10e.1

G: 119s

J: 133d

V: 39.11.2(iii)

W: 11.2.10d #28-31, 16.4d, 18.3b

271b. Disadvantage, meaning “against” (e.g. מְהַאֲזֶה הוּא לִי “He is picking a fight *with* me.” 2 Kgs. 5:7)

AC: 4.1.10e.2

G: 119s

J: 133d

W: 11.2.10d, 18.3b

272. Reflexive, the action is of interest to the performer, *untranslated* (e.g. לֵךְ-לְךָ מֵאֶרֶצְךָ “Leave your country!” Gen. 12:1)

AC 4.1.10m

G: 119s

J: 133d

V: 39.11.I.5 (iii)

W: 11.2.10d #32-33

273a. Specification, meaning “with regard to, with respect to, thus, for, *untranslated*” (e.g. וְלִצְהָנוֹת הָאֲבִדוֹת “and *as for* the donkeys which were lost” 1 Sam. 9:20)

AC: 4.1.10h

G: 114o, 119r, u

J: 130g, 133d

V: 39.11.I.2(i)

W: 11.2.10d, g

273b. Direct object, *untranslated* (e.g. זָכֹר לְעַבְדֶּיךָ “Remember your servants!” Deut. 9:27)

G: 117n

- J: 125k
V: 39.1.3(ii)a, 39.11.I.5(ii)
W: 10.4b, 11.2.10g, 11.4.1b
- 273c. Subject of a passive verb, *untranslated* (e.g. לְיוֹאֵת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה “This one will be called ‘woman.’” Gen. 2:23)
J: 132f
W: 10.4c, 11.2.10g
- 273d. In place of a repeated preposition, meaning “and, *untranslated*” (e.g. בֵּין-טוֹב לָרָע “between good *and* evil” 2 Sam. 19:36)
J: 133d
- 274a. Norm/manner/class/type, meaning “according to, as compared with” (sometimes rendered as an English adverb) (e.g. עֲשֶׂה פְרִי לְמִינוֹ “bearing fruit *according to* its kind” Gen. 1:11)
AC 4.1.10i-j
J 124o
V: 39.11.I.2(ii)
W: 11.2.10d #20-22
- 274b. Comparison, meaning “as” (e.g. עַד אֲשֶׁר יֵדֵק לְעָפָר “until it was crushed as fine *as* dust” Deut. 9:21)
J: 133d
W: 11.2.10d #23
275. Degree, with an infinitive construct, meaning “enough to” (e.g. חָלָה חֲזָקָהּ לָמוּת “Hezekiah was sick *enough to* die.” 2 Kgs. 20:1)
276. Introducing, in the completion of an infinitive construct (e.g. יוֹדֵעַ לַעֲשׂוֹת בְּזָהָב “knowing how to work in gold” 2 Chr. 2:13)
AC 3.4.1g
277. Purpose, meaning “to, in order to” (e.g. וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים ... אֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם “God made ... the great light *to* govern the day.” Gen. 1:16)
AC: 4.1.10d
G: 165a
J: 124l, 168c
V: 39.11.II
W: 11.2.10d #38-45
278. Product, when an action results in a state or condition, meaning “become,” with an infinitive construct it imparts a gerundive sense, meaning “is to be . . . -ed” (e.g. וְאָעֲשֶׂה לְךָ לְגוֹי גָּדוֹל “I will make you *into* a great nation.” Gen. 12:2)

AC 4.1.10e.2
G: 119t
V: 39.11.I.1.c
W: 11.2.10d

279. Result, after verbs of making, forming, changing, appointing *to* something, esteeming *as* something, meaning “as, to, for” (e.g. הִתְקֵם כְּצֹאן לְטִבְחָהּ “Drag them off like sheep *for* slaughter!” Jer. 12:3)

AC 3.4.1d
G: 119t

280. Agent, meaning “as” (e.g. אֲשֶׁר יֵאָכֵל לְכָל־נָפֶשׁ “what will be eaten *by* every person” Ex. 12:16)

AC 4.1.10l
G: 121f
J: 132f
V: 39.11.I.5(i)
W: 11.2.10g, 23.2.2f

Relation, indicates to whom, as its author, the action relates, meaning “by, of”

J: 130b, 132f
W: 11.2.10d #17

Genitival relationship, meaning “of, in (with dates), on”

AC: 4.1.10g
J: 130

281. Distributive, meaning “every, by, per” (e.g. עֹבְרִים לְמֵאוֹת וְלָאֲלָפִים “passing over *by* hundreds and *by* thousands” 1 Sam. 29:2)

G: 119r
V: 39.11.4
W: 11.2.10c #12

282. Lamed of interest, assistance or partisanship, or disadvantage, meaning “for, on the side of, against” (e.g. הֲלֵנִי אִתָּהּ אִם־לְצָרֵינוּ “Are you *for* us or *for* our foes?” Josh. 5:13)

AC: 4.1.10e.1
W: 11.2.10d #28-33

283. Asseverative, meaning “truly” (e.g. לַיהוָה מִנִּנְנוּ “*Truly* YHWH is our shield.” Ps. 89:12)

G: 143e
W: 11.2.10i #65

284. Obligation, meaning “incumbent upon, had to, ought” (e.g. הֲלוֹא לָכֶם לָדַעַת אֶת־הַמִּשְׁפָּט “Is it not *incumbent upon* you to be familiar with justice?” Mic. 3:1)

G: 114l

J: 124l

W: 11.2.10d, 36.2.3f

Authorship, meaning “by”

G: 119r

J: 130b

W: 11.2.10d #17

Marking the topic of a verb of saying, meaning “of, about, by”

V: 39.11.1.5(i-ii)

W: 11.2.10g

Inscriptions, introduces the exact wording of an inscription or title

G: 119u

Locative, meaning “at”

AC 4.1.10b

G: 119r

W: 11.2.10b #1-2

Centripetal, the subject disassociates himself from his familiar surroundings and establishes his own identity, gives emphasis to the significance of the occurrence in question for a particular subject, often with imperatives, meaning “to, in, among”

G: 119s

W: 11.2.10d #34-37

Marks an apposition, meaning “that is”

J: 125 l

W: 11.2.10h

Emphatic, meaning “indeed, oh!”

W: 11.2.10i

The Preposition על

285. Expresses motion or rest on or above something (e.g. שָׁכַב עַל־מִשְׁכְּבִי “Lie down *on* your bed.” 2 Sam. 13:5)

G: 101a

J: 103a

W: 11.2.13

286. Locative, meaning “on, over, above, at, beside” (e.g. *על־הָאָרֶץ* “Let birds fly *above* the earth.” Gen. 1:20)
 AC: 4.1.16a
 G: 119aa, cc
 J: 133f
 V: 39.19.1
 W: 11.2.13b
287. Terminative, meaning “onto, down, upon” (e.g. *שָׁם עַל־שִׁכְמָהּ* “He put [them] *onto* her shoulder.” Gen. 21:14)
 A: 4.1.16a
 V: 39.19.1
 W: 11.2.13b
- 288a. Adversative, expressing disadvantage, meaning “against” (e.g. *מָתָה עָלַי רָחֵל* “Rachel died, *to* my *sorrow*.” Gen. 48:7)
 AC: 4.1.16f
 G: 119dd
 J: 133f
 W: 11.2.13c #14
- 288b. Concessive, meaning “although, in spite of” (e.g. *עַל־דַּעְתְּךָ כִּי־לֹא אָרָשָׁע* “*although* you know that I am not guilty” Job 10:7)
 AC: 4.1.16f, 5.2.12
 G: 160c
 J: 171a, e
 W: 11.2.13f, 36.2.2b
289. Specification, to be translated “concerning, with regard to” (e.g. *וְעַל הַשְּׁנוֹת הַחֲלוֹמִים* “and *concerning* the repetition of the dream” Gen. 41:32)
 V: 39.19.4(i)
290. Norm, meaning “in accordance with, on the basis of” (e.g. *עַל כָּל־הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה* “*in accordance with* all these words” Ex. 24:8)
 AC: 4.1.16e
 V: 39.19.4(ii)
 W: 11.2.13e #18
291. Causal, meaning “for, because” (e.g. *הִנְךָ בַּיָּת עַל־הָאִשָּׁה* “You are a dead man *because* of the woman.” Gen. 20:3)
 AC: 4.1.16d, 5.2.5
 G: 158b-c
 J: 170h
 V: 39.19.5

W: 11.2.13e #19, 38.4a

292. Addition, meaning “in addition to” (e.g. יִסְפְּנוּ עַל־כָּל־חַטֹּאתֵינוּ רָעָה “We have added [this] evil *to* all of our sins.” 1 Sam. 12:19)

AC: 4.1.16g

G: 119aa note 2

J: 133f

V: 39.19.3 (ii)

W: 11.2.13d #16

293. Accompaniment, meaning “with, accompanied by, together with” (e.g. וַיָּבֹאוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים עַל־הַנָּשִׁים “They men came, *together with* the women.” Ex. 35:22)

AC: 4.1.16g

V: 39.19.3 (i)

W: 11.2.13d #15

294. Obligation, meaning “incumbent upon, had to, ought” (e.g. וְזָבַחַי שְׁלָמִים עָלַי “I *had to* offer peace offerings.” Prov. 7:14)

AC: 4.1.16b

G: 119aa

V: 39.19.1(iv)

W: 11.2.13c, 36.2.3f

295. Advantage, meaning “on behalf of, for the sake of, for” (e.g. נִלְחַם אָבִי עָלֵיכֶם “My father fought *for* you.” Judg. 9:17)

G: 119bb

W: 11.2.13c #12, 13

296. Indirect object, meaning “to, *untranslated*” (e.g. וְעָלִי הַטָּהֶרֶסֶד “He extended loyalty *to* me.” Ezra 7:28)

J: 133f

W: 11.2.13g #27

אל The Preposition

297. Expresses motion towards a person or thing. It is never used with an infinitive or a noun clause. (e.g. וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל־הַתֵּבָה “And it returned *to* him, *to* the ark.” Gen. 8:9)

J: 133b

V: 39.3.1a-b

W: 11.2.2a

298. Terminative, meaning “into, unto” (e.g. וּבֵאתָ אֶל־הַתֵּבָה “You will enter *into* the ark.” Gen. 6:18)

AC: 4.1.2a

G: 119g
J: 133b
V: 39.3.1
W: 11.2.2a #4

299. Directive, meaning “towards” (e.g. יִתְפַּלְלוּ אֶל-הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה “They will pray *towards* this place.” 1 Kgs. 8:30)

AC: 4.1.2a
G: 119g
J: 133b
V: 39.3.1
W: 11.2.2a #2-3

300. Indirect object, meaning “to, *untranslated*” (e.g. וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל אַבְרָהָם אֶל-הָאֱלֹהִים “Abraham prayed *to* God.” Gen. 20:17)

AC: 4.1.2a, c-d
J: 133b
V: 39.3.1
W: 11.2.2a #6-7

301. Assistance or partisanship, meaning “for, on the side of” (e.g. הִנְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם “Behold, I *am on your side!*” Ezek. 36:9)

AC: 4.1.2b
V: 39.3.1
W: 11.2.2

302. Advantage, meaning “for, for the sake of, on behalf of” (e.g. וַיָּנֻסוּ אֶל-נַפְשָׁם “They fled *for* their lives.” 2 Kgs. 7:7)

AC: 4.1.2b
V: 39.3.1
W: 11.2.2a #8-10

303. Disadvantage/Adversative, meaning “against” (e.g. קָם קַיִן אֶל-חָבֶל “Cain rose up *against* Abel.” Gen. 4:8)

AC: 4.1.2b
V: 39.3.1
W: 11.2.2a #11

304. Accompaniment, meaning “with, accompanied by” (e.g. לֶאֱכֹל אֶל-הַדָּם “by eating [it] *with* the blood.” 1 Sam. 14:34)

AC: 4.1.2e
V: 39.3.2(i)
W: 11.2.2a #13

305. Addition, meaning “in addition to” (e.g. הוֹסַפְתָּ חֲכָמָה וְטוֹב אֶל־הַשְּׁמוּעָה “You have added wisdom and prosperity *in addition to* [what was in] the report.” 1 Kgs. 10:7)
AC: 4.1.2e
V: 39.3.2(ii)
W: 11.2.2a #14
306. Specification, meaning “concerning” (e.g. הִתְאַבֵּל שְׁמוּאֵל אֶל־שָׁאוּל “Samuel grieved *over* Saul.” 1 Sam. 15:35)
AC: 4.1.2g
W: 11.2.2a #15
307. Norm, meaning “in accordance with, on the basis of” (e.g. אֶל־פִּי יְהוָה לִיהוֹשֻׁעַ “*according to* YHWH’s command to Joshua” Josh. 15:13)
V: 39.3.4
W: 11.2.2a #12 (Normative Dative)
308. Locative, meaning “at, by, near” (e.g. וַיִּמְצְאוּ אֹתוֹ אֶל־מַיִם רַבִּים “They found him *by* the great waters.” Jer. 41:12)
AC: 4.1.2f
G: 119g
J: 133b
V: 39.3.3
W: 11.2.2a #1

The Preposition עַד

309. Terminative, meaning “as far as” (e.g. וַיָּבֹאוּ עַד־חָרָן “They came *as far as* Haran.” Gen. 11:31)
AC: 4.1.15a
V: 39.18.1
W: 11.2.12c #6
310. Locative, meaning “near, at” (e.g. וַיִּצָּהֵל עַד־סְדֹם “He pitched his tents *near* Sodom.” Gen. 13:12)
V: 39.18.1
W: 11.2.12b
311. Temporal, meaning “to, until, by, during, while, as long as” (e.g. וְלֹא־הִיאֲמַנְתִּי לְדִבְרֵיהֶם עַד אֲשֶׁר־בָּאתִי “But I did not believe the report *until* I came.” 1 Kgs. 10:7)
AC: 4.1.15b, 5.2.4b
G: 107c
J: 104b, 112i, 113k, 166i, k
V: 39.18.2
W: 11.2.12b #3-5, 30.5.2b, 36.2.2, 38.7a

312. Degree, meaning ‘up to, to the point that, to the level of, as far as, as much as, even to’ (e.g. וְעַד־הַשְּׁלִישִׁי לֹא־בָא “But he did not attain *to* the three.” 2 Sam. 23:19)

AC: 4.1.15c

V: 39.18.3

W: 11.2.12c-d

313. Inclusive, meaning “as well as, and, from...to” (e.g. עַד־יְרֵכָה עַד־פְּרָחָה “*from* its base *to* its flowers” Num. 8:4)

314. Emphatic, meaning “even” (e.g. לֹא־נִשְׁאַר בָּהֶם עַד־אַחַד “Not *even* one of them remained.” Ex. 14:28)

The Preposition מִן

315. Separative, meaning “from” (e.g. כִּי־יִפֹּל הַנֶּזֶפֶל מִמֶּנּוּ “if someone falls *from* it” Deut. 22:8)

AC: 4.1.13a

G: 119v, z

J: 133e

V: 39.14.1

W: 11.2.11b #3

316. Starting time, meaning “from, after” (e.g. מִיּוֹם דָּעֵתִי אֶתְּכֶם “*from* the day that I knew you” Deut. 9:24)

AC: 4.1.13b, 5.2.4

J: 133e

V: 39.14.2

W: 11.2.11c

317. Comparative, with an adjective, meaning “...-er than” (e.g. מַה־מְתוֹק מִדְּבַשׁ “What is sweeter *than* honey?” Judg. 14:18)

V: 39.14.8(i)

W: 11.2.11e(1) #8

318. Absolute comparative (relative), meaning “too...for” (e.g. הֲיִפְּלָא מִיְהוָה דְּבָר “Is anything *too* difficult *for* YHWH?” Gen. 18:14)

V: 39.14.8(ii-iii)

W: 11.2.11e(3)

319. Causal, meaning “because, because of” (e.g. הָרִים רָעִשׁוּ מִמֶּנּוּ “Mountains quake *because of* him.” Nah. 1:5)

AC: 4.1.13d, 5.2.5b

G: 119z

- J: 133e, 170i
V: 39.14.5
W: 11.2.11d #10-11, 36.2.2b, 38.4a
- 320a. Means/instrumental, meaning “by, with” (e.g. וְלֹא־יִכָּרֵת עוֹד בָּשָׂר מִמֵּי הַמָּבּוּל “All flesh will not be cut off again *by* the waters of the flood.” Gen. 9:11)
J: 132d
V: 39.14.6.a
W: 11.2.11d #12
- 320b. Agent, meaning “by” (e.g. אִשָּׁה גְרוּשָׁה מֵאִישָׁה “a divorced woman *by* her husband” Lev. 21:7)
AC: 4.1.13d
J: 132d
V: 39.14.6.b
W: 11.2.11d, 23.2.2f
321. Privative, meaning “deprived of, without” (e.g. עֲמָדוּ מִכֹּחַ נָסִים “The fugitives stand *without* strength.” Jer. 48:45)
AC: 4.1.13g
G: 119w-x
V: 39.14.3
W: 11.2.11e (2)
322. Source, meaning “from, of” (e.g. מִרְשָׁעִים יֵצֵא רָשָׁע “Wickedness comes *from* wicked people” 1 Sam. 24:14)
AC: 4.1.13a
J: 133e
V: 39.14.1
W: 11.2.11d #9
323. Relationship in space/location (*idiomatic*) (e.g. הָהָרָה מִקֶּדֶם לְבֵית־אֵל “to the mountain *to* the east of Bethel” Gen. 12:8)
W: 11.2.11b-c
- 323b. Temporal, meaning “in, on” (e.g. וַיְהִי בַּמָּחָרֶת וַתֹּאמֶר הַבְּכִירָה “*on* the following day, the firstborn said” Gen. 19:34)
AC: 4.1.13b
V: 39.14.2
W: 11.2.11c
- 323c. Standpoint, meaning “in the sight of, before, from the standpoint of” (e.g. וְהָיִיתֶם נִקְיִים מִיְהוָה “You will be free *before* YHWH.” Num. 32:22)
W: 11.2.11d

324. Partitive, meaning “some of, of” (e.g. מִפְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה “*some of* the fruit of the ground” Gen. 4:3)

AC: 4.1.13f

J: 133e

V: 39.14.7

W: 11.2.11e (1) #16-17

325. Emphatic, meaning “even” (e.g. אִם־יִפֹּל מִשְׁעַרְתּוֹ בֶּנֶךְ אֶרְצָה “Not *even* a single hair of your son shall fall to the ground.” 1 Sam. 14:11)

W: 11.2.11e (1) #19-21

326. Explicative, meaning “namely, *idiomatic*” (e.g. וַיִּקְחוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בָּחָרוּ “They took wives for themselves, any they chose.” Gen. 6:2)

327. Inclusive, meaning “from...to” (e.g. מִנֶּעֱרַר וְעַד־זָקֵן “*from* the young to the old” Gen. 19:4)

The Preposition עִם

328. Accompaniment, meaning “with” (e.g. הוּא וְהָאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר־עִמּוֹ “he and the men who were *with* him” Gen. 24:54)

AC: 4.1.17a

V: 39.20.1(i)

W: 11.2.14b #1-3

329. Locative, meaning “near, beside” (e.g. וַיָּשֶׁב יִצְחָק עִם־בְּאֵר לַחֵי רֹאִי “Isaac settled *near* Beer-lahai-roi.” Gen. 25:11)

AC: 4.1.17c

V: 39.20.3

W: 11.2.14c #11

330. Possession or possessor, meaning “has, in possession of” (e.g. עִם אֲשֶׁר תִּמְצָא אֶת־אֱלֹהֶיךָ “whomever you find *in possession of* your gods” Gen. 31:32)

W: 11.2.14

331. Advantage, meaning “for, for the sake of, on behalf of” (e.g. וְאִי־טִיבָה עִמָּךְ “so that I may cause things to go well *for* you” Gen. 32:10)

AC: 4.1.17b

V: 39.20.2

W: 11.2.14b #5

332. Disadvantage or adversative, meaning “against, in spite of” (e.g. מִי־יָקוּם לִי עִם־מְרִעִים “Who will stand up for me *against* evildoers?” Ps. 94:16)

AC: 4.1.17b
V: 39.20.2
W: 11.2.14b #8

333. Co-ordination, meaning “and, as well as, along with” (e.g. עִירֵיהֶם הִחָרִיבָם יְהוֹשֻׁעַ “Joshua devoted them to destruction, *along with* their cities.” Josh. 11:21)

AC: 4.1.17a
V: 39.20.1(ii)
W: 11.2.14b #4

334. Comparison, meaning “like, similar to” (e.g. הָלָכּוּ עִם־אֲנִיּוֹת אֶבֶה “They go by *like* papyrus boats.” Job 9:26)

W: 11.2.14c #12

335. Reciprocal, meaning “with” (e.g. וּפְלִשְׁתִּים נֶאֱסָפוּ לְהִלָּחֵם עִם־יִשְׂרָאֵל “The Philistines gathered to fight *with* Israel.” 1 Sam. 13:5)

336. Assistance, meaning “with the help of, with” (e.g. עִם־אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה “He did it today *with the help of* God.” 1 Sam. 14:45)

AC: 4.1.17a
W: 11.2.14b #3

337. Consciousness, meaning “in the mind of, in the eyes of, with” (e.g. עִם־לִבְכֶּךָ “*in* your heart” Deut. 8:5)

W: 11.2.14b #9-10

The Preposition אֶת/את

338. Accompaniment, meaning “with” (e.g. וְנָשְׂאוּ אִתְּךָ “They will carry [it] *with* you.” Ex. 18:22)

AC: 4.1.4a
V: 39.5.1(i)
W: 11.2.4a #1

339. Locative, meaning “near, beside” (e.g. הַפְּסִילִים אֲשֶׁר אֶת־הִנָּלְגַל “the idols which were *near* Gilgal” Judg. 3:19)

AC: 4.1.4d
V: 39.5.1(ii)
W: 11.2.4a #9

340. Possession, meaning “have, in the possession of” (e.g. מָה אֵתָנוּ “What *do* we *have*?” 1 Sam. 9:7)

AC: 4.1.4b
V: 39.5.1(iii)

W: 11.2.4a #10

341. Advantage, meaning “for” (e.g. כְּכֵל עָשָׂה אֲתָכֶם “just as he did *for* you” Deut. 1:30)

AC: 4.1.4c

V: 39.5.2

W: 11.2.4a #2-4

342. Disadvantage, meaning “against” (e.g. אַתָּה עֹשֶׂה אֵתִי רָעָה “You as doing me wrong.”

Judg. 11:27)

AC: 4.1.4c

V: 39.5.2

343. Co-ordination, meaning “and, as well as, along with” (e.g. וְהִנְנִי מְשַׁחֲיָתָם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ “I am about to destroy them *along with* the earth.” Gen. 6:13)

AC: 4.1.4a

W: 11.2.4

344. Reciprocal, meaning “with” (e.g. וְאֲשַׁפְּטָה אֲתָכֶם לִפְנֵי יְהוָה “so that I may go to court *with* you before YHWH” 1 Sam. 12:7)

AC: 4.1.4a

345. Assistance, meaning “with the help of, with” (e.g. קָנִיתִי אִישׁ אֶת־יְהוָה “I have acquired a man *with the help of* YHWH.” Gen. 4:1)

AC: 4.1.4a

W: 11.2.4a #4

346. Partisanship, with the meaning “for, on the side of” (e.g. מִי אֵתִי “Who *is on* my side?” 2 Kgs. 9:32)

AC: 4.1.4a

W: 11.2.4a #2-3

347. Consciousness, meaning “in the awareness of” (e.g. זְכַרְתִּנִּי אֵתְךָ “Keep me in mind!” Gen. 40:14)

The Preposition תַּחַת

349. Locative, meaning “under, at the base of” (e.g. תַּחַת הַהָר “*at the base of* the mountain” Ex. 24:4)

AC: 4.1.18a

V: 39.21.1(i)

W: 11.2.15b #1

350. Authority/control, meaning “under the authority of” (e.g. תַּחַת יַד־פַּרְעֹה “*under* Pharaoh’s *authority*” Gen. 41:35)

AC: 4.1.18c
V: 39.21.1(ii)
W: 11.2.15b #6

351. Identity of situation, to be rendered “in place, on the spot, right where...was” (e.g. וְעָמַדְנוּ תַּחְתָּינוּ “We will stay *right where we are*.” 1 Sam. 14:9)

AC: 4.1.18b
V: 39.21.1(iii)
W: 11.2.15b

352. Exchange, to be translated “in place of, instead of” (e.g. תַּחַת בְּנוֹ “*in place of his son*” Gen. 22:13)

AC: 4.1.18d
V: 39.21.2
W: 11.2.15b

353. Causal, with noun clauses introduced, meaning “because, because of” (e.g. וַתַּחַת כִּי אָהַב אָתָּה אֲבֹתֶיךָ “and *because* he loved your fathers” Deut. 4:37)

J: 170g
V: 40.9.I.3 note 55
W: 38.4a #10

The Preposition בְּעַד/בְּעֵד

355. Locative, meaning “behind, through” (e.g. וַיִּסְגְּרוּ בְּעֵדָם “They shut [the door] *behind* them.” Judg. 9:51)

AC: 4.1.7a
V: 39.8.1
W: 11.2.7a #1

356. Advantage, meaning “on behalf of, for, for the sake of” (e.g. אֶכְפְּרָה בְּעַד חַטְאֶתְכֶם “Let me make atonement *for* your sin.” Ex. 32:30)

AC: 4.1.7b
V: 39.8.2
W: 11.2.7a #4

The Preposition אַחֵר/אַחֲרֵי

357. As the construct of the noun אַחֵר (e.g. וַיִּכֶּהוּ אֶבְנֵר בְּאַחֲרֵי הַחֲנִית “Aber struck him with *the butt of* the spear.” 2 Sam. 2:23)

J: 20c, 103a
W: 9.6c, 11.1.1a

358. Locative, meaning “behind, after, with” (e.g. וַיֵּלֶךְ יוֹסֵף אַחֵר אָחָיו “Joseph went *after*

his brothers.” Gen. 37:17)

AC: 4.1.1a

V: 39.2.1a, b

W: 11.2.1a #1, 39.3.1g

359. Direction, meaning “west of” (e.g. אַחֲרֵי קִרְיַת יֶעֱרִים “*west of Kiriath-jearim*” Judg. 18:12)

AC: 4.1.1a

V: 39.2.1c

W: 11.2.1a #7

360. Temporal, meaning “after” (e.g. אַחֲרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה “*after these things*” Gen. 15:1)

AC: 4.1.1b, 5.2.4

J: 104b, 166k

V: 39.2.2

W: 11.2.1a #3-4, 36.2.2b, 38.7a, 39.3.1h

361. Adversative, meaning “against to the disadvantage of” (e.g. וּבְעֶרְתִּי אֶחְרִיךְ “I will sweep you away.” 1 Kgs. 21:21)

W: 11.2.1a #5-6

362. Norm, meaning “in accordance with, after the manner of” (e.g. הֹלְכִים אַחֲרֵי רוּחָם “walking *in accordance with* their own spirit” Ezek. 13:3)

AC: 4.1.1c

V: 39.2.1b

W: 11.2.1a #2

The Preposition יַעַן

363b. Causal, meaning “because, because of” (e.g. יַעַן לֹא־הֶאֱמַנְתָּם בִּי “*because* you have not believed in me” Num. 20:12)

AC: 4.1.8, 5.2.5

G: 158b

J: 170f

V: 40.9.I.3 note 55

W: 5.6d, 11.2.8 a, 36.2.2b, 38.4a, 39.3.4d

The Preposition לְמַעַן

364. Compound preposition

W: 11.3.1a

365. Advantage, meaning “for the sake of, for” (e.g. לְמַעַן שְׁמִי אֶאֱרִיךְ אַפִּי “*For the sake of* my own name, I defer my anger.” Isa. 48:9)

366. Causal, meaning “on account of, because of” (e.g. וַיִּהְיֶה יְהוָה בִּי לְמַעַןְכֶּם “YHWH was angry at me *because of* you.” Deut. 3:26)

AC: 4.1.11b

W: 5.6d

367. Purpose, meaning “in order that” (e.g. לְמַעַן יִיטַב־לִי בְעִבְרֶיךָ “*in order that* it go well with me on account of you” Gen. 12:13)

AC: 4.1.11a, 5.2.3a, c

G: 165b

J: 168d

V: 39.12.1 (i), 40.13.1

W: 31.6.1c, 36.2.2b #12b, 38.3b-c

368. Result, meaning with the result that, thus ...ing, therefore” (e.g. לְמַעַן תִּהְיֶה אִתְּךָ לְשָׁמָּה “*Therefore* I will hand you over to destruction.” Mic. 6:16)

AC: 3.4.1d, 5.2.3b

J: 169g

V: 39.12.2

W: 36.2.2b, 40.13.2

The Preposition לְפָנַי

369. Compound preposition

G: 119c

W: 11.1.1a, 11.3.1a

370. Locative, meaning “in front of, before” (e.g. עָמַד לְפָנַי יְהוָה “standing *before* YHWH”

Gen. 18:22)

AC: 4.1.12a

V: 39.13.1

W: 11.3.1a

371. Temporal, meaning “before” (e.g. שְׁנַיִם לְפָנַי הָרָעַשׁ “two years *before* the earthquake”

Amos 1:1)

AC: 4.1.12b, 5.2.4b

J: 166k

V: 39.13.2

W: 11.3.1a

372. Viewpoint, meaning “in the sight of, before” (e.g. מָה־חַטָּאתִי לְפָנַי אָבִיךָ “What is my sin *before* my father?” 1 Sam. 20:1)

AC: 4.1.12c

W: 11.3.1a

373. Comparison, meaning “like, as” (e.g. יִדְכְּאוּם לְפָנֵי-עֵשׂ “They crush them *like* a moth.” Job 4:19)
W: 11.3.1a

The Preposition מִפְּנֵי

374. Compound preposition
G: 119c
W: 11.1.1a, 11.3.1a

375. Locative, meaning “from, from before” (e.g. מִפְּנֵי שָׂרַי וְנִבְרַחְתִּי אֶנְכִּי בָרַחַת “I am fleeing *from* Sarai, my mistress.” Gen. 16:8)
AC: 4.1.14a
V: 39.15.1
W: 11.1.1a, 11.3.1a

376. Causal, meaning “because, because of” (e.g. מִלְּאָה הָאֲרֶץ חֶמְס מִפְּנֵיהֶם “The earth is full of violence *because of* them.” Gen. 6:13)
AC: 4.1.14c
J: 170i
V: 39.15.2
W: 11.3.1a

B. ADVERBS

The Adverb נָם

378. Addition, meaning “also” (e.g. בְּרַכְנִי נָם-אָבִי אָבִי “Bless me, me *also*, my father!” Gen. 27:34)
W: 39.3.4d
379. Emphatic or asseverative, meaning “even, just” (e.g. אִם-לֹא יֵאֱמִינוּ נָם לְשֵׁנֵי הָאֵתוֹת הָאֵלֶּה “if they will not believe *even* these two signs” Ex. 4:9)
W: 39.3.4c
380. Rhetorical, meaning “yes, even” (e.g. וְנָם-בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה “Yes, and he will be blessed!” Gen. 27:33)
AC: 5.2.9
G: 153, 154 note 1
V: 41.4.5.2
W: 39.3.4d

381. Correlative, meaning “on one's part” (e.g. וְגַם אֲנִי הִשְׁאֵלְתִּהוּ לַיהוָה “And *on my part*, I have lent him to YHWH.” 1 Sam. 1:28)

V: 41.4.5.2

W: 39.3.4d

382. Concessive, meaning “although, even though” (e.g. בְּחִנּוּיָי גַם רָאוּ פְעֻלָּי “They tested me, *even though* they saw my work.” Ps. 95:9)

AC: 4.2.5c, 5.2.12

G: 160b

J: 171a, c

The Adverb אַף

384. Addition, meaning “also” (e.g. אַף־אֲנִי בִחְלוּמִי “I *also* had a dream.” Gen. 40:16)

AC: 4.2.4a, 5.2.9

V: 41.4.3.a

W: 39.3.4d #7

385. Emphatic, meaning “even, really” (e.g. הֲאֵפֶה שׁוֹנֵא מִשְׁפָּט וְחֶבֶד “Will one who hates justice *really* rule?” Job 34:17)

AC: 4.2.4a, 5.2.9

V: 41.4.3.a

W: 39.3.4c-d#7

386. Rhetorical, meaning “yes, even” (e.g. יִתְרוּעְעוּ אֶף־יִשְׁרֵי “They shout for joy, *yes*, they sing!” Ps. 65:14)

AC: 4.2.4b, 5.2.9

387. *A fortiori*, followed by כִּי, meaning “how much more/less” (e.g. הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא יִכְלְקֻיךָ אֶף “The heavens cannot contain you; *how much less* this house!” 1 Kgs.

8:27)

AC: 4.2.4c

V: 41.4.3.c

W: 39.3.4d #8-9

The Adverb אֲדָּ

388. Restrictive, meaning “only, however” (e.g. וְאֲדָּבָרָה אֶדְ־הַפֶּעַם “But let me speak *only* this once.” Gen. 18:32)

AC: 4.2.2a, 5.2.7, 5.2.8

G: 153

V: 41.4.2

W: 39.3.5d

389. Asseverative, meaning “surely” (e.g. אֵךְ טָרַף טָרַף “He has *surely* been torn in pieces.” Gen. 44:28)
 AC: 4.2.2b, 5.3.3d
 J: 164a, g
 V: 41.3.3
 W: 39.3.5d #11

The Adverb רק

390. Restrictive or exceptive, meaning “only” (e.g. רַק הַכִּסֵּא אֶנְדִּיל מִמֶּךָ “*Only* with regard to the throne will I be greater than you.” Gen. 41:40)
 AC: 4.2.15
 G: 153
 V: 41.3.10, 41.4.10
 W: 39.3.5c #1-2
391. Asseverative, with the meaning “nothing but, only, surely” (e.g. רַק-שָׂנְאֵתִנִּי וְלֹא אֶהֱבֵתִנִּי “You *surely* hate me and do not love me.” Judg. 14:16)
 AC: 4.2.15b, 5.2.7, 5.2.8, 5.3.3d
 J: 164a, g
 V: 41.3.10
 W: 39.5.5c #3
392. Exceptive or limitative, following a negative, meaning “except, but only” (e.g. לֹא נִשְׁאַר רַק שְׁבֵט יְהוּדָה “None was left *except* the tribe of Judah.” 2 Kgs. 17:18)
 AC: 4.2.15a, 5.2.7, 5.2.8
 V: 41.4.10
393. Emphatic in the phrase רַק אִם-שָׁמוּעַ תִּשְׁמָע, meaning “if only” (e.g. רַק אִם-שָׁמוּעַ תִּשְׁמָע “if *only* you will listen” Deut. 15:5)

C. NEGATIVES

394. Double negatives denoting a strong negative (e.g. הַמִּבְלִי אֵין-קְבָרִים “Was it because there were *no* graves?” Ex. 14:11)
 G: 152y

The Negative לֹא

395. Objective denial of a fact, meaning “no, not” (e.g. לֹא שָׁעָה “He did *not* look with favor.” Gen. 4:5)
 AC: 4.2.11

G: 152a-b, e
J: 160b
V: 41.5.8(i)
W: 38.3c, 39.3.3a

396. Prohibition, meaning “must not, shall not” (e.g. **לֹא תֵאָכְלֶהָ** “You shall *not* eat from it.”

Gen. 2:17)
AC: 4.2.11, 5.3.5a
G: 107o
J: 113m
V: 41.5.8(ii)
W: 31.5d, 34.2.1b

397. To negate a gerundive infinitive, meaning “should not, is not to be” (e.g. **חָסֵם כִּי לֹא יִהְיֶה לְהוֹדִיר בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה** “Hush! For the name of YHWH is *not* to be mentioned.” Amos 6:10)

W: 36.2.1g

398. Elliptic, meaning ‘No.’ (e.g. **וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא כִי צָחַקְתָּ** “He said, ‘*No*, but you did laugh.’ ”

Gen. 2:17)
AC: 5.3.6d
G: 150n, 152c, 159dd
V: 41.5.8(i)
W: 39.3.3a note 59

399. To negate a predicate that is not a verb, meaning “not” (e.g. **לֹא בָאֵשׁ יְהוָה** “YHWH was *not* in the fire.” 1 Kgs. 19:12)

AC: 4.2.11, 5.3.5b
G: 152d
J: 160b-d, k, oa
V: 41.5.8(iii)
W: 18.1d note 2, 37.5f, 39.3.2a

400. Privative, meaning “without, lacking, un-” (e.g. **לֹא חָכָם** “*without* wisdom” Hos. 13:13)

G: 152u
J: 160o
V: 41.5.8(iii)

The Negative **אֵל**

401. Negative wish/volition, meaning “not” (e.g. **אֵל-אֶרְאֶה בְּמוֹת הַיָּלֵד** “May I *not* see the boy’s death!” Gen. 21:16)

AC: 4.2.3b
G: 152f

J: 114c, i
V: 41.5.3(ii)
W: 34.5.1a, 34.3.3a #2

402. With a jussive, expressing prohibition, meaning “not” (e.g. אַל־תִּירָא אַבְרָם “Do *not* fear, Abram!” Gen. 15:1)
AC: 3.3.1d, 4.2.3a, 5.3.5a
G: 107p, 109c, e, 152f
J: 113m, 114g, i, 160f
V: 19.4.2(l), 19.4.4(i), 41.5.3(i)
W: 34.3, 34.2.1b note 6, 34.4a, 39.3.3a

403. Elliptic, meaning “no” (e.g. אַל בָּנָתַי “No, my daughters.” Ruth 1:13)
אֵל stands for “No, do not return with me to my people.”
AC: 5.3.6d
G: 152g
V: 41.5.3(iii)
W: 39.3.3a note 59

404. Negative obligation, followed by לְ of obligated person, meaning “not, should not”
(e.g. אַל לְמַלְכִּים שָׁתוּיִין “It is *not* for kings to drink wine.” Prov. 31:4)
G: 152f

405. As a substantive, meaning “nothing” (e.g. וַיַּשֵּׁם לְאֵל מְלָחִי “and make my word *nothing*” Job 24:25)

The Negative אֵין/אֵין

406. אֵין as a substantive, meaning “nothing” (e.g. כְּאֵין נִגְדּוֹ “as *nothing* before him” Isa. 40:17)
G: 141k
J: 160g

- 407a. אֵין in the construct state is אֵין, meaning “there is no” (e.g. אֵין־חֶלֶק לְלֵוִיִּם “There is *no* portion for the Levites.” Josh. 18:7)
AC: 5.3.5b
G: 152i, l, o
J: 154k, 160h
V: 41.5.2(ii)
W: 37.5f, 39.3.3b

- 407b. Negative אֵין, meaning “not” (e.g. אֵינִי עֹבֵר אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן “I will *not* pass over the Jordan.” Deut. 4:22)
AC: 4.4.1c

G: 116q, 141k, 152m

J: 160g-i

V: 41.5.2(i)

W: 39.3.3b

408. לֹא to deny the existence of a substantive, meaning “there is no” (e.g. וְאָדָם אֵין “There was *no* man.” Gen. 2:5)

AC: 4.4.1a, 5.3.4b

G: 152k

J: 154k, 160g

V: 41.5.2(ii)

W: 37.5f, 39.3.3b

409. Elliptic לֹא, meaning “there is no” (e.g. וְאֵין “but *they were not there*” 1 Sam. 9:4) (לֹא stands for the clause ‘the donkeys were not there.’)

AC: 5.3.6d

- 410a. To deny a possibility, with an infinitive construct, meaning “it is impossible” (e.g. אֵין לָעֲמוֹד לְפָנֶיךָ “*It is impossible* to stand before you.” Ezra 9:15)

- 410b. To deny a permission, with an infinitive construct, meaning “it is not permitted” (e.g. אֵין לְבוֹא אֶל־שַׁעַר הַמֶּלֶךְ “*It is not permitted* to enter the gate of the king.” Esth. 4:2)

W: 36.2.3f

411. Privative, meaning “without, lack of, un-” (e.g. לֹא־יָסָפָר “*without* number” 1 Chr. 22:4)

J: 160o

V: 41.5.2(ii)

The Negative בל

412. Mostly confined to poetry

G: 152t

J: 160m

413. Objective denial of a fact, meaning “no, not” (e.g. בַּל־יָדְעוּם “They have *not* known them.” Ps. 147:20)

G: 152t

J: 160m

V: 41.5.4

414. To negate a predicate adjective or a prepositional phrase, meaning “not” (e.g. בַּל־עִמָּךְ “*not* with you” Prov. 23:7)

G: 152t
J: 160m
V: 41.5.4

415. Negative wish, meaning “not” (e.g. וְלֹא־אֶכֶּהם “Let me *not* eat....” Prov. 23:7)

416. With a construct infinitive (e.g. בֵּל קָרֵב אֵלַיךְ “It will *not* approach you.” Ps. 32:9)
W: 38.3c #15

The Negative בְּלִי

417. Mostly confined to poetry
J: 160m
W: 36.2.1g

418. Objective denial of a fact, meaning “no, not” (e.g. אֶסָּךְ בְּלִי יָבוֹא “The harvest will *not* come.” Isa. 32:10)
G: 152t
J: 160m
V: 41.5.5

419. To negate a passive participle, meaning “not” (e.g. בְּלִי נִשְׁמָע “*not* heard” Ps. 19:3)
G: 152t
J: 160m
V: 41.5.5

420. Privative, meaning “lacking, without, un-” (e.g. בְּלִי־מַיִם “*without* water” Job 8:11)
G: 152t
J: 160m
V: 41.5.5

The Negative לְבִלְתִּי/בִלְתֵּי

421. Privative לְבִלְתִּי, meaning “lacking, without, un-” (e.g. בִּלְתִּי טָהוֹר הוּא “He is *unclean*.” 1 Sam. 20:26)
G: 152t
J: 160m
V: 41.5.6

422. Exceptive or limitative לְבִלְתִּי, meaning “except, unless, only” (e.g. אֵין בִּלְתֶּךָ “There is no one *except* you.” 1 Sam. 2:2)
AC: 5.2.7
G: 163c

J: 173a
V: 41.4.6(i)
W: 38.6b

423. To negate an construct infinitive, meaning “not” (e.g. צוֹיִתִּיךָ לְבָלְתִּי אֶכֶל-מִמֶּנּוּ “I commanded you *not* to eat from it.” Gen. 3:11)
AC: 5.3.5c
G: 114s, 152t
J: 124e, 160l
V: 41.5.6(i)a
W: 36.2.1g, 39.3.3a
424. To negate a purpose or result, with the preposition לְ, meaning “so that not” (e.g. לְבָלְתִּי תִּחַטְּאוּ “*so that* you will *not* sin” Ex. 20:20)
AC: 5.2.3c, 5.3.5c
G: 165b
J: 124e, 168c, 169d
V: 41.5.6(i)a
W: 31.6.1c, 38.3c #15

The Negative אֵין

425. As a substantive, meaning “nothing” (e.g. וְכֵאֵפֶס “and like *nothing*” Isa. 41:12)
G: 152s
V: 41.4.4(ii)a-b
426. Privative, meaning “lacking, without, un-, there is no” (e.g. עַד אֵין מָקוֹם “until *there is no* room” Isa. 5:8)
G: 152s
J: 160n
427. Restrictive, meaning “only, however” (e.g. וְאֵין אֶת-הַדְּבָר “but *only* the word” Num. 22:35)
AC: 5.2.7, 5.2.8
G: 163c
J: 173a
V: 41.4.4(i)
W: 39.3.5e

The Negative מִן

428. Rhetorical question, implying “not” (e.g. מַה-תַּעֲרִיר וּמַה-תַּעֲרִיר אֶת-הָאַהֲבָה “What? Will you arouse or awaken love?” Song 8:4)
W: 40.3a

D. CONJUNCTIONS

The Conjunction

430. Co-ordinative/conjunctive, meaning “and, *untranslated*” (e.g. *עֲלֵה אֵכֶל וּשְׁתֵּה* “Go, eat, *and* drink.” 1 Kgs. 18:41)

AC 4.3.3b

G: 154a

J: 104a

V: 40.8.1(i)

W: 39.2.1 b #1-3, 39.2.5

431. Disjunctive, meaning “and” (e.g. *עֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וָרָע* “the tree of the knowledge of good *and* evil” Gen. 2:17)

V: 40.8.1(i)c

A) Continuity of scene and participants

Specifying contemporary circumstances, meaning “with, while”

AC 4.3.3d

J: 166e, f

W: 39.2.3b #3-5

Specifying cause, meaning “since, because”

W: 39.2.3b #6-7

Providing a comparison, meaning “so”

W: 39.2.3b #8-9

B) Shift in scene or participants, meaning “now”

Interruptive/explanatory/parenthetical, meaning “now”

W: 39.2.3c

432. Adversative, meaning “but, nevertheless” (e.g. *אַיִשׁ מְנוּת אֶתָּה וּבְרוּם הַיָּהּ לֹא אֶמְוֶתְךָ* “You deserve to die, *but* at this time I will not kill you.” 1 Kgs. 2:26)

AC: 4.3.3a, 5.2.10

G: 163a, 500

J: 172a

V: 40.8.1(iv)

W: 8.3b #10-11, 39.2.3b #1-2

433. Alternative, meaning “or, nor” (e.g. *שְׁנַיִם שְׁלִישָׁה כְּרִסִּים* “two *or* three eunuchs” 2 Kgs.

9:32)

AC 4.3.3c, 5.2.14

J: 175a-b

V: 40.8.1(ii)

W: 39.2.1b #5

434. Explicative/epexegetical, meaning “even, namely, that is, especially” (e.g. מְבִלְרוֹת “some of the firstborn of his flock, *specifically* some of their fat portions.” Gen. 4:4)

AC 4.3.3d

G: 154a, note b

V: 40.8.2(vii)

W: 39.2.1b #6, 39.2.4b-c

435. Pleonastic, used stylistically and is sometimes superfluous, *untranslated* (e.g. וְהָשָׁב “Tamar sat desolate.” 2 Sam. 13:20)

V: 40.8.3

436. Accompaniment, meaning “with, along with” (e.g. וְהָרָכַב עַל-הַחֲמֹר וְחָמֵשׁ נְעָרֹתֶיהָ “She rose on her donkey, *accompanied by* her five female servants.” 1 Sam. 25:42)

AC: 4.3.3e, 5.2.11

G: 141e, 142d, 154a, note b

J: 150p

V: 40.8.1(i)

W: 39.2.3a #3-4

437. Comparative, meaning “as, likewise, so” (e.g. מִיָּמִים קָרִים עַל-נֶפֶשׁ עֵינָהּ וְשִׂמּוּעָה טוֹבָה מֵאַרְצָן “[Like] cold water to a weary soul, *so* is good news from a far away land.” Prov. 25:25)

G: 161a

J: 174h

V: 40.8.2(vi)

W: 39.2.3a #8-9

438. Emphatic, meaning “and especially, even, yea” (e.g. וְאֶעֱלֶה בְּצַח מִחֲנִיכָם וּבְאַפָּקָם “I will make the stench of your camp ascend *even* into your nostrils.” Amos 4:10)

G: 154a note 1

J: 177n

W: 39.2.1b #7, 39.2.4b #4

439. Sarcastic, *untranslated* (e.g. וְיִמִּי אָבִיהֶם “*And just* who is their father?” 1 Sam. 10:12)

J: 177m

440. Resumptive, meaning “then, *untranslated*” (e.g. בַּיּוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִבְקַחְוּ עֵינֵיכֶם “In the

day you eat from it, your eyes will be opened.” Gen. 3:5)

AC: 4.3.3f

G: 143d

J: 167b, 176

V: 21.3.3

W: 32.2.1b, 38.2b

441. Adjunctive, meaning “also” (e.g. וְשָׁאַלְתָּ לוֹ אֶת-הַמְּלֹכָה “Ask for him the kingdom *also*!” 1 Kgs. 2:22)

G: 154a note c

J: 177m

V: 40.8.1(iii)

442. Distributive, meaning “each, every” (e.g. לְשַׁעַר וְשַׁעַר “for *every* gate” 1 Chr. 26:13)

G: 123c

W: 7.2.3b

Succession, meaning “and then”

J: 115c, 127, 166a, b

Negation, with וְלֹא, meaning “nor, neither”

J: 160a, p

Nominalizing, meaning “that”

J: 118b

W: 38.1f

Purpose or Result, a volitional form followed by וְ and imperfect, meaning “so that”

J: 116, 177a

W: 39.2.2; see also 34.6, 39.2.5

Phrasal waw pointed as וְ indicates a close bond between the parts of the phrase

W: 39.2.1b #8

Concessive, meaning “although, even though”

J: 171f

וְ of Emotion, expresses nuance of emotion rather than a logical link

J: 177m

The Conjunction אוְ

443. Alternative, meaning “or” (e.g. יָגֵחַ אֶת-בֶּן יָגֵחַ אֶת-בַּת יָגֵחַ “*whether* it gores a son *or* it gores a daughter” Ex. 21:31)

AC: 4.3.1, 5.2.14

G: 104c, 150g, i, 159cc, 162
J: 148c note 3, 161e, 175a, d
V: 31.1.2, 31.1.3(ii), 40.3
W: 39.2.6b

The Conjunction כִּי

444. Causal, meaning “because” (e.g. כִּי עָשִׂיתָ זֶה “*because* you have done this” Gen. 3:14)

AC 4.3.4e, 5.2.5
G: 158b
J: 170d-da
V: 40.9.I.3
W: 38.4a #1-2

445. Temporal, meaning “when” (e.g. כִּי־אֶרְאֶה שָׁמַיִךְ “*When/as often as* I see your heavens” Ps. 8:4)

AC 4.3.4e, 5.2.5a-b
G: 164d
J: 166o
V: 40.9.I.2
W: 38.7a

446. Conditional, introducing the protasis, meaning “if” (e.g. וְכִי־הֹאמְרוּן אֵלַי “*but if* you will say to me” 2 Kgs. 18:22)

AC: 4.3.4f, 5.2.2a-b
G: 159aa-bb
J: 167c, f, i, q, s
V: 40.9.I.1
W: 31.6.1b, 32.2.1b, 38.2d #4-5

447. Adversative, meaning “but, rather, instead” (e.g. לֹא יִקְרָב יִצְחָק עוֹד שְׁמֶךָ כִּי אִם־יִשְׂרָאֵל “*Your name will no longer be called Jacob, but Israel.*” Gen. 32:29)

AC: 4.3.4g, 5.2.10
G: 163a-b
J: 172c
V: 40.9.II.3

448. Concessive, meaning “though, in spite of, even if” (e.g. כִּי־יִפֹּל לֹא־יִזְטָל “*Though* he falls, he will not be thrown.” Ps. 37:24)

AC: 4.3.4h, 5.2.12
G: 160b
J: 171a-c

449. Asseverative, “certainly, indeed, surely” (e.g. כִּי מְרִנָּלִים אַתֶּם “You are *indeed* spies.” Gen. 42:16)

AC: 4.3.4(i), 5.3.2

G: 159ee

J: 164b-c, 165a, a, g, i, 167s

V: 40.9.II.5, 41.3.9(i)

W: 40.2.2b

450. Resultative, meaning “that, so that” (e.g. מַה־אָנוּשׁ כִּי־תִזְכְּרוּנִי “What is man *that* you think of him?” Ps. 8:5)

AC: 4.3.4d, 5.2.3b

G: 107u, 166b

J: 169e

V: 40.9.II.4

W: 38.3b #9-11

451a. Nominalizing, meaning “that” (e.g. וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי־טוֹב “God saw *that* it was good.”

Gen. 1:10)

AC 4.3.4j-k, 5.2.1a-c

G: 157a-b

J: 157a, c-ca

V: 40.9.II.1

W: 38.8b #4

451b. After the interrogative particle, meaning “is it (not) the case that?” (e.g. הֲלוֹא כִּי אָנֹכִי “*Is it not the case that* I have commanded you?” 2 Sam. 13:28)

אֶתְּכֶם צִוִּיתִי אֶתְּכֶם

AC: 4.3.4l, n

452. Recitative, *quotation marks* (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר הַזְהָאֵל כִּי מַלְא עַבְדִּי “Hazeal said, ‘What is your servant?’” 2 Kgs. 8:13)

AC: 4.3.4l 5.2.1c

G: 157b

J: 157c

Exceptive, meaning “unless”

AC 4.3.4m

W: 38.6b #2-4

As an accusative, meaning “that”

AC 5.2.1c

W: 38.8d #13

Restrictive, meaning “rather”

AC 4.3.4g

The Conjunction אם

453. Conditional, meaning “if” (e.g. וְאִם יֵשְׁבוּ בָּהּ “And *if* we stay here” 2 Kgs. 7:4)
AC: 4.3.2a, 5.2.2a
G: 159l-v, dd
J: 165a, c, f-j, 167c, f-h, p-q
V: 19.4.1, 40.5.1, 40.9.I,1
W: 31.6.1b, 38.2d #1-3
454. Concessive, meaning “although, even though” (e.g. אִם-יַעֲמֹד מֹשֶׁה וְשָׁמוּאֵל לִפְנֵי “*though* Moses and Samuel were to stand before me” Jer. 15:1)
AC: 4.3.2b, 5.2.12
G: 160a
J: 171a, d
V: 40.5.2
455. Alternative, meaning “or” (e.g. הֲלָנוּ אַתָּה אִם-לְצָרֵינוּ “Are you for us *or* our foes?” Josh. 5:13)
AC: 4.3.2c, 5.3.1b
G: 150g-i
J: 161e-f, 175c
V: 40.5.3
W: 18.1c, 40.3b
456. In oaths and exclamations, meaning “if, not” (e.g. חַי-נַפְשִׁי הַמֶּלֶךְ אִם-יָדַעְתִּי “By your life, O king, *if* I know.” 1 Sam. 17:55)
AC: 4.3.2e-f, 5.3.2
G: 149
J: 165a, c-d, f-k
V: 40.5.4, 41.3.6(i)
W: 40.2.2a-c
457. Pleonastic, used stylistically and is sometimes superfluous, *untranslated* (e.g. עַד אֲשֶׁר אִם-הֵבִיאָם “until we have brought them” Num. 32:17)
J: 164c
458. Optative, meaning “if only, Oh that!” (e.g. אִם-בָּרַךְ הִבְרַכְנִי “*Oh that* you would bless me!” 1 Chr. 4:10)
AC: 5.3.3a
G: 151e
J: 163c
W: 40.2.2d

Addition, meaning “with, along with, and”

W: 11.2.14b #4

Marking personal complement, meaning “with, to”

W: 11.2.14b #5-7

Adversative, meaning “against”

W: 11.2.14b #8

Marking the locus of psychological interest, meaning “with, in”

W: 11.2.14b #9-10

Marking the end point of an action, meaning “beside, at”

W: 11.2.14c #11

Used in comparative constructions, rendered “like”

W: 11.2.14c #12

The Conjunction לוֹ (לוֹ/לוֹלָא)

459a. Unreal condition לוֹלָא/לוֹ, meaning “if” (e.g. עָלָה ... לֹא-לָקַח “If YHWH had wanted to kill us, he would not have taken ... the offering.” Judg.

13:23)

AC: 5.2.2b

G: 159l-m, x-z

J: 167f, k

V: 19.2.1(iii), 40.10

W: 31.6.1b, 38.2e

459b. Negative unreal condition לוֹלָא/לוֹלָא, meaning “if not” (e.g. לֹא-אֶבְיֹט אֶלֶיךָ “If I did *not* respect Jehoshaphat ... I would not look at you.” 2 Kgs.

3:14)

AC: 5.2.2b

G: 159l-m, x-z

J: 29h, 167f, k

V: 40.11

W: 31.6.1b, 38.2e

460. Optative, meaning “if only, Oh that!” (e.g. לֹא יִהְיֶה כְּדִבְרֶךָ “May it be as you have said!” Gen. 30:34)

AC: 5.3.3a

G: 151e

J: 163c

V: 40.10
W: 38.2e, 40.2.2d

The Conjunction כִּי

461. Negative purpose, meaning “lest, beware lest, in order not” (e.g. כִּי־יִסִית אֶחֶזְקִיָּהוּ הוֹקֵדְהוּ “*Beware lest* Hezekiah mislead you.” Isa. 36:18)
AC: 4.3.5, 5.2.3c
G: 107q, 152w
J: 168g-h
V: 40.14
W: 31.6.1c #7, 38.3c, 39.3.3a

E. RELATIVE PARTICLES

The Particle אֲשֶׁר

- 463a. Relative, meaning “who, whom, which” (e.g. הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עומֵד עָלָיו “the place on *which* you are standing” Ex. 3:5)
AC: 5.2.13
G: 36, 138a-d, 155
J: 38, 130e-fa, 145a, 158e-k
V: 36.3.1, 40.6.1
W: 19.3a-b
- 463b. Independent relative, meaning “he who, what, etc.” (e.g. וּמֵאֲשֶׁר לְאֲבֵינוּ “from *what* belonged to our father” Gen. 31:1)
AC: 5.2.1a, c
G: 139e-f, 155
J: 145a, 157a, c-ca, f, 158l-m
V: 36.3.1(i)
W: 19.3c
464. Nominalizing, meaning “that” (e.g. וַיֵּרָא שָׂאוּל אֲשֶׁר־הוּא כְּשָׂפִיל מְאֹד “Saul saw *that* he was very successful.” 1 Sam. 18:15)
G: 157c
J: 157a, c-ca, 158l-m
V: 40.6.2
W: 27.3b, 38.8
465. Result, meaning “with the result that, so that” (e.g. אֲשֶׁר לֹא־הָיָה כָמוֹךְ אִישׁ “*with the result that* there is no one like you” 1 Kgs. 3:13)
AC: 5.2.3b-c

G: 166b
J: 169f
V: 40.6.3
W: 38.3b-c

466. Purpose, meaning “in order that, so that” (e.g. אֲשֶׁר יִיטֵב לָךְ “*in order that* it go well with you” Deut. 4:40)

AC: 5.2.3a, c
G: 165b
J: 168f
V: 40.6.4
W: 31.6.1c, 38.3b-c

467. Recitative, *quotation marks* (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר אֲשֶׁר-נָס הָעָם “He said, ‘The people fled.’” 2 Sam. 1:4)

G: 157c
V: 40.6.8

468. Causal, meaning “because” (e.g. אֲשֶׁר שָׁכְבָה עָלָיו “*because* she lay on him” 1 Kgs. 3:19)

AC: 5.2.5
G: 158a
J: 170e
V: 40.6.5
W: 38.4a #3

469. Conditional, meaning “if, when” (e.g. וְאֲשֶׁר לֹא זָדָה e.g. “but *if* he did not lie in wait” Ex. 21:13)

AC 5.2.2a
G: 159cc
J: 167j
V: 40.6.7
W: 38.2d #6

Equivalent to “when, in which” after words of time

W: 19.3b #10-12

Locative adverb

W: 19.3b #13-15

The Relative Particle וְ/שֶׁ

471. Relative, meaning “that” (e.g. כְּחֹל שֶׁעַל-שִׁפְתֵי הַיָּם “like the sand *which* is on the seashore” Judg. 7:12)

AC: 5.2.13
 G: 36, 155
 J: 38, 104a, 145b
 V: 36.3.2
 W: 19.2a, 19.4a-b, 18.3e #37

472. Nominalizing, meaning “that” (e.g. וְעִשִּׂיתָ לִי אוֹת שְׁאֵתָה “Give to me a sign *that* it is you” Judg. 7:12)
 W: 19.4b

473. Result, meaning “with the result that, so that” (e.g. שְׂכַכְהָ הַשְׁבַּעְתָּנוּ “*that* you adjure us thus” Song 5:9)

474. Causal, meaning “because” (e.g. שְׂאֵנִיחֵנוּ “*because* I must leave it” Eccl. 2:18)

F. THE ACCUSATIVE PARTICLE אֶת/את

475b. Precedes a definite direct object (e.g. וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים “God blessed *them*.” Gen. 1:22)
 AC: 2.3
 G: 117a, c, e
 J: 125e-ib
 V: 33.1
 W: 10.2.1c, 10.3.1a

475c. Precedes an indefinite direct object (e.g. וַיֵּשֶׁשׂ אֶת־בָּיִת בָּמוֹת “He built *high-place* temples.” 1 Kgs. 12:31)
 G: 117d
 J: 125h
 W: 10.3.1b

475d-e. Precedes an (emphatic) accusative of specification (e.g. חָלָה אֶת־רַגְלָיו “He was diseased *in his feet*.” 1 Kgs. 15:23)
 J: 125j, 126g
 W: 10.3.1c #31-33

475f. Precedes a determinative accusative (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר ... אֶת־דִּבְרֵי עֵשָׂו “*Esau’s words* were told....” Gen. 27:42)
 J: 125j, 126g
 W: 10.3.1c

475g. Precedes a temporal accusative (e.g. מִצּוֹת יֵאָכֵל אֶת שֶׁבַעַת הַיָּמִים “Unleavened bread will be eaten *during the seven days*.” Ex. 13:7)

J: 125i
W: 10.3.1c #29-30

475h. Precedes an accusative of material (e.g. וַתִּמְלֵא הָאֶרֶץ אֶת־הַמַּיִם “The land was filled *with the water*.” 2 Kgs. 3:20)
W: 10.3.1c

Precedes complement accusatives (e.g. וַיִּמְלֵא אֶת־הַחֶכְמָה “And he was filled *with wisdom*.” 1 Kgs. 7:14)
W: 10.3.1c #21-22

Precedes dative accusatives (e.g. אֲדַבֵּר אִיְיָ “I will speak *to you*.” Ezek. 3:22)
W: 10.3.1c #23-26

Precedes a nominative absolute or noun in apposition (e.g. הָמָּה הַפָּנִים ... בְּרֵאיוֹתָם וְאִוֵּתָם “They were the faces ... their appearances and *they themselves*.” Ezek. 10:22)
W: 10.3.2

G. THE EXISTENTIAL PARTICLE יֵשׁ

476. As a noun, meaning “wealth” (e.g. יֵשׁ ... לְהִנָּחֵל “to inherit ... *wealth*” Prov. 8:21)
G: 141k

477. Expressing existence, meaning “there is” (e.g. יָדַע כִּי יֵשׁ נָבִיא “He will know that *there is* a prophet.” 2 Kgs. 5:8)
AC: 4.4.2a, 5.3.4b
G: 152i
J: 154k
V: 42.3(i)
W: 4.5b #4, 10.3.2b, 37.5f #28

478. Expressing possession, meaning “wealth” (e.g. יֵשׁ־לָנוּ אָב זָקֵן “We *have* an old father.” Gen. 44:20)
AC: 4.4.2b

479. Precedes the pronominal subject of a participle, *untranslated* (e.g. אִם־יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה מַצְלִיחַ “if you will make my journey successful” Gen. 24:42)
AC: 4.4.2c
G: 116q
J: 154l
W: 37.6a #3-4

480. Expressing obligation, *untranslated* (e.g. הֲיֵשׁ לְדַבֵּר־לְךָ “*Ought one* to speak for you?”

2 Kgs. 4:13)
W: 36.2.3f

481. Elliptic, meaning “there is” (e.g. הֲיֵשׁ בַּמָּוֶה הַרְאָה וְתַעֲנִינָה אוֹתָם וְהִיאֲמַרְנָה יֵשׁ “‘Is there the seer in this place?’ They answered, ‘*There is.*’” 1 Sam. 9:11-12)

IV. SYNTAX OF CLAUSES

G: 140-67
J: 153-77
V: 12
W: 8.1-8.4, 38-40

482. Parataxis – the use of a coordinating conjunction to begin a clause that is logically subordinate

G: 154
J: 177a
W: 39.2.1c

A. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES

483. Substantival/constituent/noun/nominal/verbless clause

AC: 5.1.1, 5.2.1
G: 140
J: 154, 157
W: 38.8

Nominative Substantival Clauses

484. Subject (e.g. וְלִשְׂאוּל הִגִּיד כִּי־נִמְלָט דָּוִד מִקַּיִלָּה “*That David had escaped from Keilah* was told to Saul.” 1 Sam. 23:13)

AC: 5.2.1a
J: 157a
W: 38.8b

485. Apposition to a nominative substantive (e.g. וְהָיָה אֲמֶת נִכּוֹן הַדְּבָר נֶעֱשְׂתָה הַתּוֹעֵבָה “and if the report *that the abomination happened* is true and certain” Deut. 13:15)

G: 131a
J: 131a, 157a
W: 12.1-12.2, 38.8b

486. Predicate nominative (e.g. וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ “And this is *how you will make it.*” Gen. 6:15)

AC: 5.2.1a
J: 157a
W: 38.8b

487. Subject clause in an interrogative sentence (e.g. הֲכִי יִשְׁעוֹד אֲשֶׁר נֹתֵר לְבֵית שָׁאִיִּל “Is it the case that there is *someone left of Saul’s house*?” 2 Sam. 9:1)

AC: 5.2.1a
J: 157a

488. Subject clause with an adjectival predicate (e.g. טוֹב אֲשֶׁר תִּאָּחֹז בָּזָה “*That you grasp this is good*” Eccl. 7:18)

AC: 5.2.1a

Genitive Substantival Clauses

489. Genitive substantival clause (e.g. תְּחִלַּת דְּבַר־יְהוָה בְּהוֹשֵׁעַ “the beginning of *YHWH speaking through Hosea*” Hos. 1:2)

AC: 5.2.1b
J: 129p-q
W: 38.8c

Accusative Substantival Clauses

490. Direct object clause (e.g. וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי רַבָּה רָעַת הָאָדָם “YHWH saw *that mankind’s evil was great*.” Gen. 6:5)

AC: 5.2.1c
G: 157
J: 157b-d
W: 38.8d

491. Adverbial clause of manner, meaning “by...-ing” (e.g. וַיַּעַשׂה הָרַע ... לֹא סָר “He did evil ... *by not turning away*.” 2 Kgs. 13:11)

J: 177g
W: 38.8d

492. Accusative of specification (e.g. וַיִּקְרָא ... שֵׁם־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר ... וַאֲמַר הַיּוֹם “He called ... the name of the place ... *as it is said today*.” Gen. 22:14)

493. Determinative accusative (e.g. וַיִּגֹּד לְדָוִד אֶת אֲשֶׁר־עָשְׂתָה “*What she did* was told to David.” 2 Sam. 21:11)

B. CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES

AC 5.2.11

G: 156

J: 159

494. Concomitant (e.g. פֶּסַח הוּא לַיהוָה “*since it is YHWH’s Passover*” Ex. 12:11)

AC: 5.2.11

G: 141e, 142d-e, 156

J: 159

495a-b. Antecedent or subsequent (e.g. וַאֲבִימֶלֶךְ לֹא קָרַב אֵלֶיהָ וַיֹּאמֶר “*Now Abimelech had not approached her, and he said....*” Gen. 20:4)

AC: 5.2.11

C. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

AC: 5.2.4

G: 164

J: 166

W: 38.7

496. Beginning with an imperfect waw consecutive, meaning “when” (e.g. וַתֵּכַל לְהַשְׁקֶתוֹ וַתֹּאמֶר “*when she finished giving him a drink, she said....*” Gen. 20:4)

AC: 5.2.4b

G: 111d, 164b

J: 166a-i, 167f-g

497. Beginning with כִּי, meaning “when” (e.g. וַיְהִי כִּי אָרְכוּ-לוֹ שָׁם הַיָּמִים וַיִּשְׁקֹף “*when he had been there a long time, he looked down.*” Gen. 26:8)

499. Beginning with כִּי, meaning “when” (e.g. וַתֵּן אַבְרָהָם מְחֻנֹּת בְּעוֹדָו חַי “*Abraham gave gifts while he was still alive.*” Gen. 25:6)

500a. Beginning with כִּמּוֹ/כִּמְהֵרָה, meaning “as soon as” (e.g. וַיֵּצְאוּ מַלְאָכָיִם בְּלוּט “*As soon as down broke, the angels urged Lot.*” Gen. 19:15)

500b. Beginning with כַּאֲשֶׁר, meaning “when” (e.g. וַיִּקַּח הָאִישׁ גָּדָם זָהָב “*when they finished ... the man took a gold ring.*” Gen. 24:22)

501. Beginning with אַחֲרֵי/אַחֵר, meaning “after” (e.g. וַתַּעֲשׂוּ בְרִית וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ “*after they made a covenant with them, they heard....*” Josh. 9:16)

502. Beginning with עַד, meaning “until” (e.g. וְלֹא-הֵאֱמַנְתִּי לְדִבְרֵיָם עַד אֲשֶׁר-בָּאתִי “*But I did not believe the report until I came.*” 1 Kgs. 10:7)

504. Beginning with כִּי + infinitive, meaning “when” (e.g. בְּהִיוָתָם בַּשָּׂדֶה וַיִּקָּם קִנְן “*When they*

were in the field, Cain rose up.” Gen. 4:8)

505. Beginning with כַּ + infinitive, meaning “as soon as” (e.g. כְּהוֹצִיָאם אֹתָם הַחוּצָה וַיֹּאמֶר “As soon as they brought them out, he said....” Gen. 19:17)

506. Beginning with אַחֲרַי + infinitive, meaning “after” (e.g. וַיֵּצֵא מֶלֶךְ-סֹדֶם ... אַחֲרַי שׁוּבוֹ “The king of Sodom went out ... after he returned....” Gen. 14:17)

507. Beginning with לִפְנֵי + infinitive, meaning “before” (e.g. כִּי אִם-לִפְנֵי בּוֹא-הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ אֵטֵעַם “if I eat before the sun sets” 2 Sam. 3:35)

508. Beginning with עַד + infinitive, meaning “until” (e.g. וַיֵּשְׁבֶתָ עִמּוֹ עַד-שׁוֹב אַף-אֲחִיךָ “Stay with him ... until your brother’s anger subsides” Gen. 27:44-45)

509. Beginning with בְּתָרֵם/תָּרֵם, meaning “before” (e.g. וְאַךְ־אֶנּוּ בְּתָרֵם אָמוּת “I will see him before I die.” Gen. 45:28)

AC: 5.2.4b

G: 152r, 164c

J: 104b, 160n

V: 41.2.2

W: 38.7a

510. Beginning with מִדִּי, meaning “as often as” (e.g. מִדִּי אֲדַבֵּר אֲזַעֵק “As often as I speak, I cry out.” Jer. 20:8)

D. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (if-then)

AC: 5.2.2

G: 159

J: 167

W: 38.2

Apodosis (‘then’)

511. Apodosis of a conditional clause, meaning “until” (e.g. אִם-תִּשְׁמָאל וְאַיִמָּנָה “If [you choose] the left, then I will go right.” Gen. 13:9)

AC: 4.2.1c

J: 167a

V: 40.4.1

Protasis (“if”) – Real Condition

512. Beginning with וְ (e.g. וְעָזַב אָת־אָבִיו וָמָת “If he leaves his father, he will die.” Gen. 44:22)

J: 167b
V: 21.3.4(ii)

513. Circumstantial clause (e.g. הִנֵּה אֲנִי בָּא מָה אֶמַּר אֲלֵהֶם “If I come ... then what will I say to them?” Ex. 3:13)

514. Beginning with הֵן (e.g. הֵן יִשְׁלַח אִישׁ אֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ “If a man divorces his wife” Jer. 3:1)
AC: 5.2.2a
J: 167l
V: 44.2
W: 38.2d #7

515. Beginning with the particle אִם, כִּי, or אֲשֶׁר (e.g. אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁמָעוּ אֶל־מִצְוֹת יְהוָה “If you obey YHWH’s commands” Deut. 11:17)

Protasis (“if”) – Unreal Condition

516a-c. Beginning with לוֹ/לָא/לֹא, לוֹ/לָא/לֹא, or אֵלּוּ (e.g. לֹא־יִרְשָׁפָט ... אֲנִי נָשָׂא “if I did not respect Jehoshaphat” 2 Kgs. 3:14)

517. Unreal condition with כִּי or אִם (e.g. כִּי אָמַרְתִּי יִשְׁלִי תִקְוָה “if I said that I had hope” Ruth 1:12)

E. PURPOSE CLAUSES (in order that)

AC: 5.2.3a, c
G: 165
J: 168
W: 38.3

518. Beginning with וְ and a jussive or cohortative (e.g. וַיֵּרָא אֲלֵיכֶם כְּבוֹד יְהוָה “in order that YHWH’s glory appear to you” Lev. 9:6)

519. Beginning with וְ and an imperative (e.g. פְּנוּ־אֵלַי וְהוֹשַׁעַנִי “Turn to me in order that you be saved!” Isa. 45:22)

520. Beginning with לְ or לְמַעַן and an infinitive construct (e.g. לְמַעַן הַצִּיל אֹתוֹ “in order to rescue him” Gen. 37:22)

521. Beginning with לְמַעַן and an imperfect (e.g. וְיִטְבַּח־לָנוּ אֲשֶׁר לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר “We will obey in order that it go well with us.” Jer. 42:6)

522a-b. Beginning with בְּעֵבֹר and an imperfect or בְּעֵבֹר/בְּעֵבֹר and an infinitive construct (e.g. בְּעֵבֹר חָקֹר אֶת־הָעִיר “in order to spy out the city” 2 Sam. 10:3)

AC: 5.2.3a
G: 165b
V: 40.7

523. Beginning with *אֲשֶׁר* (e.g. *אֲחֵל גְּדֹלָךְ ... אֲשֶׁר יֵדְעוּן* “I will begin to make you great ... *in order that they know*” Josh. 3:7)
524. Negative purpose, meaning “in order that not” (e.g. *לִמְעַן לֹא־יִתְּעוּ* “*in order that they not stray*” Ezek. 14:11)

F. RESULT CLAUSES (with the result that)

AC: 5.2.3b-c
G: 166
J: 169
W: 38.3

525. Beginning with a waw consecutive or simple waw (e.g. *וַיִּסְקְלוּהוּ בָאֲבָנִים וַיָּמָת* “They stoned him with stones *with the result that he died*” 1 Kgs. 21:13)
526. Beginning with *לִ* or *לִמְעַן* and an infinitive construct (e.g. *לִמְעַן טַמֵּא אֶת־מִקְדָּשִׁי* “*thereby defiling my sanctuary*” Lev. 20:3)
527. Beginning with *כִּי*, *אֲשֶׁר*, or *שֶׁ* (e.g. *מִה־הוּא כִּי תִלִּינוּ עָלָיו* “What is he *with the result that you grumble at him?*” 1 Kgs. 3:12)

G. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES (although)

AC: 5.2.12
G: 160
J: 171

528. Circumstantial (e.g. *אֵיךְ תֹּאמַר אֶהְבֶּתִּיךָ וְלִבְךָ אֵין אִתִּי* “How can you say, ‘I love you,’ *although your heart is not with me?*” Judg. 16:15)
G: 141e, 142d, 156f
J: 171f
529. Beginning with *אֲם* (e.g. *אֲם־צִדְקָתִי לֹא אַעֲנֶה* “*Although I am in the right, I cannot answer.*” Job 9:15)
530. Beginning with *גַּם*, *כִּי*, or *נִם כִּי* (e.g. *גַּם כִּי־אֵלֶךְ בְּנִיאַ צִלְמֹת* “*even though I walk in a very dark valley*” Ps. 23:4)
531. Beginning with *עַל* (e.g. *עַל לֹא־חָמָס עָשָׂה* “*although he did no violence*” Isa. 53:9)

532. Beginning with כִּי and an infinitive construct (e.g. כִּדְבָרָהּ אֶל־יוֹסֵף יוֹם יוֹם “*although she spoke to Joseph day after day*” Gen. 39:10)

H. CAUSAL CLAUSES (because)

AC: 5.2.5

G: 158

J: 170

W: 38.4

533. Beginning with כִּי, אֲשֶׁר, or שֶׁ (e.g. כִּי־מְלֵאָה הָאֲרֶץ חָמָס “*because the earth is full of violence*” Gen. 6:13)

534. Beginning with בְּ/בִּאֲשֶׁר, יַעַן, כִּאֲשֶׁר, מִן, מִפְּנֵי, מֵאֲשֶׁר/מִן, עַל, מִגִּבַּר, or תַּחַת (e.g. בִּאֲשֶׁר יְהוָה אִתּוֹ “*because YHWH was with him*” Gen. 39:23)

AC: 5.2.5a

G: 158b

J: 104b, 170g

V: 40.9.I.3 note 55

W: 38.4a

535. An infinitive construct preceded by בְּ, יַעַן, מִן, or עַל (e.g. מִירְאָתוֹ אִתּוֹ “*because of his fear of him*” 2 Sam. 3:11)

I. RELATIVE CLAUSES (that, which, who)

AC: 5.2.13

G: 138, 155

J: 38, 145, 158

W: 19

536. Beginning with זֶה/זוֹ/זֶה (e.g. עַם־זֶה יָצַרְתִּי לִי “*a people whom I formed for myself*” Isa. 43:21)

537. Beginning with שֶׁ (e.g. הָאֲדָמָן שֶׁעַל מַלְכֵי מִדְיָן “*the purple robes that were on the kings of Midian*” Judg. 8:26)

538. Beginning with אֲשֶׁר (e.g. הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵד עָלָיו “*the place on which you are standing*” Ex. 3:5)

539a. Beginning with a participle (e.g. וְאֶל־מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה הִשְׁלַח אֶתְכֶם “*but to the king of Judah who sent you*” 2 Kgs. 22:18)

V: 36.3.4

W: 19.7a

539b. Beginning with an article on a finite verb (e.g. אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הִנָּרְאָה אֵלָיו “the God of Israel *who had appeared to him*” 1 Kgs. 11:9)

540. Paratactic or asyndetic, with no marker (e.g. צוּר הָסִיו בו “the rock *in which they sought refuge*” Deut. 32:37)

G: 155e-m

J: 158a-db

W: 19.6

J. INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES

AC: 5.3.1

G: 100i-n, 107t, 150, 151a-b

J: 37, 102i, 144, 154g, 155l, 161

V: 43

W: 18, 31.4f, 40.3

541. Direct question with the interrogative particle הֲ, meaning “?” (e.g. הֲתַחַת אֱלֹהִים אָנִי “*Am I in God’s place?*” Gen. 15:19)

AC: 5.3.1a

G: 150b-h

J: 161a

V: 43.2.1

W: 18.1c, 40.3b

542. Direct question without any marker, meaning “?” (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר שָׁלֵם בּוֹאָךְ “He said, ‘*Do you come in peace?*’” 1 Sam. 16:4)

AC: 5.3.1

G: 150a-b

J: 161a

V: 43.2.2

W: 40.3b

543. Indirect question with הֲ or אִם, meaning “whether” (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר שָׁלֵם בּוֹאָךְ “He said, ‘*Do you come in peace?*’” 1 Sam. 16:4)

AC: 4.3.2g, 5.3.1d

G: 150i

J: 161f

V: 43.2.1(ii)c

544. Disjunctive question with אִם/חַזק/חַלשׁ...אִם, meaning “whether...or” (e.g. הֲחֹזֶק הוּא הַרְפָּה “*whether it is strong or weak*” Num. 13:18)

AC: 5.3.1b

J: 161e
V: 43.2.1(ii)b
W: 40.3b

545. Question with an interrogative pronoun or adverb, such as **אֵי**, **אֵיךְ**, **אֵן**, **מָה**, or **מִי**

K. DESIRE CLAUSES

AC: 5.3.3
G: 151
J: 163
V: 45.3
W: 40.2.2d

546. Jussive or cohortative, meaning “let, may” (e.g. **יָקֵם יְהוָה אֶת־דְּבָרוֹ** “*May YHWH establish his word!*” 1 Sam. 1:23)

547. Beginning with **מִי־יִתֵּן**, meaning “if only, oh that, would that” (e.g. **מִי־יִתֵּן בִּשְׁאוֹל תִּצְפְּנֵנִי** “*Would that you would hide me in Sheol!*” Job 14:13)

AC: 5.3.3b
G: 151a-d
J: 163d
V: 43.3.1(iv), 45.3(ii)
W: 40.2.2d

548. Beginning with **לִי**, meaning “if only” (e.g. **לִי שְׁקוֹל יִשְׁקַל כְּעָשִׂי** “*If only my grief could be weighted out!*” Job 6:2)

549. Beginning with **אֶחָדִי/אֶחָלִי**, meaning “if only” (e.g. **אֶחָדִי יִכְנֹו דְרָכַי** “*If only my ways would be established!*” Ps. 119:5)

G: 151e
J: 163c
V: 45.3(i)

550. Beginning with **אִם**, meaning “if only” (e.g. **אִם־תִּקְטַל אֱלֹהִים רָשָׁע** “*If only you would kill the wicked, O God!*” Ps. 139:19)

551. Verbless, meaning “may it be!” (e.g. **עַד הַגִּל הַזֶּה** “*May this heap be a witness!*” Gen. 31:52)

AC: 5.3.3c
G: 116r note, 141f
J: 163b

L. ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES (but)

AC: 4.5.2(c.6), 5.2.10

G: 163a-b

J: 123i, 172

W: 39.3.5d-e

552. Beginning with וְ (e.g. וְשָׁאַלְתָּ לְךָ הַבֵּין לֹא שָׁאַלְתָּ נַפְשׁ אִיבֶיךָ “You did not ask for the life of your enemies, *but you asked for yourself understanding.*” 1 Kgs. 3:11)

553. Beginning with וְאֵלֶּם/וְאֵלֶּם (e.g. וְאֵלֶּם בְּעִבּוּר זֹאת הָעֲמֻדָּה “*But for this reason I caused you to stand.*” Ex. 9:16)

AC: 5.2.10

J: 172b

W: 39.3.5e

554. Beginning with אָבֵל (e.g. אָבֵל אָרֹן הָאֱלֹהִים הָעֹלָה דָּוִיד “*But David had brought up the ark of God.*” 2 Chr. 1:4)

AC: 5.2.10

V: 40.2.1

W: 39.3.5e

555. Beginning with כִּי or אִם כִּי after a negative (e.g. לֹא כִי אִם-מֶלֶךְ יִהְיֶה עָלֵינוּ “No! *But a king will reign over us!*” 1 Sam. 8:19)

M. EXCEPTIVE CLAUSES (unless, except that)

AC: 5.2.7

G: 163c-d

J: 173a-b

W: 38.6

556. Beginning with אִם כִּי (e.g. לֹא אֲשַׁלְחֶךָ כִּי אִם-בֵּרַכְתָּנִי “I will not let you go *unless you have blessed me.*” Gen. 32:27)

AC: 4.3.4m, 5.2.7

G: 163c-d

J: 173b

W: 38.6

557. Beginning with בְּלֹא (e.g. בְּלֹא אֲחִיכֶם אֶתְכֶם “You will not see my face *unless your brother is with you.*” Gen. 43:3)

N. RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES (nevertheless, but)

AC: 5.2.7–5.2.8

G: 153
J: 173a-b
W: 39.3.5

558. Beginning with **אָפֿס** **כִּי** (e.g. **אָפֿס כִּי-עוֹ הָעָם הַיֹּשֵׁב בְּאֶרֶץ** “*Nevertheless, the people who dwell in the land are strong.*” Num. 13:28)
559. Beginning with **אָד** (e.g. **אָד עָשִׂי כְּדִבְרֵךָ אָד עָשִׂי-לִי כֹשֶׁם עֲנֵה** “*Do as you said; but [first] make a bread cake from it for me.*” 1 Kgs. 17:13)
560. Beginning with **רַק** (e.g. **רַק לֹא-תַעֲשׂוּ דָבָר** “*But do not do anything to these men.*” Gen. 19:8)

O. EQUATIONAL CLAUSES (is)

AC: 5.1.1
J: 154
V: 12.4.3, 44.4.3
W: 8.4

562. With a substantive for a predicate (e.g. **לֹא-נָבִים אֲנִכִּי** “*I am not a prophet.*” Amos 7:14)
AC: 5.1.1a
G: 141b
J: 154d
V: 34.3
W: 4.5c, 8.3c
563. With a predicate adjective (e.g. **רַעְתְּכֶם רָבָה** “*Your wickedness is great.*” 1 Sam. 12:17)
564. With the preposition **כִּי** of identity (e.g. **אֱלֹהֵי אָבִי בָּעֲזָרִי** “*The God of my father was my help.*” Amos Ex. 18:4)
565. With a prepositional phrase as the predicate (e.g. **רִבְקָה לְפָנַי** “*Rebekah is before you.*” Gen. 24:51)
AC: 5.1.1d
G: 141b
J: 154d
V: 32.2.1
W: 4.5c
566. With an adverb as the predicate (e.g. **זֶבַח הַיָּמִים שָׁם** “*The yearly sacrifice is there.*” 1 Sam. 20:6)

G: 141b
J: 154d
W: 4.5c

P. EXISTENTIAL CLAUSES (there is)

AC: 5.3.4
V: 42

567. With הָיָה (e.g. לֹא-הָיָה שָׁם לֶחֶם “*There was no bread there.*” 1 Sam. 21:7)

AC: 5.3.4a
J: 154m-na

568-9a. With יֵשׁ or אֵין/אֵין (e.g. וַיֵּשׁ יְהוָה בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה “*Truly YHWH is in this place.*” Gen. 28:16)

569b. With אָפֶס, meaning “there is not” (e.g. וְאָפֶס עֲצוּר וְאָפֶס עֲזוּב “*There was neither bound nor free.*” 2 Kgs. 14:26)

Q. WORD ORDER

AC: 5.1.2b
G: 141l-n, 142f-g
J: 154d
V: 46-47
W: 8.4, 9.1c

570. Word order is important to Hebrew syntax.

Word order in verbal clauses

AC: 5.1.2b
G: 142f-g
J: 155k-t
V: 46.1

571. A verbal clause has a finite verb

G: 140b
J: 153

572a. The normal order for verbal clauses is *verb + subject + direct object + adverb or prepositional phrase* (e.g. וַיָּבֵא יוֹסֵף אֶת-דְּבָרָם רָעָה אֶל-אֲבִיהֶם “*Joseph brought a bad report about them to their father.*” Gen. 37:2)

AC: 5.1.2(b.1)
G: 142f

J: 155k
V: 46.1.1, 46.1.3(iii)a
W: 8.3b

- 572b. An expression of time usually comes first, before the verb (e.g. בַּעֲתֵּי הַהִיא אָמַר יְהוָה “*at that time*, YHWH said....” Josh. 5:2)
AC: 5.1.2(b.1)
G: 142g
V: 46.1.2(i)4
- 572c. A word that negates the verb usually precedes the verb (e.g. לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים “YHWH God had *not* caused rain.” Gen. 2:5)
V: 46.1.2(i)2, 46.1.3(i)b
- 572d. The direct object may precede the subject (e.g. וְלֹא-נִשְׂא אֹתָם הָאָרֶץ “The land was not able to support *them*.” Gen. 13:6)
G: 142f
V: 46.1.3(ii)a
- 572e. A preposition with a pronominal suffix may precede the subject (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם יוֹסֵף “Joseph said *to them*” Gen. 44:15)
J: 155t
V: 46.3.1(ii)s
- 573a. The subject may precede the verb to focus attention on the subject (e.g. הַנָּחָשׁ הִשְׁיֵאֲנִי “*The snake* deceived me.” Gen. 3:13)
AC: 5.1.2(b.2)
J: 155nb
V: 47.2(i)
- 573b. The subject may precede the verb to contrast the subject (e.g. אַבְרָם יָשַׁב בְּאֶרֶץ-כְּנָעַן “*Abram* dwelt in the land of Canaan.” Gen. 13:12)
J: 155nb
V: 47.2(ii)e
- 573c. The subject may precede the verb when the subject has changed (e.g. וְרִבְקָה אָמְרָה “*Rebekah* said to her son Jacob” Gen. 27:6)
AC: 5.1.2(b.2)
V: 47.2(ii)
- 573d. The subject may precede the verb to express anterior time (e.g. וַיַּעֲקֹב תָּקַע אֶת-אֹהֶלָּו “*Jacob* had pitched his tent.” Gen. 31:25)
V: 47.2(iii)

- 573e. The subject may precede the verb to indicate the simultaneous actions (e.g. הוּא־בָּא עַד־לְחִי וּפְלִשְׁתִּים הָרִיעוּ לְקִרְאָתוֹ “As *he* entered Lehi, *the Philistines* came shouting to meet him.” Judg. 15:14)
- 573f. A long subject may precede the verb as a nominative absolute (e.g. אִישׁ הָאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר שְׁלַחְתָּ יְבוּא־נָא “*The man of God whom you sent* - may he come.” Judg. 13:8)
- 573g. An interrogative pronoun precedes the verb (e.g. מִי יַעֲלֶה־לָנוּ “*Who* will go up for us?” Judg. 1:1)
AC: 5.1.2(b.2)
V: 46.1.2(ii)a
- 573h. A subject may precede the verb in poetry for reason of style
AC: 5.1.2(b.2)
J: 155nd
V: 46.1.2(i)6
- 574a. The direct object may precede the verb to focus attention on it (e.g. אֶת־קִלְדָּה שָׁמַעְתִּי בִּגְן “I heard *your sound* in the garden.” Gen. 3:10)
AC: 5.1.2(b.2)
G: 142f
J: 155o
- 574b. An interrogative pronoun direct object precedes the verb (e.g. וְאֶת־מִי עָשִׂיתִי “*Whom* have I wronged?” 1 Sam. 12:3)
AC: 5.1.2(b.2)
V: 46.1.2(ii)a
- 574c. A long direct object may precede the verb (e.g. אֶת־אֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר יְהוָה אֵלַי אֲדַבֵּר “*Whatever YHWH says to me* - that I will speak.” 1 Kgs. 22:14)
J: 156c
- 575a. A prepositional phrase may precede the verb to put it in focus (e.g. בִּיבְשָׁה עָבַר יִשְׂרָאֵל “*On dry ground* Israel passed over the Jordan.” Josh. 4:22)
J: 155p
- 575b. A prepositional phrase may precede the verb for contrast (e.g. וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה “God called the light ‘day,’ and *the darkness* he called ‘night.’ ” Gen. 1:5)
- 575c. A long object on a preposition may precede the verb (e.g. הַמִּטָּה אֲשֶׁר־עָלִיתָ שָׁם לֹא־תֵרַד “*The bed on which you went up* - you will not come down from it.” 2 Kgs. 1:4)
576. Inverted word order in an adverbial clause of manner (e.g. אִישׁ לְפִי־אָכְלוֹ לְקַטּוֹ “*by*

everyone gathering according to his eating” Ex. 16:18)

Word Order in Verbless Clauses

AC: 5.1.1

G: 1411-n, 140a

J: 153, 154a, f-j

V: 46.2

W: 8.4

577. Two major categories of verbless clauses: some *identify the subject* and some *describe or classify the subject*

J: 154ea

W: 8.4a

578. Subject first in verbless clauses that identify the subject (e.g. יהוה הוא נחלתו “YHWH is his inheritance.” Deut. 18:2)

AC: 5.1.1

G: 1411

V: 46.2.1

W: 8.4a, 8.4.1

579. Predicate first in verbless clause that classify or describe the subject (e.g. אחי הוא “He is a brother of mine.” Gen. 20:5)

AC: 5.1.1

G: 1411-m

V: 46.2.2, 47.3

W: 8.4a, 8.4.2

580. Word order in verbless desire clauses

581. Interrogative words normally come first in a clause (e.g. מה-שמו “What is his name?” Ex. 3:13)

AC: 5.1.2(b.2)

G: 1411

V: 46.1.2(ii)a

582. Subject precedes predicate in circumstantial clauses

R. ELLIPSIS

AC: 5.3.6

583. Omission of a substantive in a comparison (e.g. משנה רגלי כאילות “He makes my feet like [the feet of] the does.” Ps. 18:34)

AC: 5.3.6a

584. Omission of a predicate adjective in a comparison (e.g. וּמִצְחָהֶם יָקוּם חֶלֶד “And your life will rise [*greater*] than noonday.” Job 11:17)
585. Omission of a pronoun
586. Omission of a pronoun that is the subject of an infinitive (e.g. בְּהִפּוֹךְ אֶת־הָעָרִים “when [he] *overthrew* the cities” Gen. 19:29)
AC: 5.3.6b
587. Omission of a pronoun that is the subject of a participle (e.g. וַהֲנִיחַ עֹמֵד עַל־הַנֶּמְלִים “And behold, [he] *was standing* beside the camels.” Gen. 24:30)
AC: 5.3.6b
588. Omission of a pronoun that is the direct object of a verb (e.g. וַיָּבֵא אֶל־הָאָדָם “*He brought* [them] to the man.” Gen. 2:19)
AC: 5.3.6b
589. Omission the expected direct object of a verb
V: 33.1 note 42
590. Omission of a word after a numeral
AC: 5.3.6c
591. Omission of a verb that is clear from the context (e.g. אָבִי יִסֵּר אֶתְכֶם בְּשׁוֹטִים וְאֲנִי בְּעֶקְרָבִים “My father *disciplined* you with whips, but I [*will discipline* you] with scorpions.” 2 Chr. 10:11, 14)
W: 11.4.3d
592. Omissions frequently occur with negatives
593. Omission with the negative אֵין/אֵין (e.g. הִבְהֵלִי בָנִים וְאִם־אֵין מִתָּה אָנֹכִי “Give me children, or else, if [I do] *not* [get them], I will die!” Gen. 30:1)
AC: 5.3.6d
594. Omission with the negative לֹא (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא כִי צָחָקְתָּ. “He said, ‘*No*, but you did laugh.’” Gen. 18:15)
AC: 5.3.6d
595. Omission with the negative אַל (e.g. אַל בָּנוֹתַי “*No*, my daughters, [do not return with me to my people].” Ruth 1:13)
AC: 5.3.6d
596. Omission of the oath formula (e.g. וְעֵדָה הַמִּצְבָּה אִם־אֲנִי לֹא־אֶעֱבֹר אֲלֶיךָ “May the pillar

be a witness *if I do not pass over to you.*” Gen. 31:52)
J: 165h

597. Omission of the conclusion of a statement (e.g. אִם-תִּשָּׂא תִּטְּאֵתָם וְאִם-אֵין כִּיחֲנִי נָא מִסִּפְרְךָ
“If you will forgive their sin, [then do so], but if not, then wipe me out of your
book!” Ex. 32:32)
G: 167a
J: 167r

598. Omission of every word except one (e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה “He said, ‘[YHWH is] a
witness.’ ” 1 Sam. 12:5)
G: 152c