

Elementary Hebrew Grammar: Word List

LESSON 2

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
1		אָדָם	Collec—mankind, people; an individual man (over 500)		1:14
2		אֶרֶץ	earth, ground; territory, country; underworld (over 500)		1:90–91
			With article: הָאֶרֶץ		
3		בַּיִת	house, dwelling place; palace; temple; inmates of a house: family; plural form is irregular (over 500)		1:124–29
			Irregular plural: בָּתִּים, <i>bāttîm</i> and NOT <i>bottîm</i> (see Ross, Les 26 p. 66)		
4		דָּבָר	word, matter, affair, thing, something (over 500)		1:211–12
5		שָׁלוֹם	prosperity, success; intactness; welfare, state of health, peace; friendliness; deliverance, salvation (200–299)		2:1506–10

LESSON 3

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
6	אָב		father; progenitor (over 500)		1:1–2
7	אִישׁ	(1)	man; husband; human being; (impersonal) one, each, somebody; Plural is irregular: men (over 500)		1:43
8	אֱלֹהִים		(used as sing) God, Deity; (used as plu) gods (over 500)		1:52–53
9	בֵּן	(1)	son, grandson; young animal; (with collec) single, individual; member, fellow (of a group or class) (over 500)		1:137
10	מַחֲנֶה		(place for the) camp; army (200–299)		1:570
11	מֶלֶךְ	(1)	king, ruler (over 500)		1:591–92
12	בִּי		Inseparable prep—(local & instrumental) in, at; (temporal) at, on, within, when; with; against (over 500)		1:103–5
13	לִי	(1)	Inseparable prep—to, for; (locat) towards; (temp) until, at (over 500)		1:507–11
14	כִּי		Inseparable prep—as, like; as many as, about; according to; when (over 500)		1:453–54
15	פֹּה		Adv—here (54)		2:916
16	שָׁם		Adv—there; (temporal) then, just then, at that time (over 500)		2:1546–48

LESSON 4

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
17		יָשַׁב	to sit or sit down, remain sitting, dwell, be inhabited (over 500)		1:444–45
18		נָתַן	to give, allow, surrender to someone; to set, place, lay; to raise (the voice) (over 500)		1:733–35
19		הָר	hill-country; an individual mountain, Mount; Plu — mountains (over 500)		1:254–55
			With article: הָהָר; Plural: הָרִים; Plural construct הָרִים		
20		חֲכָמָה	skill in technical matters; experience, shrewdness; (worldly, pious, divine) wisdom (100–199)		1:314
21		יוֹם (1)	day, daylight; Plural is irregular: days (over 500)		1:399–401
			With article הַיּוֹם may be translated “today”		
22		עַם	people; (paternal) relationship, clan, kin; father’s brother (over 500)		1:837–39
			With article: הָעָם		
23		אֶל	Prep—unto, towards; up to, against; in, into (over 500)		1:50–51
24		הוּא	Independ pron 3ms—he, it (the more remote demon pron, ms) that, that one; (the more remote demon adj, ms, usually with the proclitic def art) that (over 500)		1:240–41
25		מִי	Interrog pron—who? (indef) whoever (300–499)		1:575

LESSON 5

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
26	הלך		Qal—to go, walk (over 500)		1:246–48
27		אִשָּׁה	woman, wife (over 500)		1:93
28		גִּבּוֹר	hero, champion, warrior (100–199)		1:172
			The name Gabriel, גַּבְרִיאֵל (“mighty one of God”), is a combination of a modified form of גִּבּוֹר plus a word for “God,” אֵל		
29		יְהוָה	Yahweh (over 500)		1:394–95
			When we read the actual Hebrew text, we read this as “Adonai”, when we translate into English, we will translate it as “the LORD” or transliterate it as “Yahweh.”		
30	כַּרְם (1)		vineyard (70–99)		1:498
			This word is connected to כַּרְמֶל, which is part of the name “Mount Carmel”; כַּרְמֶל may mean “vineyard of God.”		
31		רָע	Adj—evil, of little worth, contemptible; malicious, injurious; Feminine Noun—evil, wickedness; misfortune; calamity, disaster (over 500)		2:1250–53, 62–64 (2x)
			רָעָה is a derivative feminine noun from רָע. Of the Hebrew words used for evil, this is a general word describing either non-moral evil, such as disaster, injury, calamity, or moral evil		
32		אֵפֹה	Interrog pron—where? (25)		1:78
			This word is comprised of two parts: אֵ (“where”) and פֹּה (“here”).		
33		הַ	(the proclitic def art) the; (preceding a part or more rarely a finite verb) the one who (over 500)		1:235–36
			When followed by a guttural letter, there are alternate forms for הַ: הֵ, הָ, or הֹ—in these cases, the guttural letter cannot be doubled		
34		כִּי (2)	Conj—because, for, that; when; if, in case; although, even though; Emphatic particle—verily, indeed, surely; on the contrary (over 500)		1:470–71
35		צָדִיק	Adj—innocent, in the right; just, upright (200–299)		2:1001–3

LESSON 6

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
36		אַדְמָה		earth, arable ground; land owned; underworld (200–299)	1:15
37		אֲנָשִׁים		Irregular plu—men (over 500)	1:43
				אֲנָשִׁים is the irregular plural of אִישׁ (see Ross, Les 3, p. 46)	
38		בָּתִּים		Irregular plu—houses, dwelling places (over 500)	1:124–29
				בָּתִּים, <i>bāttîm</i> , and NOT <i>bottîm</i> , is the irregular plural of בֵּית (see Ross, Les 2, p. 41)	
39		גֶּן		garden (57)	1:198–99 (2x)
				With article: הַגֶּן	
40		דֶּרֶךְ		Masc or fem noun—way, road; distance, journey; enterprise, business; manner, custom, behavior (over 500)	1:231–32
41		יָלֵד		boy, child (70–99)	1:412
				יְלִידָה, “girl,” is a feminine derivative from יָלֵד	
42		נָשִׁים		Irregular plu—women, wives (over 500)	1:729
				נָשִׁים is an irregular plural for אִשָּׁה (see Ross, Les 5, p. 61)	
43		עִיר (1)		Fem noun—city, town (over 500)	1:821–22
				Irregular plu: עָרִים	
44		רָעַב		hunger, famine (100–199)	2:1257–58
45		שָׂדֶה		pasture, open fields, arable land (300–499)	2:1307–9 (2x)

LESSON 7

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
46		זָהָב		gold (300–499)	1:265
47		יִשְׂרָאֵל (+)		Israel (over 500)	1:442
48		כֶּסֶף		silver; money (300–499)	1:490–91
49		נָעַר		fellow servant, attendant; lad, adolescent; young man (plu, people) (200–299)	1:707
50		עֶבֶד (1)		slave, servant; minister, adviser, official (over 500)	1:775–76
51		עֲבָדָה		work, enforced labor; service which is rendered; service of worship (100–199)	1:776–77
52		וְ		Inseparable conj— and, also, even; together with; that is; but (over 500)	1:257–59
53		זָקֵן		Adj—old, elder; Noun—old man, elder (100–199)	1:278
54		עַל- (2)		Prep—on, over; in front of, before; above, more than; on account of; concerning; against; to, towards; Conj—because (over 500) without any prefixes or pronominal suffixes, עַל- is always followed by <i>maqqep</i>	1:825–28

LESSON 8

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
55	הָלְכוּ		Qal perf 3cp—they went, walked (over 500)		1:246–48
56	הַיְכָל		temple; palace (70–99)		1:244–45
57	יְהוּדָה (+)		Judah (over 500)		1:394
58	מִלְחָמָה		hand-to-hand fighting, struggle, war (300–499)		1:589
59	נָהָר		river, stream (100–199)		1:676–77
			Plural: נְהָרוֹת or נְהָרִים		
60	סֵפֶר		something written: record, letter, scroll (100–199)		1:766–67
61	עֵצָה (1)		advice; plan (70–99)		1:866–67
62	תֹּוֹךְ		midst (300–499)		2:1697–98
			A form of תֹּוֹךְ is used with prepositions: בְּתֹוֹךְ (“in the midst of”) and מִתֹּוֹךְ (“from the midst of”)		
63	מִן		Prep—locative: away from, out of; from before, in the face of, without; comparative: more than; partitive: some of; Conj—temporal: since, (immediately) after; because of (over 500) Alternate forms are מִ + the doubling of the following consonant, or מִ		1:597–99
64	עַתָּה		Adv—now (300–499)		1:901–2
			עַתָּה is a locative form of עַתָּה		

LESSON 9

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
65		נְבִיאַ		prophet (300–499)	1:661–62
66		נְבִיאָה		prophetess (6)	1:662
67		גָּדוֹל		Adj—great (over 500)	1:177–78
68		טוֹב (1)		Adj—good; merry; pleasant, desirable; beautiful; friendly, kind; good as to character and value; morally good (300–499)	1:370–71
69		יָפֵה		Adj—beautiful (41)	1:423–24
70		יָקָר		Adj—scarce, precious, valuable; noble (36)	1:432
71		יָשָׁר		Adj—straight, level, smooth; proper, right, just (100–199)	1:450
72		מְאֹד		Adv—very, exceedingly; Noun—strength, power (200–299)	1:538
73		קָשָׁה		Adj—hard, difficult, strict (36)	2:1152–53
74		רַב (1)		Adj—numerous, many; varied, much; great (300–499)	2:1170–71
75		רָשָׁע		Adj—guilty; Noun—guilty, wicked person (200–299)	2:1295–96

LESSON 10

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
76	זָכַר	(1)	to remember, call to mind; to name, mention (200–499)		1:269–70
77	יָרַד		Qal—to go down; Hi—to bring down, cause to fall (200–499)		1:434–36
78	כָּתַב		to write (200–499)		1:503–4
79	לָכַד		to catch (animals by trapping; people as captives); to overthrow (100–199)		1:530
80	נָפַל		Qal—to fall (accidentally); to fall down (deliberately); to collapse; to fall upon, raid; Hi—to drop, bring to ruin, make lie down (200–499)		1:709–11
81	פָּקַד		Qal—to make a careful inspection; look at, see to something; to pass in review, muster; instruct, command, urge, stipulate; to call to account, avenge, afflict; Ni—to be missed, lacking; to be called to account, afflicted, punished; Hi—to appoint, install as superior; to hand over to someone (200–499)		2:955–58
82	קָבַץ		Qal—to gather together, collect, assemble; Pi—to gather together (in unexpected circumstances (100–199)		2:1062–64
83	לֶחֶם		bread; showbread; food, nourishment (200–299)		1:526–27
84	אֵת	(1)	Particle—untranslatable accusative particle marking a definite direct object (usually in prose) (over 500) When this particle is written proclitically, it is written as אֶת־		1:100–1
85	לֹא		Negative adv (generally permanent negation)—no, not (over 500) לֹא־ is plene form		1:511–12

LESSON 11

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
86	אֵשׁ	(1)	fire (300–499)		1:92
87	בִּינָה		understanding (37)		1:123
88	יָמִים		Irregular plu—days (over 500)		1:399–401
			The singular form of this irregular plural is יוֹם (see Ross, Les 4, p. 54); with article הַיּוֹם may be translated “today”		
89	לַיְלָה		Masc noun—night (200–299)		1:528 (2x)
90	מָקוֹם		place, (sacred) site, space, locality, residence (300–499)		1:626–27
91	עֵיִן		Masc or fem noun—eye; appearance, look; spring (over 500)		1:817–18
			Dual: עֵינַיִם; the plural of עֵיִן may be prefixed with the prep בְּ, resulting in the form בְּעֵינָיו—in the eyes of, in the opinion of (see Ross, lesson 15, p. 124)		
92	שָׁמַיִם		heaven, sky (300–499)		2:1559–62
93	אֶחָד		Adj—one (numeral); another (over 500)		1:29–30
			Feminine adj—אַחַת		
94	חֲדָשׁ		Adj—new, fresh (53)		1:294
95	קָטָן		Adj—small, unimportant, insignificant; young, youngest (54)		2:1093
			Irregular plu: קְטַנִּים		

LESSON 12

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
96	שמע		to hear, listen to, obey (over 500)		2:1570–74
			When שמע is followed by לקול or אל קול or ב קול, this combination may be translated as “to obey” or “to listen to the voice of”		
97	אב		father; progenitor (over 500)		1:1–2
			Irregular const: אבִי; Plural: אֲבוֹת; Plural const: אֲבוֹת (see Ross, Les 12, p. 105)		
98	אח	(2)	brother; blood-relation; fellow tribesman, countryman (over 500)		1:29
			Irregular const: אחִי; Plural: אחִים; Plural const: אחִי		
99	אשה		woman, wife (over 500)		1:93
			Irregular singular const: אִשָּׁה; Irregular plu: נָשִׁים, Plu const: נָשִׁי (see Ross, Les 6, p.61, & Les 12, p. 105)		
100	בן	(1)	son, grandson; young animal; (with collec) single, individual; member, fellow (of a group or class) (over 500)		1:137
			Singular const: בֶּן or בִּן; Plural: בָּנִים; Plural const: בָּנִי (see Ross, Les 12, p. 105)		
101	ברכה	(1)	blessing (69)		1:161
102	בת	(1)	daughter (over 500)		1:165–66
			Irregular plural: בָּנוֹת; Plural const: בָּנוֹת; The name “Bathsheba” is comprised of the singular construct of this word plus שֶׁבַע (“seven”): בֵּת־שֶׁבַע (see Ross, lesson 15, p. 124)		
103	ישועה		help, acts of salvation (70–99)		1:446
104	כבוד		reputation, importance; glory, splendor, distinction, honor (200–299)		1:457–58
105	מצוה		commandment, commission (100–199)		1:622–23
			Plural: מִצְוֹת		
106	קול		noise, din; voice, sound (over 500)		2:1083–85
			Irregular plural: קוֹלוֹת		
107	שמחה		joy, jubilation (70–99)		2:1336–37

108	שֵׁם (1)	name; standing, reputation (over 500)	2:1548–51
		Irregular plural: שְׁמוֹת	
109	שָׁנָה (+)	year (over 500)	2:1600–1
		Plural may be either שָׁנִים or שָׁנוֹת	
110	תּוֹרָה	law, direction, instruction, rule (200–299)	2:1710–12

LESSON 13

	COGNATE	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
111		מצא		to find (what was sought); to reach; to meet accidentally; to obtain, achieve (200–499)	1:619–20
112		שבר (1)		to shatter, smash; Pi—to smash into fragments (100–199)	2:1402–4
113		גבעה (1)		hill, height (60)	1:174
114		גמל		camel (54, 25 in Gen)	1:197
				Irregular plu: גמלים	
115		ים		sea; lake (300–499)	1:413–14
				Plural: ימים	
116		כוכב		star (37)	1:463
117		מים		Masc plu noun—water (over 500)	1:576–77
				Const: מי or מים	
118		צדק		equity, what is right; communal loyalty, conduct loyal to the community; salvation, well-being; righteousness (100–199)	2:1004–5
119		אין (1)		negative particle of nonexistence, nothing; as quasi-verb, there is not; preceding a genitive = -less, without (over 500)	1:41–42
				Also written as אין	
120		אשר		Rel pron—who, which, that; Conj—that; as, when (when attached to pref prep k) (over 500)	1:98–99
				כאשר: conj—this a combination of the preposition כ attached to אשר: “as, when”	
121		את (2)		Prep—(together) with, by the side of, besides; out of, from (over 500)	1:101
				This form has the exact orthography as the untranslatable sign of the definite accusative את. When this preposition is written proclitically, it is written as את (see Ross, Les 10, p. 92)	
122		בין		Prep—between, among, during (300–499)	1:123
				בין is the construct alternative to בין	
123		יש		it exists, there is (100–199)	1:443–44
				When this particle is written proclitically, it is written as יש	

LESSON 14

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
124	אמר	(1)	to say (over 500)		1:65–67
125	בטח	(1)	Qal—to trust; to be confident; Hi—to cause to rely on someone (100–199)		1:120
126	סגר		to shut; Pi—to hand someone over; Hi—to deliver, surrender, give up (70–99)		1:742–43
127	אור		light, daylight, dawn (100–199)		1:24–25
128	מוֹת		death, dying (100–199)		1:563–64
129	מַלְאָךְ		messenger, angel (200–299)		1:585–86
			The name Malachi, מַלְאָכִי, is derived from מַלְאָךְ and means “my messenger.”		
130	מִסְפָּר	(1)	number, quantity (100–199)		1:607–8
131	סוס	(1)	horse (100–199)		1:746
132	סוּסָה		mare (2)		1:746
			סוּסָה, “mare,” is the female derivative of סוס		
133	צָבָא		military service, campaign; army, military men, troops; heavenly bodies (300–499)		2:994–97
			An epithet for God is the title יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת, “the LORD of armies” or “the LORD Almighty”		
134	רוּחַ		Fem noun—breeze, wind, breath; spirit; sense, (intellectual frame of) mind (300–499)		2:1197–1201
135	שֻׁלְחָן		table (70–99)		2:1519–21
			Plural: שֻׁלְחָנוֹת		
136	שַׁעַר	(1)	gate (300–499)		2:1613–18
137	עִם		Prep—in company with, together with (over 500)		1:839–40

LESSON 15

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
138	בחר	(2)	to choose (100–199)		1:119–20
			Objects of the verb בחר take בִּי instead of אֵת: בִּי: בָּחַר בִּי, “he chose me.”		
139	עבד		to serve, perform service (to God), work; to till (the ground) (200–499)		1:773–75
140	אל	(5)	(G)od, deity; often highest god El (200–299)		1:48–50
			The form with the pronominal suffixes, e.g., אֵלַי, “my God,” should not be confused with the preposition אֶל with pronominal suffixes, e.g., אֵלַי, “unto me.”		
141	בנות	(1)	daughters (over 500)		1:165–66
			This is an irregular plural for בַּת; Plural const: בָּנוֹת (see Ross, lesson 15, p. 124)		
142	חַיִּים		lifetime, life-span, life (100–199)		1:308
			Const: חַיִּים, with 1cs pronominal suffix: חַיִּי; חַיִּים is the plural form חַי (1)		
143	יד		Masc or fem noun—hand, forearm; (metaphor) side, bank (of a watercourse); possession, power (over 500)		1:386–88
			Dual: יָדַי; const יָדַי		
144	ירושלים	(+)	Jerusalem (over 500)		1:437
			Commonly written as יְרוּשָׁלַם		
145	כל		all, the whole; everybody, everything; every (over 500)		1:474–75
			Construct may also be כָּל־; with pron suffixes the ל is doubled and the stem vowel becomes qibbus: כָּלָם (“all of them”)		
146	פה		mouth; opening (300–499)		2:914–16
			Const: פִּי, with suffixes: פִּי (“my mouth”), פִּיךָ (“your mouth”); Plural: פִּים or פִּיֹת		
147	אחרי		Prep—behind; (temporally) after (over 500)		1:35–36
			אַחֲרַי is the pronominal state to which pronominal suffixes are attached		

148	בְּעֵינַי	Prep—behind, after (over 500)	1:817–18
		This preposition is a combination of the plural עֵינַיִם, from עַיִן (see Ross, Les 11, p. 96) plus the prefixed prep בְּ, resulting in the form בְּעֵינַיִם—literally: “in the eyes of, in the opinion of”	
149	חַי (2)	Adj—living, alive (70–99)	1:308–9
150	תַּחַת (1)	Prep—below, underneath, under; in place of, instead of; Noun—what is located underneath, below (300–499)	2:1721–23

LESSON 16

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
151	הרג		to kill, slay (100–199)		1:255
152	ילד		Qal & Pi—to give birth, beget; Ni, Pu, Ho—to be born (over 500)		1:411–12
153	שפט		to pass judgment, administer justice; Ni—to enter into a controversy before a court, plead; enter into judgment, dispute (200–499) The qal participle שֹׁפֵט is used as a substantive for “judge, ruler, governor”		2:1622–26
154	חצי		half, half the height: middle (100–199)		1:343
155	כסא		seat of honor, throne; seat, chair (100–199)		1:487
156	לב		heart, one’s inner self; inclination, disposition; will, intention; attention, consideration, reason (over 500) לֵב is an alternate form		1:513–15
157	מלאכה		handiwork, craftsmanship; business, work; objects, wares; (cult) service (100–199)		1:586
158	מלכה		queen (35, 25 in Esth)		1:592
159	פנה		front (in the sense of a head of a living creature), face; Plu—the front (as over against the back); former times, an earlier period; surface; the face of God (over 500) Plural: פָּנִים; this plural form may have the inseparable prep לְ attached to it: לְפָנַי—“before; according to the opinion of, in view of”		2:938–44
160	אֵיב		Qal part used as noun: enemy (200–299)		1:38–39
161	כִּאֲשֶׁר		Conj—as, when (over 500)		1:455

LESSON 17

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
162	דָּרַשׁ		to care for; to inquire about, investigate; to require; to make supplication (100–199)		1:233
163	כָּרַת		to cut off, exterminate; make a covenant; to come to an arrangement; Ni—to be cut off, disappear; to be wiped out, eliminated, excluded; Hi—to exterminate (200–499)		1:500–1
			When כָּרַת is used with בְּרִית, its nuance is to make a covenant, make a treaty		
164	מָכַר		to sell; to betray to others, sell off (70–99)		1:581–82
165	קָבַר		to bury (100–199)		2:1064
166	שָׂרַף		to burn completely (100–199)		2:1358–59
167	שָׁבַת		to cease, stop; to rest, celebrate; Hi—to put an end to, bring to a conclusion; to remove, put away; to cause to disappear (70–99)		2:1407–9
168	שָׁמַר		to keep, watch over, observe; to take care of, preserve, protect; to save, retain; to do something carefully; to observe an order, stick to an agreement, keep an appointment; Qal plu part: watchmen, guards; Ni—to be on one's guard (200–499)		2:1581–84
169	אָחוֹת		sister (100–199)		1:31
170	בְּרִית		agreement; covenant; contract (200–299)		1:157–59
171	קֶבֶר		grave (67)		2:1064–65
172	חָכָם		Adj—skillful, clever, experienced; Noun—the pious and wise man (100–199)		1:314

LESSON 18

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
173	הִיה		to come to pass, occur, happen; to be, become (over 500)		1:243–44
174	לָקַח		to take, grasp, seize; to accept, receive; to fetch, bring (over 500)		1:534–35
175	מָלַךְ	(1)	to be king, rule; Hi—to install someone as king (200–499)		1:590–91
176	רָכַב		to ride, mount (70–99)		2:1230–33
177	אֶבֶן		stone, rock (200–299)		1:7–8
			Plural: אֲבָנִים		
178	חוּץ		Sing, adv—outside; Prep—outside; Noun—lane; Plu—streets; the open fields (100–199)		1:298–99
179	חֶסֶד	(2)	joint obligation, loyalty; faithfulness; goodness, graciousness (200–299)		1:336–37
180	מִדְבָּר	(1)	pasture, steppe, wilderness, desert (200–299)		1:546–47
181	מִשְׁכָּן		abode (of person, of Yahweh); the tabernacle (100–199)		1:646–47
182	עֶרֶב	(1)	sunset, evening (100–199)		1:877–78
183	פֶּרִי		fruit, produce; offspring, descendants (100–199)		2:967–68
184	בֹּקֶר	(2)	morning; the next morning, tomorrow (100–199)		1:151–52
185	בְּעִבּוּר		Prep—because of, for the sake of; Conj—so that (49)		1:777–78
			בְּעִבּוּר—for the sake of, because of (this preposition/conjunction is a combination of בְּ prefixed to עִבּוּר)		
186	כֹּהֵן		priest (over 500)		1:461–62
			כֹּהֵן—priest (the verb, כָּהֵן, is derived from this noun)		

LESSON 19

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
187	זָקַן		to be an old man or woman; to grow old (27)		1:278
188	יָכַל		Qal—to be able, capable of; to prevail (100–199)		1:410–11
189	יָרָא (1)		to fear, be afraid (200–499)		1:432–33
190	כָּבַד		to weigh heavily upon; to be heavy, dull; to be weighty, honored; Ni—to be honored, enjoy honor; to appear in one's glory; Pi—to honor (100–199)		1:455–56
191	מָלֵא		to be full, fulfilled (of time); (with accus) to fill up, be full of or fill with; Pi—to fill; endow; consecrate as a priest, devote; to fulfill, carry out (200–499)		1:583–84
192	שָׁכַב		to lie down; to have sexual intercourse (200–499)		2:1486–88
193	דָּם (1)		blood; shedding of blood, blood-guilt (300–499)		1:224–25
194	יִרְאָה		fear, reverence (frequently of God) (45)		1:433–34
195	כֵּלִי		vessel, receptacle; piece of equipment; implement, instrument; weapons (300–499) Plural: כֵּלִים		1:478–79
196	הֵן		proclitic interrogative particle introducing questions to which the answer is either yes or no; introducing a dependent interrogative clause with the meaning: whether, if (over 500) Before guttural letters and words beginning with a vocal shewa, this particle is written as הֵן; before gutturals with qames or qames hatuf, the particle is הֵן		1:236
197	לָמָּה		Interrog pron— why? (100–199) לָמָּה is an alternate form (s.v. מָה, par D)		1:551–52
198	מָה		Interrog pron— what? (over 500) מָה is followed by the doubling of the following letter; alternate forms are מָהּ or מָהֵ		1:550–52

LESSON 20

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
199	גָּאַל	(1)	to redeem (100–199)		1:169
			Qal impf 3ms: יִגְאַל		
200	שָׂמַח		to rejoice, be merry; Pi—to gladden, make someone merry; to cause to be happy, to help to rejoice (100–199)		2:1333–35
			Qal impf 3ms: יִשְׂמַח		
201	שָׁלַח		to stretch out, send, dispatch; Pi—to let go free, dismiss, expel (over 500)		2:1511–16
			Qal impf 3ms: יִשְׁלַח		
202	שָׁפַךְ		to pour, shed blood; to pour out, cause to flow; to heap up (100–199)		2:1629–30
203	אַף	(2)	nose; anger; (dual) nostrils (200–299)		1:76–77
			Dual: אֶפְיִם; Prep with prefixed לְ: לְאַפִּי—before		
204	חֵיל		power, strength; wealth, property; army (200–299)		1:311–12
205	צֹאן		Collec noun—flocks (sheep and goats) (200–299)		2:992–93
206	קָהָל		contingent, assembly (100–199)		2:1079–80
207	אַחֵר	(1)	Adj—(an)other (god); later, following (100–199)		1:35
208	אַל	(1)	Neg adv—no, not (often used for temporary negation; also the negative of the impv and juss moods) (over 500)		1:48
209	נֵאֻם		Particle of entreaty—surely; then (often this cannot be translated) (300–499)		1:656–57
210	כִּי־		Preventative conj—so that not, lest; or else, in case, perhaps (100–199)		2:936–37

LESSON 21

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
211	יָדַע		to notice, know, copulate (know sexually); Hi—to inform (over 500)		1:390–92
212	שָׁכַן		to settle, reside; Pi & Hi—to cause to dwell (100–199)		2:1496–99
213	אֲדֹנָי		lord, master; the Lord (= God) (over 500)		1:12–13
			אֲדֹנָי—this is used in place of the tetragrammaton		
214	אֹהֶל	(1)	tent (300–499)		1:19
			Plural: אֹהֶלִים or אֹהֶלִים		
215	בִּשְׁת		shame, shamefulness (30)		1:165
216	גּוֹי		people, nation; pagan people (as opposed to Israel) (over 500)		1:182–83
217	חֹשֶׁךְ		darkness (70–99)		1:361–62
218	צָרָה	(1)	need, distress, anxiety (70–99)		2:1053–54
219	שֹׁפָה		lip (as part of mouth; organ of speech; manner of speech, language); shore of the sea, bank of a river; edge, border (100–199)		2:1346–48
220	כְּמוֹ		Quasi-prep, adv, conj—like, as (100–199)		1:481
221	קָדוֹשׁ		Adj—holy, commanding respect; awesome (100–199)		2:1066–67
			קָדוֹשׁ may also be written defectively as קָדָשׁ; when קָדוֹשׁ is used with לֵ: holy, singled out, consecrated for		

LESSON 22

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
222		זָבַח		to slaughter, sacrifice (100–199)	1:261–63
223		חָדַל (1)		Qal—to cease; to refrain from doing; to forbear; to refrain from; to desist from (58) The imperfect of verbs whose initial letter is a guttural will be studied in Lesson 32 of Ross.	1:292
224		חָטָא		to miss (a mark), to wrong (morally), offend, do wrong, commit sin: Pi—to cleanse from sin, purify; Hi—to mislead into sin; Hith—to purify oneself (200–499) לְ חָטָא = “he sinned against”	1:305–6
225		חָפֵץ (1)		to take pleasure in, desire; to delight in; to be willing, to feel inclined (70–99)	1:339–40
226		צָעַק		to shout, call out, cry (54)	2:1042–43
				Qal impf 3ms: צָעַק	
227		זָבַח (1)		(communal) sacrifice (100–199)	1:262–63
228		חַטָּאת		sin; expiation, sin-offering (200–499) Plural: חַטָּאוֹת	1:306
229		מִזְבֵּחַ		altar (300–499) Plural: מִזְבְּחוֹת	1:564
230		צִדְקָה		honesty; righteousness, justice, justness, community loyalty; entitlement, just cause (100–199)	2:1006–7
231		בְּלֹא		Adv—not (with infinitive construct) (100–199) בְּלֹא with לְ becomes לְבִלְלֹא (the negative particle for the inf const) “that...not, lest; except”	1:136
232		לְעַן		Prep or Conj—because, because of (70–99) When followed by an infinitive construct, לְעַן is a conjunction.	1:421
233		לְמַעַן		Conj (with pref prep)—in order to, so that; Prep (without pref prep)—on account of, for the sake of (200–299) לְמַעַן is the conjunctive form— “in order to, so that”; it discussed with its lead form, a preposition מַעַן (HALOT, s.v. מַעַן, subsec 2)	1:614

LESSON 23

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
234	אכל		to eat, devour; Hi—to feed (over 500)		1:46–47
235	יצא		to come or go out, come or go forth; to set out, move away; Hi—to cause to go out, lead out, produce (over 500)		1:425–27
236	נסע		to tear or pull out; to journey further on (100–199)		1:704
237	נשא		to carry, lift or lift up, raise, receive someone in a friendly manner, be favorably disposed toward someone (over 500)		1:724–26
238	רדף		to pursue, follow after; Ni—to vanish, disappear (100–199)		2:1191–92
239	שאל		to ask; to interrogate, consult; to claim, demand; to beg for, wish (100–199)		2:1371–74
240	שכח		to forget (100–199)		2:1489–90
241	תפש		to lay hold of, seize; to handle, use, perform a task; Ni—to be caught, trapped, conquered (64)		2:1779–80
242	חֶק		prescription, rule; law, regulation; (appropriate or allotted) portion (100–199)		1:346–47
243	מִשְׁפֵּט		decision, judgment; dispute, case; legal claim; measure; law (300–499)		1:651–52
244	נֶפֶשׁ		Fem noun—throat, neck; breath; living being, people; person, oneself; life; soul (over 500)		1:711–13
245	אַיִה (1)		Interrog pro—where? (45)		1:39
246	עוֹד		Conj adv—as long as; Adv—still, still more; again (300–499)		1:795–96

LESSON 24

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
247		בחן	to test, examine, put to the test (30)		1:119
			Qal impf 3ms: בַּחֵן		
248		ברא (1)	to create (48)		1:153–54
			Qal impf 3ms: יִבְרֵא		
249		משח	to smear (with liquid oil or dye); to anoint (70–99)		1:643–44
			A noun derived from this verb is מְשִׁיחַ, “anointed one” or “Messiah”		
250		עזב (1)	to leave, leave behind or over; to go; Ni—to be abandoned (100–199)		1:806–7
251		אֱמֶת	trustworthiness; constancy, duration; faithfulness; truth (100–199)		1:68–69
252		חן	grace, charm; favor, popularity (69)		1:332
253		מִנְחָה	gift, present; offering (200–299)		1:601
254		עוֹלָם	long time, duration (usually eternal, eternity, but in a philosophical sense); future time; a long time back (dark age of prehistory) (300–499)		1:798–99
255		עוֹן	misdeed, sin; guilt caused by sin; punishment (for guilt) (200–299)		1:800
			Plural: עֲוֹנִים or עֲוֹנוֹת		
256		שַׁבָּת	Fem noun—sabbath (100–199)		2:1409–11
			This is sometimes also a masculine noun		
257		אָז	Adv—then (100–199)		1:26–27
258		עַד (3)	Prep—(locat) as far as; (temp) until; during, as long as (over 500)		1:786–87

LESSON 25

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
259	בָּקָר		herd, cattle (100–199)	1:151
260	בֹּקֶר (2)		morning; the next morning, tomorrow (100–199)	1:151–52
261	קֵץ		end; border; furthest, last (67)	2:1125–26
262	קִצֵּה		end, edge, corner, extremity (45)	2:1121
263	קִצְּהָ		A synonym of קֵץ edge, end, extremity (70–99)	2:1120–21
264	שָׂר		A synonym of קֵץ prince; representative of the king; official; person of note, commander, captain, chief; leader of a group or district; head, first in a series (300–499)	2:1350–53
265	שָׂרָה		woman of rank, princess; Proper noun: “Sarah” (45)	2:1354

LESSON 26

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
266	לחם	(1)	Ni—to fight, do battle, wage war (100–199)		1:526
			Ni perf 3ms: נִלָּחֵם		
267	מלט	(1)	Ni—to flee to safety; Pi—to save someone; to leave undisturbed, at rest (70–99)		1:589
			Ni perf 3ms: נִמְלֵט		
268	סתר		Ni—to hide oneself, be hidden (70–99)		1:771–72
			Ni perf 3ms: נִסְתָּר		
269	קרא	(1)	to call, shout, summon, proclaims, announce (with קָ) to recite, read (over 500)		2:1128–31
270	שאר		Ni—to remain over; to stay back, remain; Hi—to leave over (100–199)		2:1375–777
			Ni perf 3ms: נִשָּׂאָר; Ni part ms: נִשְׂאָר		
271	שבע		Ni—to swear (an oath); Hi—to make someone take an oath; to plead with someone (100–199)		2:1396–99
			Ni perf 3ms: נִשְׁבַּע; impf 3ms: יִשְׁבַּע or יִשְׁבֵּעַ		
272	מועד		meeting, assembly; agreed or appointed time; festival, time of festivity (200–299)		1:557–58
			This noun is found in the expression אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד, “tent of meeting,” which refers to the sanctuary		
273	נשיא	(1)	prince, leader, chieftain (100–199; 60 in Num, 37 in Ezek)		1:727–28
274	עדה	(1)	assembly; throng, gang; national, legal, cultic community (100–199)		1:789–90
275	עץ		(Collec) trees, thicket of small trees, timber, wood; an individual tree (300–499)		1:863–64
276	שֵׁבֶט		stick, rod, staff, scepter; tribe (100–199)		2:1388–90
			Also written as שֵׁבֶט		
277	גם		Conj—also, even; as well as (over 500)		1:195–96

LESSON 27

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
278	בִּקֵּשׁ		Pi—to seek, search for, call on, consult; to discover, find; to demand, require (200–499)		1:152–53
			Piel perf 3ms: בִּקֵּשׁ; this verb is never used in the Qal stem.		
279	גָּדַל		Qal—to grow (up), become strong; to become great, wealthy; to become important; Pi—to bring up, let grow (100–199)		1:179
280	דָּבַר (2)		Pi—to speak (over 500)		1:210–11
			Piel perf 3ms: דִּבֶּר or דִּבָּר		
281	הָלַל (2)		Pi—to eulogize, praise; Hith—to boast (100–199, 87 in Pss)		1:248–49
			Piel perf 3ms: הִלֵּל		
282	סָפַר		to count up or out; to make a written record; Pi—to make known, announce; to report, tell (100–199)		1:765–66
			Denom from סָפַר		
283	קָדַשׁ		to be holy; Ni—to show oneself as or be treated as holy; Pi—to declare holy; to transform someone or something to the state of holiness; to dedicate or consecrate; Hi—to mark or treat as sanctified or consecrated; Hith—to keep or show oneself as holy or sanctified (100–199)		2:1072–75
			The Qal impf 3ms may appear as קִדֵּשׁ or קִדְּשׁ		
284	אִם		mother		1:61
285	רַב		multitude, quantity, fullness; wealth; what concerns plenty: plentiful (100–199)		2:1173–74
286	תּוֹעֵבָה		abomination, abhorrence (100–199)		2:1702–4
287	תָּמִיד		Adv—lasting, continually; Adj used as substantive (in genitive position)—continuance, regularity, permanence (100–199)		2:1747
288	כֵּן		Adv—thus, so; (temp) now; (locat) here (over 500)		1:461
289	לֵאמֹר		Inf const: to say, saying (over 500)		1:65
			This is an irregular form of the inf const of אָמַר that has the prefix preposition לַ attached it. This inf const is often used to introduce direct discourse and is not necessarily translated.		
290	לָכֵן		Adv—therefore (100–199)		1:530

LESSON 28

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
291	כָּפַר		Pi—to appease, make amends; to make atonement (100–199)		1:493–94
			Pi perf 3ms: כִּפֵּר		
292	קָטַר		Pi—to make a sacrifice; to go up in smoke (100–199)		2:1094–95
			Pi perf 3ms: קָטַר		
293	שָׁלַם		to be completed, ready; to remain healthy, unharmed; to keep peace; Pi—to make intact, complete, to make restitution; to recompense, reward; to finish; Hi—to finish, carry out; to deliver up; make peace with (100–199)		2:1532–36
294	אֵיל (1)		male sheep, ram; (metaph) chief, ruler, mighty one (100–199)		1:40
295	בָּמָה		high place, place of worship; mountain ridge, hill; back (100–199)		1:136–37
296	בָּשָׂר		flesh, meat, food; body; relatives (200–299)		1:164
297	חֶרֶב		Fem noun—sword (300–499)		1:349–50
298	כַּף		Fem noun—the hollow, flat of the hand, the whole hand; the sole of the foot (100–199)		1:491–92
299	מַמְלָכָה		dominion, kingdom; kingship, royal sovereignty (100–199)		1:595
300	מִשְׁפָּחָה		extended family, clan; Plu—types, constituent parts (300–499)		1:651
301	פָּר		bull, steer (100–199)		2:960–61
302	פָּרָה		cow (26)		2:964
303	הִנֵּה		Particle—behold, look, here is (over 500)		1:252
304	הֵן (1)		Part—behold, look, here is (100–199)		1:251
305	נֶגֶד		Subst—that which is opposite, corresponds to; Adv or prep—in front of, before; opposite to (100–199)		1:666–67

LESSON 29

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
306	הלך		Qal—to go, walk; Pi—to go, walk, move about; Hiph—to bring, take; Hiph—Hithp: to walk about, move to and fro (over 500) Hithpael perf 3ms: הִתְהַלֵּךְ		1:246–48
307	חבא		Ni—to hide oneself; be hidden; Hi—to hide, keep hidden; to keep oneself hidden (38) Hith perf 3ms: הִתְחַבֵּא; this form does not occur in the Qal		1:284
308	חנן (1)		Qal—to be gracious; favor someone; Hith—to implore favor, compassion (70–99) Hith perf 3ms: הִתְחַנֵּן		1:334–35
309	טמא		Qal—to become ceremonially unclean; Ni—to defile oneself; Pi—to defile, desecrate; to declare unclean; Hith—to defile oneself (100–199) Hith perf 3ms: הִטְמִיא: in the Hith of טמא the ת is assimilated into the ט		1:375–76
310	למד		Qal—to learn; Pi—to teach (70–99)		1:531–32
311	נבא		Ni—to prophesy; to be in a prophetic trance; Hith—to exhibit the behavior of or talk like a prophet; to be in a prophetic stance (100–199) Denom from נָבִיא; Hith perf 3ms הִתְנַבֵּא or הִנַּבֵּא		1:659
312	פלל		Pi—to pronounce judgment; to be the arbitrator, intercessor; Hith—to make intercession for or act as intercessor for; to pray (70–99) Hith perf 3ms: הִתְפַּלֵּל		2:933–34
313	חצר		court, enclosure; permanent settlement, yard without walls (100–199)		1:345–346
314	כֶּחַ (1)		power, strength; property (100–199) The plene form of כֶּחַ is כֹּחַ		1:468–69
315	כְּרוּב (1)		cherub (70–99, 32 in Ezek)		1:497
316	נֶגֶב		south, the South; arid terrain; Negev (100–199)		1:665
317	תְּפִלָּה		prayer (70–99)		2:1776–78
318	אם		Conj—if (over 500)		1:60–61

LESSON 30

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
319	גדל	Qal—to grow (up), become strong; to become great, wealthy; to become important; Pi—to bring up, let grow; Hi—to enlarge, magnify (oneself) (100–199)		1:179
320	זכר (1)	to remember, call to mind; to name, mention; Hi—to remind, make known; to profess, praise (200–499)		1:269–70
321	לבש	to put on (a garment), to be clothed; Hi—to clothe (100–199)		1:519–20
322	סתר	Ni—to hide oneself, be hidden; Hi—to hide (70–99)		1:771–72
		Hi perf 3ms: הִסְתִּיר		
323	קרב	Qal—to get closer, approach; to come forward, draw near; to step up to (in the cult); to make a sexual advance; Hi—to bring over, take, bring; to offer a sacrifice; to bring forward, cause to come up to, advance (100–199)		2:1132–34
324	שחת	Ni—to become ruined, spoiled; Pi—to ruin, destroy, annihilate; Hi—to ruin, destroy, exterminate (100–199)		2:1469–72
		Hi perf 3ms: הִשְׁחִית		
325	שלך	Hi—to throw, cast (100–199)		2:1527–30
		Hi perf 3ms: הִשְׁלִיךְ		
326	שמד	Ni—to be destroyed, exterminated; Hi—to exterminate (70–99)		2:1552–53
		Hi perf 3ms: הִשְׁמִיד		
327	בְּכוֹר	first-born, oldest offspring (100–199)		1:131
328	זָכָר	man, male person; male animal (70–99)		1:270–71
329	זִכָּר	memorial, mention (of a name) (23)		1:271
330	צור (1)	rock; rocky hill, mountain (70–99)		2:1016–17

LESSON 31

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
331	מָשַׁל	(2)	Qal—to rule; Hi—to make someone lord; exercise dominion (70–99)		1:647–48
332	קָצַר	(1)	Qal only—to gather in, harvest (35)		2:1126
333	אוֹת	(1)	sign; distinguishing mark; commemorative token; omen (70–99) אוֹת may also be written defectively as אֹת		1:26
334	זֶרַע		seed; offspring, descendants (200–299)		1:282–83
335	חוֹמָה		(city) wall; wall (around a building or area of a city) (100–199)		1:298
336	נֶעַל		Fem noun—sandal (22)		1:705
337	צָפוֹן	(1)	Fem noun—the north (100–199)		2:1046
338	רָחֵב		breadth, expanse (100–199, 54 in Ezek 40–48)		2:1212
339	שִׁיר		song (70–99)		2:1481–83
340	בְּעַד	(1)	Prep—behind; through, out of; round about; for the benefit of (100–199)		1:141

LESSON 32

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
341	אבד	Qal—to become lost, go astray, perish, be destroyed; Pi—to destroy; Hi—to exterminate (100–199)		1:2–3
		Qal perf 3ms: אָבַד; impf 3ms: יֵאָבֵד, in pause; יֵאָבֵד; impv ms: אֲבֹד		
342	אהב	to love, like (200–499)		1:17
		Qal perf 3ms may be אָהַב or אֶהֱבֶה; impf 3ms: יֵאָהֵב; impv ms: אֲהַב; inf cons: אֶהְבֶּה or אֶהְבֵּה; this verb has a number of different forms.		
343	אסף	Qal—to gather, bring in, receive; to withdraw; Ni—to assemble (200–499)		1:74
		Qal impf 3ms: יֵאָסֵף, with 1cs os: יֵאָסֵפִי; impv ms: אֲסֹף In Hebrew, the Feast of Ingathering is חַג הָאָסִיף		
344	אסר	to bind, capture, keep in confinement (70–99)		1:75
		Qal impf 3ms: יֵאָסֵר or יֵאָסֵר, with 1cs os: יֵאָסֵרִי; impv ms: אֲסֹר		
345	חזק	to be or grow strong, have courage, be hardened (the heart): to make firm or strong; to strengthen; to repair (buildings); Hi—to seize, grasp, keep hold of; Hith—to show oneself courageous, prove oneself strong (200–499)		1:302–4
		Qal impf 3ms: יִחַזֵּק; impv ms: חֲזַק. The name Hezekiah, חִזְקִיָּהוּ (“Yahweh has strengthened”), includes this verb.		
346	חשך	to keep back, withhold; to save, spare (28)		1:359
		Qal impf 3ms: יִחַשֵּׁךְ; impv ms: חֲשֹׁךְ		
347	חשב	to take somebody to be something; to assume; to impute or reckon to; to plan, devise, invent; Ni—to be regarded as, count; Pi—to compute, think of; to plan, devise (100–199)		1:359–60
		Qal impf 3ms: יִחַשֵּׁב or יִחַשְׁבֶּה; impv ms: חֲשַׁב		
348	עמד	to go up before, stand in position or respectfully before, be motionless; Hi—to bring to halt, set up, set forth, arrange (over 500)		1:840–42
		Qal impf 3ms: יַעֲמֹד; impv ms: עֲמֹד		
349	פתח (1)	to open (up); Pi—to let loose, untie (100–199)		2:986–88
		Qal impf 3ms: יִפְתַּח; impv ms: פִּתַּח		
350	שנא	to hate (100–199)		2:1338–40
		Qal perf 3ms: שָׁנָא; impf 3ms: יִשְׁנֹא; impv mp: שִׁנְאוּ		

351	עֵת	Fem noun—point in time; occasion, time; Plu—remote times (300–499) Plural may be עֵתִים or עֵתוֹת; singular noun with 3ms pron suff: עֵתוֹ	1:899–901
352	כֵּן (2)	Adv—thus, so, in the same manner; then; afterwards; thereupon (300–499) Also written as כֵּן־	1:482–83

LESSON 33

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
353	אָחַז	(1)	to seize, grasp, hold on to (67)		1:31–32
354	אָמַן	(1)	Qal (only used as qal pass part)—to be supported; Ni—to be reliable, faithful; to be permanent, endure; Hi—to believe (in), have trust in (100–199)		1:63–64
355	בָּעַר	(1)	Qal—to burn, blaze up against, consume; Pi—to kindle, light, burn down (70–99)		1:145–46
356	בָּרַח	(1)	Qal—to run away, flee; Hi—to chase away (65)		1:156
357	בָּרַךְ	(2)	Qal (only used as qal pass part)—to be blessed, praised, adored; Pi—to bless; to praise (God) (200–499)		1:159–60
358	גָּרַשׁ		Qal—to drive, cast out; Pi—to drive out (47)		1:204
359	מָאָן		to refuse (to do something) (46)		1:540
360	מָהָר	(1)	Pi—to hasten (inf often used as an adv in the sense of ‘hastily’) (70–99)		1:553–54
361	עָבַר		to pass over or by, to on one’s way, move through (over 500)		1:778–80
362	פָּלָא		Ni—to be too difficult; to be unusual, wonderful; Plu part: miraculous acts; Hi—to do something wonderful (70–99)		2:927–28
363	קָרַע		Qal—to rip to pieces, cut up, tear away (63)		2:1146–47
364	רָפָא		to heal (67)		2:1272–74
365	שָׁרַת		Pi—to serve, attend to the service of God (70–99)		2:1661–62
366	רֵעַ	(2)	friend, comrade, companion; neighbor; darling, favorite, lover; one another, another (100–199)		2:1253–55

LESSON 34

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
367		נבט	Pi—to look across; Hi—to look, look at (70–99)		1:661
368		נגד	Hi—to propose, announce, inform (200–499)		1:665–66
369		נגע	Qal—to touch, strike; to reach as far as; Hi—to touch, reach up to; to hurl, throw; to attain, arrive at; to arrive, happen (100–199) Qal impf 3ms: יִגַּע; impv ms: נִגַּעַת		1:668–69
370		נגשׁ	Qal—to step forward, approach; to turn towards, draw near; to advance; Hi—to bring in close; to present (100–199) Qal impf 3ms: יִגַּשׁ; impv ms: נִגַּשׁ, with maqqep נִגַּשׁ; inf cons: נִגַּשׁתָּ		1:670–71
371		נדר	Qal only—to perform a vow; to make a solemn promise (31) Qal impf 3ms may be יִדְרֶה or יִדְרֶה		1:674
372		נחם	Ni—to regret, be sorry; to console oneself; Pi—to comfort (100–199) Ni perf 3ms: נִחַם; impf 3ms: יִנַּחֵם; Pi perf 3ms: נִחַם; impf 3ms: יִנַּחֵם		1:688
373		נצל	Ni—to be saved; to save oneself; Pi—to rob; Hi—to pull out, save (200–499)		1:717
374		אָזֶן	ear (100–199) Dual: אֶזְנֵי		1:27–28
375		לָשׁוֹן	tongue (part of the body and also language); tongue-shaped: gulf, sea inlet (100–199)		1:536
376		מִטָּה	stick, staff; tribe (200–299)		1:573
377		נִדָּר	vow (60) Also written as נִדְרָה		1:674–75
378		רֹאשׁ (1)	head (of person or animal); height, peak, upper end; beginning; leader, chief (over 500)		2:1164–67
379		שִׁקָּר	breach of faith, lie (100–199)		2:1648–50
380		רַק (2)	Adv—only, still, but (100–199)		2:1286–87

LESSON 35

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
381	יָדָה (2)	Hi—to praise (God); to confess one’s sin; Hith—to confess, take confession (100–199)	In the Hithpael, the first radical of the verbal root is the consonant יָדָה: יִתְּנֶה	1:389
382	יָהַב (1)	Qal—to give, come (34)	This verb is only used in the Old Testament as a Qal impv that functions as an interjection: give; come! come on! Qal impv ms: יָהַב or יָהַבָּה, fs: יָהַבִּי, mp: יָהַבִּי (see HALOT, 1:236)	1:393
383	יָטַב	Qal—(impersonal use) it goes well with (him/her); it pleases or is agreeable, pleasing; Hi—to be friendly towards, deal well with; to do good to someone; do good or well (100–199)	Qal impf 3ms: יֵטֵב; the Hi inf abs, יִטְבֶּה, is used as an adverb: well, utterly	1:408–9
384	יָסַף	to add; to continue or carry on doing; Hi—to increase; to do again, more (200–499)	The name <i>Joseph</i> is the Qal active part: יוֹסֵף	1:418
385	יָרָה (3)	Hi—to instruct, teach (52)	The noun יָרָה (“law, direction, instruction, rule”) is derived from this verb.	1:436
386	יָרַשׁ (1)	to take possession of, dispossess, be heir to someone; Ni—to become impoverished (200–499)	Qal impf 3ms: יִרַשׁ; impv ms: יִרַשׁ or יִרַשׁ or יִרַשׁ	1:441–42
387	יָשַׁן (1)	to sleep, fall asleep (25)	Qal impf 3ms: יִישַׁן; inf cons with pref prep לִי: לִישֹׁן	1:447–48
388	יָשַׁע	Ni—to receive help, be victorious; Hi—to help, save, come to assist with (200–499)		1:448–49
389	יָתַר	Ni—to be left over; Hi—to leave over, have left over; to have priority, be first (100–199)		1:451–52
390	דָּוָר (2)	cycle, lifetime; descent, generation (100–199)	דָּוָר is the defective form of דָּוָר	1:217–18
391	יָמִין (1)	right side, hand; south, southern (100–199)		1:415

392	לְבַד־	Adv: alone (100–199)	1:108–9
		Adv with לְ + pron suff: “alone”; Prep לְבַד־ — “except, apart from beside”; S.v. “בַּד־” (I)	
393	קָרוֹב	Adj—nearby, closest (of localities); close (as a relative in kinship) (70–99)	2:1139–40
394	רָחוֹק	Adj—distant, remote, far away from (70–99)	2:1214–16

LESSON 36

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
395	בכה		Qal—to weep; Pi—to weep for (100–199)		1:129–30
			Qal juss 3ms: בִּכְךָ		
396	בנה		Qal—to build, rebuild; Ni—to be built (200–499)		1:139
397	גלה (2)		to uncover; to leave, go into exile; Ni—to be exposed, reveal oneself; Pi—to uncover, disclose; Hi—to deport (100–199)		1:191–92
398	כלה		Qal—to stop, come to an end; be finished, completed; to vanish, fade away, perish; Pi—to complete, bring to an end; to cease to; to consume, destroy (200–499)		1:476–77
			Qal juss 3ms: יִכֶּל		
399	כסה		to cover, conceal; Ni—to be covered; Pi—to cover, conceal, clothe (100–199)		1:487–88
400	פנה		to turn to one side, head in particular direction; to turn to someone; to turn round (and go away); to turn away (and go on further) (100–199)		2:937–38
			Qal pret 3ms: יָפַן; pret 2ms/3fs: תִּפֹּן		
401	פתה (1)		Qal—to be simple, inexpert, gullible; Ni—to let oneself be deceived, taken for a fool; Pi—to persuade (28)		2:984–85
			Denom from פָּתִי		
402	צוה		Pi—to give an order, command, instruct, commission; Pu—to be told, receive an order (over 500)		2:1010–11
403	קנה (1)		to buy, acquire; to create (70–99)		2:1111–13
			Qal pret 3ms: יִקֶּן; this verb, קנה (1), has a homonym קנה (2), to “create.” These homonyms can only be distinguished through context.		
404	ראה		to see, understand; Ni—to appear, become visible, present oneself; Hi—to show someone (over 500)		2:1157–61
			Qal impf 3ms: יִרְאֶה; pret 3ms: יִרְאֶה		
405	רבה (1)		Qal—to become numerous, great, increase; to become powerful; Pi—to make numerous, rear (children), exaggerate; Hi—to make numerous, great (200–499)		2:1176–78
406	רעה (1)		Qal—to feed, graze, drive out to pasture; to protect as a shepherd; to pasture, i.e., to revive (100–199)		2:1258–62
			Qal juss 3ms: יִרְעֶה; part ms: רֹעֶה (“shepherd”)		

407	שָׁקָה	Hi—to provide drink for; to irrigate (70–99)	2:1639–40
		שָׁקָה is primarily used in the Hiphil, though it occasionally appears in the Niphal and Pual. For use in the Hiphil, שָׁקָה is used in place of שָׁתָה.	
408	שָׁתָה (2)	Qal—to drink (200–499)	2:1667–69
409	מִקְנֵה	property, mostly livestock as property (70–99)	1:628
410	מִרְאָה	seeing, appearance (100–199)	1:630

LESSON 37

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
411	היה	to come to pass, occur, happen; to be, become (over 500)		1:243–44
		Qal impf 3ms: יִהְיֶה; juss 3ms: יִהְיֶה; pret 3ms: יִהְיֶה		
412	הרה	to conceive, be pregnant (43)		1:255–56
		Qal impf 3fs: תִּהְרֶה		
413	חיה	Qal—to be or stay alive; to revive, recover, return to life; Pi—to let live, preserve life; to bring back to life; (Hi)—to keep alive (200–499)		1:309–10
		Qal impf 3ms: יַחְיֶה; juss 3ms: יַחְיֶה; pret 3ms: יַחְיֶה		
414	חרה (1)	Qal—to be/become hot, become angry (70–99)		1:350
		When חרה is followed by the preposition לְ, this is an idiomatic use that means to become angry. For example, לוֹ חָרָה means “he became angry” and not “it was hot to him.”		
415	נטה	Qal—to reach out; to stretch out (a tent); to bow down; (intrans) to stretch out, turn aside; Hi—to stretch out, spread out, extend (200–499)		1:692–93
		Qal impf 3ms: יִטֶּה; juss 3ms: יִטֶּה; pret 3ms: יִטֶּה		
416	נכה	Hi—to strike, smite (over 500)		1:697–98
		This verb is used in the Ni, Pi, Hi, & Ho, but never in the Qal.		
417	עלה	Qal—to ascend, go up; Hi—to lead up or out, bring up (over 500)		1:828–30
		Qal impf 3ms: יַעֲלֶה; juss 3ms: יַעֲלֶה; pret 3ms: יַעֲלֶה		
418	ענה (1)	Qal—to reply, answer; to give evidence, testify; Hi—to give an answer (200–499)		1:851–52
		ענה has 4 homonyms. Ross’s notation conflates the first 2 homonyms, see HALOT (1:852–54). Qal impf 3ms: יַעֲנֶה; juss 3ms: יַעֲנֶה; pret 3ms: יַעֲנֶה		
419	עשה (1)	Qal—to make, create, do; to acquire; to prepare; to carry out, perform; to act, behave (over 500)		1:889–92
		עשה is sometimes used in Ni and rarely in the Pu. Qal impf 3ms: יַעֲשֶׂה; juss 3ms: יַעֲשֶׂה; pret 3ms: יַעֲשֶׂה		
420	חיה	all kinds of animals; wild animals, beasts of prey; life; greed, hunger (10)		1:310
		חיה is the feminine form of חי		
421	מעשה	work, labor, deed, accomplishment, achievement (200–299)		1:616–17

422	עֶבְרִי	a Hebrew man or woman (34)	1:782–83
423	עֹלָה	sacrifice that is wholly burned, burnt offering (200–299)	1:830–31
		עֹלָה is the defectively written form for the less commonly used plene form: עוֹלָה	
424	רֶגֶל	Fem noun—foot, leg (200–299)	2:1184–86
425	רִאשׁוֹן	Adj—(ordinal) first (in rank); earlier, former; “(in the) beginning” (100–199)	2:1168–69
		רִאשׁוֹן is also written as רִישׁוֹן	

LESSON 38

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
426	בוא	Qal—to enter, come (to); Hi—to bring, lead in (over 500)		1:112–14
		Qal perf 3ms: בָּא; impf 3ms: יָבֹא or יָבֵא; pret 3ms: יָבֵא; part mp: באִים		
427	בוש (1)	Qal—to be ashamed; Hi—to put to shame; to be ashamed, ruined (100–199)		1:116–17
		בוש, a stative verb, is also written as בַּשׁ; Qal perf 3ms: בַּשׁ; impf 3ms: יְבוֹשׁ; part mp: בּוֹשִׁים		
428	בין	to understand, see; to pay attention to, consider; Ni—to be discerning, have understanding; Hithpo—to behave intelligently (100–199)		1:122–23
		Qal impf 3ms: יִבִּין		
429	גור (1)	to dwell as alien and dependent (100–199)		1:184
		Qal perf 3ms: גָּר; impf 3ms: יִגֹּר		
430	כון	Ni—to be established, steadfast, sure; to be permanent, endure; be ready; Pol—to set up, establish, found; to fix solidly; to take aim; Hi—to prepare, make ready; to determine, appoint; to make firm; to be intent on, firmly resolved (200–499)		1:464–65
431	מות	Qal—to be dead, die; Hi—to kill (over 500)		1:562–63
		מוֹת is a stative verb; Qal perf 3ms: מָת; impf 3ms: יָמוּת		
432	נוח (1)	Qal—to settle down, rest, repose; Hi—(two forms: A & B) A. to cause to rest; to secure repose, rest; to pacify, satisfy; B. to place (somewhere), set, lay; to leave (somewhere, in some position); to leave behind; to allow to stay, leave untouched (100–199)		1:679–80
		In the Hiphil stem, there is a general correlation between the vowel pointing and the semantics. #A—Hi perf 3ms: הִנִּיחַ; impf 3ms: יְנִיחַ; #B—Hi perf 3ms: הִנִּיחַ; impf 3ms: יְנִיחַ		
433	נוס	to flee (100–199)		1:681
		Qal perf 3ms: נָס; impf 3ms: יָנוּס		
434	סור	to turn aside, go off, retreat; Hi—to remove something or someone (200–499)		1:747–49
		Qal perf 3ms: סָר; impf 3ms: יָסֹר		
435	קום	to rise, get up, stand up; Hi—to erect, put up; to keep (one's word, a vow): to arise, help up (over 500)		2:1086–89
		Qal perf 3ms: קָם; impf 3ms: יָקֹם		

436	רום	Qal—to be or reach high; to be exalted; to rise, go up; Pol—to bring up, aloft; to exalt, praise; Hi—to lift high; to erect; to revoke, lift, take away (100–199) Qal perf 3ms: רוֹם; impf 3ms: יִרְוֶם	2:1202–5
437	רוץ	to run (100–199) Qal perf 3ms: רוֹץ; impf 3ms: יִרְוֶץ	2:1207–8
438	שים (1)	Qal—to set (up), place, lay, stand, install, establish, confirm (over 500) Qal perf 3ms: שָׂם; impf 3ms: יִשֶּׁם or יִשְׁוֹם	2:1321–26
439	שוב	to turn back (to God), return; to turn away from, abandon; Hi—to bring or lead back; to give back, repay; to answer; to revoke or cancel; to convert from evil; to restore (over 500) Qal perf 3ms: שָׁב; impf 3ms: יִשָּׁב	2:1427–34
440	שית	Qal only—to set, stand, place; to ordain, cause to occur (70–99) Qal perf 3ms: שָׁת; impf 3ms: יִשֶּׁת	2:1483–86

LESSON 39

	LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
441	אַרַר		to bind with a curse (63)		1:91
			Qal impf 3ms: יֵאַרַר		
442	דָּמַם (1)		to stand still, keep quiet; to be motionless, rigid (22)		1:226
			Qal impf 3ms: יִדָּם or יִדָּם		
443	חָלַל (1)		Ni—to be defiled; Pi—to profane; Hi—to begin (100–199)		1:319–20
			Hi perf 3ms: חָלַל; impf 3ms: יִחַל or יִחַל		
444	יָצַב		Hith only—to take one’s stand; to present oneself; to resist (47)		1:427
			Hi perf 3ms: הִתְיָצַב		
445	מָדַד		to measure (53, 35 in Ezek 40–47)		1:547
			Qal impf 3ms: יִמַּד		
446	מָרַר		to be bitter; Hi—to cause grief (16)		1:638
447	סָבַב		Qal—to turn oneself around, reverse; to go around, perform a ceremonial circuit; to surround, encircle; to slip through, wander about; Hi—to cause to follow a roundabout route; to remove, turn away, change (100–199)		1:738–40
			Qal impf 3ms: יִסֹּב; Hi perf 3ms: הִסֹּב; impf 3ms: יִסֹּב		
448	פָּרַר (1)		Hi—to break, destroy, suspend, foil, make useless (49)		2:974–75
449	קָלַל		to be small, insignificant; to be faster than; Pi—to declare curses, accursed; Hi—to lighten, make lighter; to treat with contempt (70–99)		2:1103–5
			Qal impf 3ms: יִקַּל		
450	רָעַע (1)		Qal—to be evil, displeasing; Hi—to do evil, treat badly (70–99)		2:1269–70
			Qal impf 3ms: יִרָע; Hi perf 3ms: הִרָע; impf 3ms: יִרָע or יִרָע		
451	שָׁיר		to sing; Qal & Pol part used as noun: singer (70–99)		2:1479–81
			Denom from שָׁיר		
452	שָׁמַם		Qal—to be uninhabited, deserted; to shudder, be appalled; Ni—to be made uninhabited; Hi—to cause to be deserted, desolated (70–99)		2:1563–66
			Hi impf 3ms: יִשָּׁם or יִשָּׁם		

453	תָּמַם	Qal—to be, become completed, finished; to come to an end, expire or cease; to be burnt out, consumed; to be worn down, perish; Hi—to do something completely; to come up to size, reach full measure, bring to an end (67) Qal impf 3ms: יִתָּמַם; impv ms: תִּמַּם	2:1752–54
454	בִּגְדָּה (2)	garment, covering (200–299)	1:108
455	טָרָם	Adv—before, not yet (56)	1:379–80
456	סָבִיב	Adv & Noun—on all sides; (mas plu) surroundings, vicinity, neighboring; Fem plu—surrounding(s); neighborhood; circuit (300–499)	1:740

LESSON 40

LEXEME	COGNATE	LEX GLOSS	COG GLOSS	HALOT
457	בוש (1)	Qal—to be ashamed; Hi—to put to shame; to be ashamed, ruined; Hithpol—to be ashamed in front of each other (100–199) בוש, a stative verb, is also written as בַּשׁ; Qal perf 3ms: בַּשׁ; impf 3ms: יִבּוֹשׁ; part mp: בּוֹשִׁים; Hithpol imp 3mp: יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ		1:116–17
458	חווה (2)	Hishtaphel—to bow down (100–199) Hisht perf 3ms: הִשְׁתַּחֲוָה (note the metathesis of ח and ו); impf 3ms: יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה		1:295–96
459	כון	Ni—to be established, steadfast, sure; to be permanent, endure; be ready; Pol—to set up, establish, found; to fix solidly; to take aim; Hi—to prepare, make ready; to determine, appoint; to make firm; to be intent on, firmly resolved (200–499) Pol perf 3ms: כּוֹנֵן		1:464–65
460	מות	Qal—to be dead, die; Pol—to make a full end of, slay; Hi—to kill (over 500) מות is a stative verb; Qal perf 3ms: מָוַת; impf 3ms: יִמּוּת; Pol perf 3ms: מוֹתֵת		1:562–63
461	קום	to rise, get up, stand up; Pol—to erect, raise; Hi—to erect, put up; to keep (one’s word, a vow): to arise, help up (over 500) Qal perf 3ms: קָם; impf 3ms: יִקּוּם; Pol perf 3ms: קוֹמֵם		2:1086–89
462	רום	Qal—to be or reach high; to be exalted; to rise, go up; Pol—to bring up, aloft; to exalt, praise; Hi—to lift high; to erect; to revoke, lift, take away (100–199) Qal perf 3ms: רָם; impf 3ms: יִרֹם; Pol perf 3ms: רוֹמֵם		2:1202–5
463	גְּבוּלָה	border, territory (10)		1:172
464	חֲלוֹם	dream (65, 34 in Gen)		1:317–18
465	חֲמוֹר (1)	male donkey (70–99)		1:327
466	יָרַח	moon (27)		1:438
467	קֶדֶם	Noun & adv—in front, east; (temporally) before, earlier, in olden days; prehistoric times, primeval time (61)		2:1069–70
468	קֶרֶב	entrails; inward parts; Prep (usually with בֵּי): in the midst of (200–299)		2:1135–36
469	שֶׁמֶשׁ	sun (100–199)		2:1589–92