

Chapter 14

2 Chronicles 27:4 - And **he built** cities in the hill country of Judah

וְעָרִים בָּנָה¹ בְּהַר־יְהוּדָה

1 Samuel 15:24 - **I feared** the people and I obeyed their voice

יִרְאַתִּי² אֶת־הָעָם וְאָשַׁמַּע בְּקוֹלָם

Numbers 32:19 - Our inheritance **has come** to us from beyond the Jordan to the east

בָּאָה³ נַחֲלֵתֵנוּ אֵלֵינוּ מֵעֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן מִזְרָחָה

Isaiah 50:7 - Therefore, **I have set** my face like flint

עַל־כֵּן שִׁמַּתִּי⁴ פָּנַי כַּחֲלָמִישׁ

Jeremiah 23:18 - Because who **has stood** in the counsel of Yahweh

כִּי מִי עָמַד בְּסוּד יְהוָה

Esther 9:2 - And no one **stood** before them

וְאִישׁ לֹא־עָמַד לְפָנֵיהֶם

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1. Here, the verb's inflection does not necessitate an ending, therefore the weak ה does not drop out
 2. The quiescing א causes the ה ending to be preceded by a vowel (tsere), thereby losing the expected Daghesh Forte in the ה. See 14.5.4
 3. In the Qal Perfect, this verb has Qamets under *all forms*
 4. Remember, all strong biconsonantals have Qamets under the first root consonant, while all other forms have Pathach (14.3.1)

1 Samuel 3:5 - And he said, "here I am because **you called** for me." And he said, "**I did not call.**"

וַיֹּאמֶר הַנְּנִי כִּי־קָרָאתָ לִי וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא־קָרָאתִי⁵

1 Kings 21:12 - **They proclaimed** a fast

קָרְאוּ⁶ צוֹם

Judges 9:18 - And **you (mp) have risen up** against the house of my father today

וְאַתֶּם קָמְתֶם⁷ עַל־בֵּית אָבִי הַיּוֹם

5. Again, the quiescent א causes the sufformative to be preceded by a vowel sound, making the ת lose its Daghesh forte

6. The dot in the last letter is the dot of the letter shurq, not a Dagesh

7. See footnote 4 above