

123. Vocabulary 31.

NOUNS: בּוֹר *bôr* (pl. -ôṭ) pit, cistern; fig. the grave
רֵעַ *rē^a* (pl. -îm) friend, companion [the stem vowel is not changeable: pl. constr. רֵעֵי; the singular with the 3rd pers. masc. sing. suffix is רֵעֵהוּ]

שְׂמָלָה *šimlāh* (pl. -ôṭ) outer garment, cloak

VERBS: שָׁפַךְ *šāpāk* (יִשְׁפֹּךְ) to pour, shed (blood)

תָּפַשׁ *tāpāš* (יִתְפָּשׁ) to seize, grab

נָטָה *nāṭāh* (יִטֶּה) to extend; pitch (tent); turn aside (intr.)

בָּכָה *bākāh* (יִבְכֶּה) to weep, mourn

שָׁחַט *šahaṭ* (יִשְׁחַט) to slaughter (usu. of animals)

OTHER: עַתָּה *'attāh* (adv.) now, and so then, then

רִיק *rêq* (adj.) empty, worthless, idle

PROPER NAMES: דּוֹתָן *Dôṭān* Dothan, a city about 13 m. north of Shechem

רְאוּבֵן *Ra'ûbēn* Reuben, first-born son of Jacob (by Leah)

IDIOMS: (1) A plural verb followed by אִישׁ and a correlated singular suffix is to be taken distributively or reciprocally:

הָלְכוּ אִישׁ אֶל-בֵּיתוֹ Each man went to his (own) house.

וַיֹּאמְרוּ אִישׁ אֶל-רֵעֵהוּ And they said to one another.

(2) The imperative of הִלֵּךְ is frequently used before another imperative or cohortative in a sense difficult to translate. It is more or less an invitation or inciting to action, like English "Come on, let's . . ." It may therefore be omitted often from translation.

לְכוּ וַנְּהַרְגֵהוּ אֹתוֹ Come on, let's kill him.

(3) An imperative, especially of הִלֵּךְ and other verbs of motion, may be followed by the dative pronoun which has no translation value in English:

לֵךְ לֵךְ Go! סֵעוּ לָכֶם Travel!