

The Book of Daniel

The Book of Daniel

A Hebrew and Aramaic Reader



Timothy A. Lee Publishing

The Book of Daniel: A Hebrew and Aramaic Reader

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This biblical base text is based on the Westminster Leningrad Codex, which is in the public domain.

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Introduction

This is a Hebrew and Aramaic reader for The Book of Daniel. It is designed as a useful cost-efficient tool for two groups of people. First, for students learning Biblical Hebrew and Aramaic after a year's worth of study this series provides the material to grow in reading ability from the primary texts. Second, this series is designed for pastors, rabbis, scholars, and curious lay people looking to refresh their Hebrew and Aramaic, or use them in preparation for their work of study, preaching, and teaching.

The book immerses the reader in the biblical texts in order to build confidence reading Biblical Hebrew and Aramaic as quickly as possible. The transition from translating basic sentences to reading whole passages and books is a steep learning curve that can be discouraging to students. To help bridge this gap, the reader's generous glosses enable the student with only one year's worth of vocabulary to begin reading whole passages. Specifically, all uncommon Hebrew words that occur 80 times or fewer in the Bible and Aramaic words that occur 10 times or fewer are glossed as footnotes. This enables the reader to continue reading every passage unhindered. Therefore, the book complements traditional language grammars and is especially ideal for beginner and intermediate students learning to read Biblical Hebrew and Aramaic. However, even advanced readers will appreciate the glossing of the rare words, since it saves time reading the text.

The book of Daniel contains both Hebrew and Aramaic passages to read. The book of Daniel has a very complex textual history and switches from Hebrew to Aramaic in chapter 2, before returning after chapter 7 for an unknown reason.

How to use this reader

In order to aid the reader and simplify the reading process, this book contains a collection of useful data around and within the main body of text. Information includes:

- The glossing of uncommon words that the reader might not know or struggle to recall.
- The morphological parsing of difficult forms.
- Potentially difficult proper nouns shaded in grey.
- Qere readings are listed with vowels in the margins

This reader includes basic glosses and morphology when relevant in footnotes. These are displayed in two separate levels of footnotes. The primary level contains the glosses of all the rarer words, and if necessary their morphology. The secondary level is only for displaying complex morphology of common words that might be useful for beginner and intermediate readers.

Glossing

All uncommon words are glossed with English translation possibilities in the primary footnotes. These less frequent words are defined as the Hebrew words that occur 80 times or fewer in the Hebrew Bible, and the Aramaic words that occur 10 times or fewer. It is assumed that after one year's study, a

student will know the common words. These 270 distinct lexemes occur 1,835 times in The Book of Daniel. This accounts for 76.5% of the 2,400 Hebrew words found in the book. These 96 Aramaic lexemes occur 2,240 times in the book which accounts for 76.5% of the 3,519 total Aramaic words found in the book.¹ Alphabetical lists of these common words may be consulted in the glossaries for both languages found among the appendices of this book.

For example, in Genesis 1:1, we encounter the word **בְּרֵאשִׁית**^a. The word is uncommon, occurring only 51 times in the Hebrew Bible. Therefore, it is glossed in the primary footnotes. The lexeme behind the word is in bold type **רֵאשִׁית**. After the underlying lexeme, basic English glosses are supplied followed by the frequency of the lexeme in the Hebrew Bible in parentheses. These glosses contain the main translation possibilities for the word. They are consistent throughout the reader, not context specific. This means they are suitable for memorising as the readers works through the book. It also means a reader learns not to depend too heavily upon glosses, given a word can have an unusual, or very specific meaning determined by the context.

The glosses are primarily those of BDB.² I have lightly updated the language and translations offered. The glosses offer the more common translations of the words, though context is key for meaning. Given these glosses are primarily for the general reader, a dictionary such as HALOT is recommended where exegetical points are under question.³ These glosses are spelled according to British English.

¹ According to the Westminster Leningrad Codex base text and MorphHB parsing scheme adopted by this book.

² Frances Brown, S. R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs. *The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon. With an appendix containing the Biblical Aramaic*. London: Oxford University Press, 1906.

³ Ludwig Köhler et al., eds. *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament (2 Volumes)*. Leiden: Brill, 2001

a **רֵאשִׁית** (f) first, beginning, chief.

The primary footnotes are alphabetical, not numerical. They restart at *a* on every new page and chapter. If a word appears multiple times in a single page, then subsequent occurrences will refer to the first gloss using the same alphabetical footnote mark. For example, בְּרֵאשִׁית^a ... בְּרֵאשִׁית^a.

For verbs that primarily occur in stems other than Qal, these are listed without vowels and in square brackets. If a verb generally does not occur in Qal, but exists in the Qal stem in either *qatal* or *yiqtol* moods, even if only once, then I retain the vowels. Hence you will find [בִּרְדַּךְ], because even though it is common in the Qal passive participle form בְּרִדְךָ, it is primarily found in the Pi^cel stem, and never occurs in Qal *qatal* or *yiqtol*.

Parsing

Difficult word forms are parsed in the footnotes. For uncommon words these are supplied alongside the gloss, for example, יִקְוּ.^b This indicates the form יִקְוּ is a niph^cal jussive third-person masculine plural from the verb [קוה]. For common words that contain a difficult form, a secondary set of footnotes are supplied. These footnotes contain no glosses as the reader is expected to know the basic glosses. Instead only the underlying lexeme in the present tense is displayed with the relevant morphological parsing. For example, in Genesis 1:22 יִרְבּוּ.¹ is a jussive form, from the pe-yod verb יָרַב. Unlike the primary footnotes, these secondary footnotes are listed numerically. This allows the reader who is competent with morphological forms to skip over these words without distraction. These grey italicised footnotes should not be confused with verse numbers (e.g., ¹) which are bold and sans-serif.

a בְּרֵאשִׁית (f) first, beginning, chief. b [קוה] to collect. (2) *ni. juss.*
(51) *3mp*

¹ יִרְבּוּ *qal juss. 3ms*

Abbreviations

1	first person
1cp	first-person common plural
1cs	first-person common singular
2	second person
2cp	third-person common plural
2fp	second-person feminine plural
2fs	second-person feminine singular
2mp	second-person masculine plural
2ms	second-person masculine singular
2p	second-person plural
3	third person
3cp	third-person common plural
3fp	third-person feminine plural
3fs	third-person feminine singular
3mp	third-person masculine plural
3ms	third-person masculine singular
3p	third-person plural
abs.	absolute
coh.	cohortative
com./c.	common (gender)
const./con.	construct
d.	dual

fem./f.	feminine
fp	feminine plural
fs	feminine singular
hi.	hiph ^c il
hisht.	hishtaph ^c el
hitp.	hitpa ^c el
hitpalp.	hitp ^c alp ^c el
hitpol.	hitp ^c ol ^c el
ho.	hoph ^c al
impf.	yiqtol (imperfect)
impv.	imperative
inf.	infinitive
juss.	jussive
masc./m.	masculine
mp	masculine plural
ms	masculine singular
ni.	niph ^c al
nitp.	nitpa ^c el
nitpal.	nitp ^c al ^c el
pal.	pa ^c lel
pass.	passive
pf.	qaṭal (perfect)
pi.	pi ^c el
pil.	pil ^c el
pilp.	pilp ^c el
pl.	plural
pol.	pol ^c el
polp.	polp ^c al
ptc.	participle
pu.	pu ^c al

pul.	pul ^c al
sg.	singular
suf.	suffix
wqtl.	weqat̄al (sequential perfect)
wyqtl.	wayyiq̄tol (waw consecutive)

Abbreviations used in Aramaic sections

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
pf.	perfect
impf.	imperfect
impv.	imperative
inf.	infinitive
ptc.	participle
emp.	emphatic
abs.	absolute
const./con.	construct
pass.	passive
pe.	pe ^c al
pei.	pe ^c il
pa.	pa ^c el
ha.	haph ^c el
ho.	hoph ^c al
aph.	aph ^c el
isht.	ishtaph ^c el
hitpe.	hithpe ^c el

hitpa.	hithpa ^c al
itpa.	itpa ^c al
saph.	saph ^c el
sha.	shaph ^c el
itpe.	itpe ^c el
ith.	ithpo ^c el
hitpol.	hithpo ^c lel
itpol.	ithpo ^c lel
isha.	ishaph ^c el
sg.	singular
pl.	plural
d.	dual
masc./m.	masculine
fem./f.	feminine
com./c.	common (gender)
suf.	suffix
1cs	first-person common singular
1cp	first-person common plural
2ms	second-person masculine singular
2mp	second-person masculine plural
2fs	second-person feminine singular
2fp	second-person feminine plural
3ms	third-person masculine singular
3mp	third-person masculine plural
3fs	third-person feminine singular
3fp	third-person feminine plural
3cp	third-person common plural
2cp	third-person common plural
2p	second-person plural
3p	third-person plural

ms	masculine singular
mp	masculine plural
fs	feminine singular
fp	feminine plural

דְּנִיָּאל

1 בשנת שלוש למלכות יהויקים מלך־יהודה
בא¹ נבוכדנאצר מלך־בבל ירושלם ויצר^a
עליה: ² ויתן² אדני בודו את־יהויקים מלך־יהודה
ומקצת^b כלי בית־האלהים וביאם³ ארץ־שנער
בית אלהיו ואת־הכלים הביא בית אוצר^c אלהיו:
³ ויאמר המלך לאשפנז רב^d סריסיו^e להביא מבני
ישׂראל ומזרע המלוכה^f ומן־הפרתמים^g: ⁴ ילדים
אשר אין־בהם כל־מאום^h וטובי מראה ומשפיליםⁱ
בכל־חכמה וידע⁴ דעת ומביני מדע^j ואשר פח בהם
לעמד בהיכל^k המלך וללמד⁵ ספר ולשון כשדים:
⁵ וימן⁵ להם המלך דבר־יום ביומו מפת־בגמ^m המלך
ומנין משתיו⁶ ולנדלם⁶ שנים שלוש ומקצתם^b יעמדו
לפני המלך: ⁶ ויהי בהם מבני יהודה דניאל חנניה
מישאל ועזריה: ⁷ וישם להם שר הסריסים^e שמות
וישם לדניאל בלטשאצר ולחנניה שדרוך ולמישאל
מישד ולעזריה עבר נגו: ⁸ וישם דניאל על־לבו

מום

1

a צור to confine, bind. (31)

b קצת (f) end. (8)

c אוצר treasure, treasury,
storehouse. (79)

d רב chief. (28)

e סריס eunuch. (42)

f מלוכה (f) kingship, royalty.
(24)

g פרתמים nobles. (3)

h מאום blemish, defect. (2)

i שכל to be prudent. (62)

j מדע knowledge, thought. (6)

k היכל temple, palace. (80)

l מנה to count, number, assign,
appoint. (28) *pi. wyqtl. 3ms*

m פת־בג portion (of food) for
king, delicacies. (8)

n משתה feast, drink, banquet.
(46)

1

¹ בא *qal pf. 3ms*

² נתן *qal wyqtl. 3ms*

³ בא *hi. wyqtl. 3ms + 3mp suf.*

⁴ ידע *qal ptc. mp con.*

⁵ למד *pi. inf. con. + 3mp suf.*

⁶ נדל *pi. inf. con. + 3mp suf.*

בְּאַחֲרֵיתָא^a תִּימִים כִּי־עוֹד חֲזוֹן^b לְיָמִים: ¹⁵ וּבְדַבְרוֹ¹
 עָמִי כְּדַבְרִים הָאֵלֶּה נָתַתִּי פָנַי אֲרָצָה וְנֶאֱלַמְתִּי:
¹⁶ וְהִנֵּה כְּדָמוֹת^d בְּנֵי אָדָם נִגְעוּ² עַל־שַׁפְּתָי וְאִפְתַּח־פִּי
 וְאִדְבַּרְתִּי³ וְאָמַרְתִּי⁴ אֶל־הָעַמֵּד לְנִגְדֵי אֲדָנִי בְּמַרְאֵה^e
 נִהַפְכוּ צִירֵי^f עָלַי וְלֹא עָצַרְתִּי^g כֹּחַ: ¹⁷ וְהִיךְ^h יוּכַל
 עֶבֶד אֲדָנִי זֶה לְדַבֵּר עִם־אֲדָנִי זֶה וְאֲנִי מֵעַתָּה
 לֹא־יַעֲמַד־בִּי כֹחַ וְנִשְׁמָהⁱ לֹא נִשְׁאַרְהָ־בִּי: ¹⁸ וַיִּסַּף⁵
 וַיִּנְעֶ־בִּי כְּמַרְאֵה אָדָם וַיַּחֲזִקְנִי⁷: ¹⁹ וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־תִּירָא
 אִישׁ־חַמְדוֹתַי שְׁלוֹם לְךָ חֲזַק וְחֲזַק וּבְדַבְרוֹ¹ עָמִי
 הַתְּחַזְּקִתִּי וְאָמַרְתִּי⁴ יִדְבַר אֲדָנִי כִּי חֲזַקְתִּנִּי⁸: ²⁰ וַיֹּאמֶר
 תִּירְעַתְּ לְמַה־בָּאתִי⁹ אֵלָיךְ וְעַתָּה אָשׁוּב לְהִלָּחֵם עִם־שָׂר
 פָּרַס וְאֲנִי יוֹצֵא¹⁰ וְהִנֵּה שָׂר־יָוֵן בָּא¹¹: ²¹ אֲבָל^k אֲנִיד¹²
 לְךָ אֶת־הַרְשׁוּמִי בְּכַתְּבִי^m אֲמַת וְאִין אַחַד מִתְּחַזֵּק עָמִי
 עַל־אֵלֶּה כִּי אִם־מִיכָאֵל שְׂרָכֶם: פ

11 וְאֲנִי בִשְׁנַת אַחַת לְדַרְיוֹשׁ הַמְּדִי עָמְדִי לְמַתְחִיק
 וּלְמַעֲוֹז^a לִּי: ² וְעַתָּה אֲמַת אֲנִיד¹ לְךָ הִנֵּה־עוֹד

a אַחֲרֵיתָא (f) after part, end,
last. (61)

b חֲזוֹן vision. (35)

c [אלם] to bind, be dumb. (9)

d דְּמוֹת (f) likeness, image. (25)

e מַרְאֵה (f) vision. (10)

f צִיר pang. (5)

g עָצַר to restrain, retain. (46)

h הִיךְ how? (2)

i נִשְׁמָה (f) breath. (24)

j תְּמוּדָה (f) desirableness,
preciousness. (7)

k אֲבָל truly; but, however. (11)

l רָשַׁם to inscribe, note. (1) *qal*
pass. ptc. ms abs.

m כָּתַב writing. (16)

11

a מַעֲוֹז refuge, protection. (36)

¹ [דבר] *pi. inf. con. + 3ms*
suf.

² נגע *qal ptc. ms abs.*

³ [דבר] *pi. wyqtl. 1cs*

⁴ אָמַר *qal wyqtl. 1cs*

⁵ יָסַף *hi. wyqtl. 3ms*

⁶ נגע *qal wyqtl. 3ms*

⁷ חֲזַק *pi. wyqtl. 3ms + 1cs suf.*

⁸ חֲזַק *pi. pf. 2ms + 1cs suf.*

⁹ בּוֹא *qal pf. 1cs*

¹⁰ יָצָא *qal ptc. ms abs.*

¹¹ בּוֹא *qal ptc. ms abs.*

¹² [נגד] *hi. impf. 1cs*

11

¹ [נגד] *hi. impf. 1cs*

שְׁלֹשָׁה מְלָכִים עֹמְדִים לְפָרֶס וְהָרְבִיעִי^a יַעֲשִׂיר^b
 עֲשָׂר־גָּדוֹל מִפֶּל וּכְחֻזְקָתוֹ^d בְּעֲשָׂרוֹ^c יַעֲיֵר^e הַפֶּל אֶת
 מְלָכוֹת יָוֶן: ³ וְעָמַד מִלְּךְ גָּבוֹר וּמִשָּׁל מִמְּשָׁל^f רָב וְעָשָׂה
 כְּרִצּוֹנָו^g: ⁴ וּכְעָמְדוֹ^h תִּשְׁבֵּר מְלֻכוֹתָו וְתִחְיֶץ^h לְאַרְבַּע
 רוּחוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְלֹא לְאַחֲרֵיתָוⁱ וְלֹא כְּמִשְׁלוֹ^j אֲשֶׁר מִשָּׁל
 כִּי תִנְתָּשׂ^k מְלֻכוֹתָו וְלְאַחֲרָיִם מִלְּבַד־אֵלֶּה: ⁵ וַיִּחְזַק
 מִלְּךְ־הַנְּגֹב וּמִן־שָׂרָיו וַיִּחְזַק עָלָיו וּמִשָּׁל מִמְּשָׁל^f רָב
 מִמְּשָׁלָתוֹ^l: ⁶ וּלְקֶץ^m שָׁנִים יִתְחַכְּרוּⁿ וּבֵת מִלְּךְ־הַנְּגֹב
 תָּבוֹא אֶל־מִלְּךְ הַצָּפוֹן לַעֲשׂוֹת^o מִישָׁרִים^o וְלֹא־תִעָצֵר^p
 כּוֹחַ הַזְּרוּעַ וְלֹא יַעֲמֹד וְזָרְעוֹ וְתִנְתָּן^q הִיא וּמִבִּיאֶיהָ^r
 וְתִלְדָּה^s וּמְחֻזְקָה^t בְּעַתָּיִם: ⁷ וְעָמַד מִנְּצָר^u שָׂרְשִׁיהָ^v
 כְּגֹן^w וַיָּבֵא אֶל־הַחִיל וַיָּבֵא בְּמַעוֹז^x מִלְּךְ הַצָּפוֹן וְעָשָׂה
 בָּהֶם וְהִחְזִיק: ⁸ וְגַם אֱלֹהֵיהֶם עִם־נִסְכֵיהֶם^y עִם־כְּלֵי
 חֲמֻדָתָם^z כֶּסֶף וְזָהָב בְּשָׁבִי^z יָבֵא מִצָּרִים וְהוּא שָׁנִים

a רְבִיעִי fourth. (55)

b עֲשָׂר to be or become rich. (17)

c עֲשָׂר wealth, riches. (37)

d חֻזְקָה (f) strength, force. (4)

e עוֹר to rouse oneself, awake. (80)

f מִמְּשָׁל dominion, ruler. (5)

g רִצּוֹן goodwill, favour, acceptance. (56)

h חָצָה to divide. (15) *ni. juss. 3fs*

i אַחֲרֵית (f) after part, end, last. (61)

j מִשָּׁל dominion. (2)

k נָתַשׁ to pull or pluck up, root out. (21) *ni. impf. 3fs*

l מְשָׁלָה (f) rule, dominion, realm. (15)

m קֶץ end. (67)

n חָבַר to unite, be joined; charm. (28)

o מִישָׁר evenness, uprightness, equity. (19)

p עָצַר to restrain, retain. (46)

q נָצַר sprout, shoot. (4)

r שָׂרֵשׁ root. (33)

s כֶּן base, pedestal, office. (17)

t מַעוֹז refuge, protection. (36)

u נִסְיָה (1) libation; (2) molten image. (2)

v חֲמֻדָה (f) desire. (16)

w שָׁבִי captivity, captives. (47)

¹ עָמַד *qal inf. con. + 3ms suf.*

² עָשָׂה *qal inf. con.*

³ נָתַן *ni. impf. 3fs*

⁴ בּוֹא *hi. ptc. mp con. + 3fs suf.*

⁵ יָלַד *qal ptc. ms con. + 3fs suf.*

⁶ חֻזַּק *hi. ptc. ms con. + 3fs suf.*

	Qal	Niph'al	Piel	Pu'al (Perfect)	Hifpa'el	Hiph'el	Hoph'al
3ms	שָׁכַחַ	נִשְׁכַּחַ	שָׁכַחַ	שָׁכַחַ	הִשְׁכַּחַ	הִשְׁכַּיַּחַ	הִשְׁכַּחַ
3fs	שָׁכַחַה	נִשְׁכַּחַה	שָׁכַחַה	שָׁכַחַה	הִשְׁכַּחַה	הִשְׁכַּיַּחַה	הִשְׁכַּחַה
2ms	שָׁכַחְתָּ	נִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	שָׁכַחְתָּ	שָׁכַחְתָּ	הִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁכַּיַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁכַּחְתָּ
2fs	שָׁכַחְתְּ	נִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	שָׁכַחְתְּ	שָׁכַחְתְּ	הִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	הִשְׁכַּיַּחְתְּ	הִשְׁכַּחְתְּ
1cs	שָׁכַחְתִּי	נִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	שָׁכַחְתִּי	שָׁכַחְתִּי	הִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	הִשְׁכַּיַּחְתִּי	הִשְׁכַּחְתִּי
3mp	שָׁכַחְוּ	נִשְׁכַּחְוּ	שָׁכַחְוּ	שָׁכַחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּיַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ
3fp	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ
2mp	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ
2fp	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ
1cp	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ	הִשְׁכַּחְוּ
3ms	יִשְׁכַּחַ	יִשְׁכַּחַ	יִשְׁכַּחַ	יִשְׁכַּחַ	יִשְׁכַּחַ	יִשְׁכַּחַ	יִשְׁכַּחַ
3fs	יִשְׁכַּחַה	יִשְׁכַּחַה	יִשְׁכַּחַה	יִשְׁכַּחַה	יִשְׁכַּחַה	יִשְׁכַּחַה	יִשְׁכַּחַה
2ms	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתָּ
2fs	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ	יִשְׁכַּחְתְּ
1cs	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי	יִשְׁכַּחְתִּי
3mp	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ
3fp	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ
2mp	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ
2fp	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ
1cp	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ	יִשְׁכַּחְוּ

yiqtol (Imperfect)

	Imperative					
ms	שְׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע	שְׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע
fs	שְׁמַעִי	הִשְׁמַעִי	שְׁמַעִי	הִשְׁמַעִי	הִשְׁמַעִי	הִשְׁמַעִי
mp	שְׁמַעוּ	הִשְׁמַעוּ	שְׁמַעוּ	הִשְׁמַעוּ	הִשְׁמַעוּ	הִשְׁמַעוּ
fp	שְׁמַעְנָה	הִשְׁמַעְנָה	שְׁמַעְנָה	הִשְׁמַעְנָה	הִשְׁמַעְנָה	הִשְׁמַעְנָה
	Infinitive Construct					
	שָׁמַע	שָׁמַע	שָׁמַע	שָׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע
	Infinitive Absolute					
	שָׁמַע	שָׁמַע	שָׁמַע	שָׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע	הִשְׁמַע
	Active Participle					
ms	שֹׁמֵעַ	שֹׁמֵעַ	שֹׁמֵעַ	שֹׁמֵעַ	הֹשְׁמַע	הֹשְׁמַע
mp	שֹׁמְעִים	שֹׁמְעִים	שֹׁמְעִים	שֹׁמְעִים	הֹשְׁמַעִים	הֹשְׁמַעִים
fs	שֹׁמְעָה	שֹׁמְעָה	שֹׁמְעָה	שֹׁמְעָה	הֹשְׁמַעָה	הֹשְׁמַעָה
fp	שֹׁמְעוֹת	שֹׁמְעוֹת	שֹׁמְעוֹת	שֹׁמְעוֹת	הֹשְׁמַעוֹת	הֹשְׁמַעוֹת
	Passive Participle					
ms	שְׁמוּעַ	שְׁמוּעַ	שְׁמוּעַ	שְׁמוּעַ	הִשְׁמוּעַ	הִשְׁמוּעַ
mp	שְׁמוּעִים	שְׁמוּעִים	שְׁמוּעִים	שְׁמוּעִים	הִשְׁמוּעִים	הִשְׁמוּעִים
fs	שְׁמוּעָה	שְׁמוּעָה	שְׁמוּעָה	שְׁמוּעָה	הִשְׁמוּעָה	הִשְׁמוּעָה
fp	שְׁמוּעוֹת	שְׁמוּעוֹת	שְׁמוּעוֹת	שְׁמוּעוֹת	הִשְׁמוּעוֹת	הִשְׁמוּעוֹת
3ms	וַיִּשְׁמַע	וַיִּשְׁמַע	וַיִּשְׁמַע	וַיִּשְׁמַע	וַיִּשְׁמַע	וַיִּשְׁמַע

wagyiqtol (Waw Consecutive)

Glossary

This glossary lists all words occurring 80 or more times in the book. Their familiar nature means that they are not glossed in the main text itself.

אֵיל ram. (156)	
אֵין nothing, not. (788)	
אִישׁ man, humankind, husband. (2184)	
אָכַל to eat, consume. (812)	
אֵל not, no. (724)	
אֵל god. (245)	
אֶל to, into, toward. (5510)	
אֵלֶּה these. (746)	
אֱלֹהִים God, gods. (2598)	
אֶלֶף thousand. (505)	
אָמַר to say, utter. (5308)	
אֱמֶת (f) truth, firmness, faithfulness. (127)	
אֲנַחְנוּ we. (119)	
	א
	אָב father. (1213)
	אֶבֶן (f) stone. (273)
	אֶדוֹם Edom. (100)
	אֶרֶן lord. (328)
	אָדָם man, humankind. (552)
	אֶרְמָה (f) ground, land. (225)
	אֶדְנִי Lord. (445)
	אָהַב to love. (209)
	אֹהֶל tent. (345)
	אָזֶן (f) ear. (187)
	אֶחָד one. (970)
	אֶחָר behind, after. (714)
	אֶחָד another, other. (166)

Maps

This map shows regions and cities relevant for the period as presented in the biblical narrative.



Major road



Minor road



City or town



Capital city



Mountain



Region



River



Journey